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## AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

### HEDGING.

**NO. I.**  
The subject of live fencing or hedging with thorn, is one of importance to the interest of Agriculture, and will some day gain a possession of some of the columns of the *American Farmer*. I shall endeavor to cast what light my experiments on that head for a number of years will furnish.

The advantage of safe enclosures to secure the product of the farmer's toil, is scarcely necessary to mention, as all must know, that to plant or sow without fencing, would (in this country) be a useless labor; yet from too much inattention to this necessary part, how frequently does vexation follow from loss of crop. The next enquiry is, what kind of materials are the best adapted to the purpose of fencing, and upon which we can place reliance. Whether living or dead materials, the former, increasing in strength by age, the latter, diminishing in the same ratio, by the hand of time.

The comparative expense, of labor and materials, will be given hereafter, on a given portion of each kind as it stands in the neighborhood of the writer—where timber is advancing in value every year, coming more into requisition for building, as well as for fuel and a variety of purposes besides the dividing and subdividing of farms, as the population increases; and it is now well understood, in some of our farming districts, that less fields than formerly, give a better product, especially in the grass farm, by frequent shifting the stock. Stone, is an excellent material for fencing by erecting them into walls, in such situations as they abound, and must be removed out of the way, for the better cultivation of the land. They cannot be better disposed of, than to raise them into fencing, a practice many years in use in the neighborhood of the writer, and with good effect, both for defence and duration, and should not be neglected, whilst they are in the way of farming, though too heavy to transport any considerable distance for that purpose.

Thorn is the best substitute to answer the most extensive purpose on various soils and climates, so far as the observations of the writer has extended. There are various kinds within our vicinity. The most predominant as a native, is the cockspur kind, generally known by the name of the Newcastle thorn. I suppose from the abundance, both native and cultivated in the neighborhood of the town of that name in Delaware state, where it is seen to thrive remarkably well. It has a thick green serrated or indented leaf, the upper side remarkable for its glossy smooth green, rather paler on the under side, the thorn or pike, strong and sharp, from one and a half to three inches in length. There are a number of other kinds, natives also of the Delaware, but of inferior quality, yet they will any of them make a hedge with care and attention.

There is another kind, termed in H. Marshall's catalogue of American trees, the Virginia parley-leaved thorn. This shrub abounds as I have been informed by a Botanist (Bartram) through all the southern states; upon my own observation, I never found a native stock, growing eastward of the Potomac river, though abundant plentifully on the western shores, from whence they were first obtained & introduced into Delaware, about 1807, since that time, they have been propagated through a part of Delaware and Pennsylvania states, with good success, making an excellent hedge, where rightly managed. The Virginia thorn, as it is now named, is more approaching in appearance in the leaf, to the European thorn, that was introduced here by some of the early settlers but far superior in point of defence. The foreign thorn does not thrive so well, neither is it so defensive, the prickly being very short, scarcely fit to get the name of a thorn, compared with the cockspur or the Virginia kinds, and very little progress was ever made in this country with it. Some scattered remaining old stocks are to be seen in early settled neighborhoods; one instance of a late planted hedge I have under my notice, & have observed its progress six or seven years, but have no reason to give it a preference to our native kinds, therefore shall leave it without recommendation, and return to Virginia, or as Marshall terms it, the parley-leaved thorn, which is easily propagated from the seed, and will vegetate the first year, after they are produced; the Newcastle or cockspur, will not before the second, and a great portion of them not until the third year; which circumstance is very discouraging to the cultivator, his ground becomes possessed by some

other product that prevents the young thorn from thriving, and in attempting to keep it clean, he runs the risk of destroying what he would wish to preserve, not knowing when to look for the appearance of the desired plant, above ground, therefore often loses the labor already bestowed.

The Virginia shrub is not only easily propagated from the seed, (more of which shall be noted hereafter,) but thrifty if taken care of when young, and has an abundant armor of prickles, about an inch long, and as sharp as needles, (comparatively speaking.) A certain uniformity in growth that gives that uniformity to the hedge that is not to be found in any other kind; more manageable in the training process, than any other brought into use.

(To be Continued.)

From the *Montreal Star*.

ANOTHER PRODIGY IN THE SENSITIVE WORLD.

There is now exhibiting in London a female of 20 years, who possesses the following extraordinary qualifications. She can distinguish a conversation in a moderate tone, at the distance of half a mile; and as exquisite is her sense of hearing, that she is often seen listening with delight at the rustling of the clouds; and can prognosticate a storm with certainty, from a mere change in the elasticity of the air, by which its undulatory vibrations are more or less sensibly felt. She was in Paris during Bonaparte's troubles at Waterloo, & the fact has been lately promulgated, that she constantly announced to the Chamber of Deputies the progress of the legions, which she determined by the thunder of their arms. The bustle and noise, attending the retreat, were so distinctly recognized and her assurance of the catastrophe so positive, that the Deputies listened to her report with credulity and determined on the expulsion of their sovereign, two days previous to his arrival in Paris.

She is equally remarkable for the acuteness of her vision—she can discern objects which are only sensible to others through the most refractive glasses, and the darkness of midnight seems only to promote their visibility. She has counted, with accuracy, the number of animalcules in a drop of water, which once amounted to 759, being exactly correspondent with the observations of a convex lens of the strongest powers. She is said even to have corrected many of Leuwenhoeek's experiments, and that a globe of blood, instead of consisting of six smaller ones is actually composed of twenty-five;—that a fly, instead of being endowed with "700 eyes," can see distinctly with the immense number of 5000. That the hairs on a cow's tail amount to five millions, including the down; and that a ray of light consists of ten different colors, by which that important question is decided. She has discovered three new planets, and seven other satellites attendant on Jupiter;—that the moon is actually inhabited, much like our earth, by a race of horned people, and that the spots on the sun were only a crowd of its inhabitants, assembled of all quarters of the globe, to celebrate the eight hundredth anniversary of their king.

She smells astonishingly; and there is not a spout in England that can vie with her in competition. She can discriminate, with her nose, between black and white, & usually employs that organ in threading her needle, as her eyes are too susceptible to be constantly exercised. She is agonized by the odour of a rose, and the atmosphere of Montreal would probably send her to her "lang home." Whenever she walks in the streets of London, she is seen with her olfactory plumes up, which is not a bad intimation for those in this city, whose smelling is moderately acute.

Her taste is comparably exquisite, and what is insipid to others, is to her a luxury—she compares the flavor of water to that of the peach, and is satisfied that no one can use tobacco, but from the mere love of imitation. White vegetables are her favorites, & she has an utter aversion to every thing green, until thoroughly bleached. She can detect the slightest impurities in gold or silver, and so great is the reliance on the delicacy of her taste, that a poor convict, for forgery, lately lost his ears from her testimony alone.

With all these endowments, one would think that her feeling would be quite obtuse; and, indeed, in this respect, she is no more remarkable than Sally Bateman and many other prodigies, who have been from time to time announced to the world. In common with them, she "can distinguish different colors by the touch," and separate the constituent particles of the atmosphere; which, by the bye, she counts with as much facility as an ordinary person could tell over a handful of peas.

The most extraordinary property this woman possesses is a new organ of sensation, and to which Sir Humphrey Davy has given the name of *sensus remarkable*, *et solitarius pro investigatione materiae*.—She determines by this organ the essence of all matter, we have understood

that the learned Baronet is now writing a treatise on that subject under her immediate observation. She has completely overthrown the Berkeleyan system, and the most sceptical have become her converts. She defines, with the greatest accuracy, the configuration of all particles of matter, & demonstrates to the satisfaction of Sir Humphrey, their qualities and absolute essence.

It is reported that Dr. Mitchell and some other philosophers of New-York have invited her to visit that city, and that the former gentleman intends to publish his speculations on the sleeping-preacher, Polly Baker and this prodigy of sensation in one volume quarto; and that he will subjoin, by way of appendix, some account of "the lady who swallows boiling lead," and of the "ghost which he encountered in New-Jersey, when exploring a cave to find the bones of a mammoth."

It is possible she may be induced to visit Montreal before she leaves the continent, if while in New-York, she does not smell the odoriferous effluvia from our streets.

## FORTUNE HUNTING.

The following extract from a foreign magazine (says the Georgia Advertiser) is applicable to all countries:

One point is easily conceded to me, viz., that the only girl who has a tolerable chance of getting married, is she who has a tolerable fortune. The most angelic beauty may, as the world now goes, glitter in vain, from seventeen till seven and twenty, without receiving a single offer. A young gentleman of the modern cut would as soon think of proposing to the moon. The belle may be as enchanting, and the moon as bright as you please, but both must dwindle away to nothing, and be succeeded by new belles and new moons, doomed to go through the same career of dazzling, and being forgotten in their turn. But no sooner does an heiress come out, than she is provided with a long train of indefatigable dangles. She makes her election. The next rich miss is accommodated with the same suite of wooers, and you may always know an heiress by her dangles, exactly as you do a commanding officer by his aid-de-camps and his orderlies. When two heiresses, are at once on the town, they become, for the time, partners, & have all their stock of lovers in common; as the Roman consuls had their fasces, or as the colleague-ministers of Edinburgh have their congregations. I observed before, that two Reynards spoil the sport; but this does not hold in regard to the chase of heiresses. The scent of the pack is too good to be destroyed by any multiplicity of savour. Besides, the pursued animals which are the best bag foxes, commonly take the same course, and the whole of the hounds follow like wild geese, at their heels. They that have the best speed keep their noses nearest to the brushes, only now and then they will go off the track a little, and then give tongue with a vengeance, by way of misleading those that come after. What a snoring & growling, & yelping among the puppies that are thrown out, what a snuffing & worrying, & wagging of the tail, among the fortunate dogs that get in at the death. But, to drop my simile, the two likeliest admirers marry the girls, and it is a mere toss up of a penny which marries which. The only thing the lover cares for is the fortune of his mistress; and all his sagacity is employed in discovering the exact amount of cash payable on the wedding day. This, to be sure, is a very necessary part of his manoeuvre, for there are at least twenty *take-ings* (as they are called) for one true heiress. In exact proportion to his anxiety after proper information for his own use, is the anxiety of every dangle to impose false information upon his fellow. A thousand false reports are in circulation, and he is a clever brother of the trade who can smell out the true state of affairs, in spite of all the contradictory, exaggerating, and underrating rumors, raised by mothers, and aunts, and rival beaux, and rival belles, and their mothers and aunts.

CHARLESTON, June 15.

Justice enlightened by Starvation.

In a civil suit now pending in this city, the jury retired to make up their verdict on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock. They are still confined, having remained already a period of near seventy hours. The problem is about to be solved, what connexion exists between a man's stomach & his opinions. This process is certainly calculated to make the body lean, if not the understanding. We expect to see some of these gentlemen reduced to the circumference of Shakespeare's Apothecary. Their diet is that of the Hermit in Goldsmith, so far as relates to the "water from the spring," but without the "herbs and fruits." We cannot sufficiently admire such praiseworthy abstemiousness. It reminds us of the fortitude and perseverance of the famous captain Riley, who saw himself gradually diminish from 350 to 60 pounds, and yet kept up his spirits again until the 60 pounds grew up again to the 250.

But, joking apart, should any of these

jurors die of famine, produced by an absurd requisition of the common law, what cognizance should be taken of this judicial murder? A sheriff would be hung, who should starve even a felon!—But a poor jurymen, it seems, if he is not talked may be starved to death at pleasure. Judges frequently hesitate in the formation of their opinions even for months after trial but who ever heard of the proposal to imprison or starve a judge until he decided a cause? Judges too, are allowed to differ, and the majority governs with them. But jurymen are neither permitted to differ nor to hesitate. It is a mean, contemptible appeal to a man, to address his mind and conscience through the medium of his stomach, it is one of the barbarous relics of antiquity, and should be scouted from our jurisprudence. Which of us could be compelled, through fear of starvation, to do even an indifferent act? And is it believed that independence of opinion and feeling on important subjects, are to be thus sacrificed. What is the value of an opinion extorted from the fainting and exhausted energies of nature?

## AN AFFAIR OF "HONOR."

ANECDOTE.

An apothecary having refused to resign his seat at the theatre to an officer's lady; the officer feeling himself insulted, sent him a challenge. The apothecary was punctual at the meeting, but observed that not being accustomed to fire, he had to propose a way of settling the dispute. He then drew from his pocket a pill box, and taking from it two pills thus addressed his antagonist: "As a man of honor, sir, you certainly would not wish to fight me on unequal terms; here then are 2 pills composed of the most deadly poison, the other perfectly harmless; we are therefore on equal ground, if we each swallow one; you shall take your choice, & I promise faithfully to take that which you leave." It is needless to add, that the affair was settled by a hearty laugh.

An infallible cure for the bite of a mad dog.

The following receipt has, we are informed, been tried and found by experience to be an infallible remedy for the bite of a mad dog.—Clean the wound with water, and place on each impression of the dog's tooth a small round pellet of lint, dipped in oil of vitriol, tying the entire round with a bandage—the balls of lint should be in proportion to the wound, from the size of the head of a pin to a small pea. This application Dr. F. has found to be an infallible remedy, even when the bite has been undressed for forty-eight hours. Should any sore remain after the caustic, it is to be treated as a common burn.—*Nottingham Review*.

A cure for Corns without pain.

Split a prickly pear (garden vegetable) flat, and about as large as a small tea saucer, cut out a piece large enough to cover the corn, and pick from its outside the thorns and lay the in, or mucous, side next the corn, bind it on with a cloth, change every night until the excrescence or corn is entirely extinct, which will take place in a week or less. The same process, will cure warts. Experience has placed this remedy beyond doubt.

[Addressed to the Countess of Coventry.]

Why is the Gardener the most extraordinary of men?

Because no man has more business upon earth, and he always chooses good grounds for what he does. He commands his thyme, he is master of the mint, and fingers penny-royals; he raises his celery every year, and it is a bad year indeed that does not bring him a plum. He meets with more bouquets than a minister of state; he makes more beds than the French King, and has in them more painted ladies and genuine roses and lilies than are to be found at a country water; he makes raking his business more than his diversion, as many other gentlemen do, but makes it an advantage to health and fortune, which few others do; he can boast of more rapes than any rake in the kingdom. His wife, notwithstanding has enough of *lad's love* and *heart's ease*, and never wishes for *joys*. Distempers fatal to others, never hurt him; he walks the better for the gravel, and thrives most in a consumption. He can boast of more bleeding hearts than year ladyship, and more laurels than the Duke of Marlborough; but his greatest pride, and the world's greatest envy, is, that he can have yew when he pleases.

EXTRAORDINARY COW.

There was taken from a cow belonging to Gen. Forbes, of this town, on the evening of the 4th inst., at one milking, 24 quarts, and nearly a half pint of milk, notwithstanding her calf was healthy, but went with her during the day.—*Windsor Journal*.

EXTRAORDINARY FLEECE.

It is stated in the *Ploughshare Journal* of Wednesday last, that Col. John Storm, of the town of Fiskill, has this season, sheared a full-blooded Merino Ewe, whose fleece weighed 13 1/2 pounds. The Ewe was four years old and had never been shorn. The wool is of a very fine staple, and from sixteen to eighteen inches in length.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

## CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

There is now in the possession of Mr. Hayes, a butcher of Southampton, a pig, with a wooden leg, on the off side before, and it appears to walk with little lameness or inconvenience. This pig belonged to a disbanded soldier, who having seen many operations performed on his heroic comrades, on the glorious field of Waterloo, remembered enough of surgery to enable him to practise amputation with success on the poor animal, when an accident left no alternative between the loss of the limb or a premature death.

A horse belonging to Mr. M. Moyle, of Chasewater, Cornwall, was taken ill and died a few days since. As no cause could be assigned for its illness, the carcass was opened, when an adder, near 2 1/2 feet long was found in the stomach.

*Sobrio (new) Acid*.—A new vegetable acid has been discovered, to which the above name has been given, in consequence of its being found in the greatest abundance in the mountain ash, & we presume, other varieties of *Sorbi*. It differs very materially from the Malic Acid, but experiments have not sufficiently determined its peculiar properties.

An old woman, seventy years of age, was one of the emigrants that lately sailed on board the brig *Fanny*, from Carmarthen for America. She had waited at a public house in the town some days for the sailing of the vessel, and the landlord accidentally going into the parlour, to his great surprise, found the table covered with gold coin of different descriptions, amounting to nine hundred guineas, which she was that moment in the act of counting. The money, she informed him, was the many years savings of her profits of a small farm; but finding latterly her store decreased, she was resolved on going to America to improve her property.

## MUNGO PARK.

To the Editors of the *Liverpool Mercury*.

Gentlemen—I have this morning received a letter, via Malta, from a brother of mine at Juddah, on the Red Sea, from which I send you the following extract; if you think any credit due to the assertion of Pearce, you can (if you think proper) give it a place in the *Mercury*, if not you can easily burn it. Yours, &c. H. B. *Liverpool, Church-street, May 6, 1819.*

December 18, 1818.

"On my landing at Juddah, a place where I did not expect to hear an English word, I was accosted by a man in the complete costume of the country, with 'Are you an Englishman Sir?' My answer being of course in the affirmative, appeared to give him pleasure beyond expression. 'Thank God!' he exclaimed, 'I once more hear an English tongue which I have not done for fourteen years before.' I have been much amused by him since; his account of the Abyssinians, the inhabitants of a country that has absorbed 14 years of his existence, is truly interesting. You must not doubt have heard or read of him; he is that Nathaniel Pearce spoken of by Mr. Salt, in his accounts of his travels in Abyssinia. He was left there by Lord Valentia, and has been the greater part of the time in the service of one or other of the chiefs in various parts of the country. At the time I met with him, he was endeavouring to make his way to Tombuctoo, where he says Mungo Park is still in existence, detained by the chief. He says the whole country almost idolize him for his skill in surgery, astronomy, &c. &c. They say he is an angel, come from heaven to administer comforts to them, and he explains to them the motions and uses of the heavenly bodies. He is, Pearce says very desirous to make his escape, but finds it impossible. 'What,' say they, 'do you suppose us so foolish as to part with so valuable a treasure? If you go away, where are we to find another possessing so much knowledge, or who will do us so much good?'—Pearce appeared to have been resolutely bent on endeavoring to reach Tombuctoo, but had for some time been laboring under severe illness."—*&c. &c.*

## DREADFUL SUICIDE.

On Friday last a Spanish gentleman named Mariano de Castro, put a period to his existence, at his lodgings, in Tower-street, London; a more appalling sight never presented itself—the deceased's head was nearly severed from his body, his face was blown to pieces, and a pistol the barrel of which was burst and made flat like the blade of a knife by the explosion, lay at his feet; a razor lay open on a table, near the bed side; the wall was beat to pieces by the balls which the pistol was loaded with, and the place covered with blood; the bed was much burned, and the deceased was much burned about the breast and side by his clothes having taken fire, and which was extinguished by the blood which flowed from the wounds; the coroner's jury returned a verdict of *Felo de se* the deceased who had been a captain in the Spanish service, and left his country on account of his political services, was



In great pecuniary distress at the time of committing this dreadful act of suicide.

#### Interment of the deceased.

On Saturday night, preparations were made to put into execution the revolting ceremony adopted towards suicides. The coroner had issued his warrant, and directed it to the sheriff of London, as the proper officer to see the law put in force. The body of the deceased remained at the house of Mrs. Warner, where the deceased lodged in Tower-street, until every thing was ready on Saturday night for its removal to the place of its destination. About 8 o'clock in the evening, a number of laborers began to dig a hole at the top of Upper-Thames-street, within a few yards of the chain, Tower hill; the hole when completed, was seven feet deep and six feet long. Great numbers were collected together at the time the excavation was being made, and they expressed great disapprobation of the proceedings, and during the absence of the laborers for a short time, they endeavored to fill up the hole again; but some city constables arriving, soon caused them to desist from their purpose.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, the sergeant at mace and the city marshal, with a number of city and assistant officers, arrived on the spot; and when the place was prepared to receive the body, they went to the house of Mrs. Warner, with the coroner's warrant, and demanded the body of the deceased; some laborers then removed the naked body down stairs, the clothes which the deceased had on when he shot himself had been taken off, and placed it on a shutter; it was covered with a sheet, when it was carried upon the shoulders of four men to upper Thames street, some of the officers bearing torches; crowds followed the body to the burial place. On its arriving at its destination, the shutter was laid on the soil at the side of the grave, and by that time a great concourse of persons, females as well as males, had assembled to witness the disgusting scene. The cloth was removed from the body, and it was exposed naked to the view of the public, who immediately expressed a feeling of horror at the sight; cries of "shame, shame," "scandalous," and "shocking," were loudly uttered by the bystanders. After the body had laid in that condition for a short time, it was thrown headlong into the hole prepared to receive it. When it fell in, the noise caused renewal of the expression of public feeling. "Disgraceful to a civilized country," "Horrible and inhuman exposure," was the language used on the occasion. The officers ordered the place to be filled up, and guards were appointed to prevent the body from being removed.

#### Norfolk, June 21.

##### Affairs of Honor at Gibraltar.

We have recently published several notices of certain affairs of honor, which took place in April last, between some of the officers of the U. S. Sloop of War Erie, and others of the British 64th Regiment, stationed at Gibraltar. As considerable interest is felt in this country, in all matters tending to develop the character of our Navy, so justly the favorite institution of the government and people, it is important that such occurrences as affect a proper estimate of it, be correctly represented. No statement of these affairs, that we have yet seen, is sufficiently explicit to be satisfactory, and one published in Wednesday's Beacon, from the Liverpool Advertiser of the 1st May, purporting to be a letter received in that city from Gibraltar, by Messrs. Carson, Dennison and Parry, is, we have reason to believe, an ex-parte statement, and not to be relied on in point of fact.

We have been politely favored with the perusal of two letters recently received in this place, from Gibraltar, from a source, in which we are assured the fullest confidence may be placed. The letters are dated the 1st and 3d of April, 1819, and give the following view of the origin and progress of these affairs, to the time of the departure of the Erie from Gibraltar.

#### Beacon.

A short time previous to the departure of the frigate United States from Gibraltar bay, purser Humphreys of that ship was insulted by a British officer named Nutt, commanding an outpost of the garrison, called the Ragged Staff—who, being called upon, by *tho' it was his brother officers of the 64th regiment*, declined giving personal satisfaction either to the pursuer, or his friend Surgeon Montgomery of the Erie, who prosecuted the affair after the departure of the U. States. Irritated at this ungentlemanly conduct, the surgeon stigmatized the regiment with the epithets of "cowards and no gentlemen." Upon which a captain of the regiment whose name is not given (supposed Tripple) appeared and offered to fight Montgomery. The meeting took place on the 1st of April, in the morning, when the captain received the ball of surgeon M. in the spine—the wound considered mortal. As soon as he fell, a sergeant's guard arrested the American party, by order of another captain of the regiment; but they were immediately liberated by the interference of the friends of Captain Tripple, when lieutenant McCauley, who acted as the friend of Montgomery, insulted very grossly the captain who had ordered the arrest. This insult was not however, resented by the British officer. About an hour after the affair between M. and T. was settled, lieutenants Bourne and Stockton, went out to fight captain Johnson, of the same regiment, who had made his rank a plea for not meeting the captain of an American vessel, whom he had insulted although Messrs. Sprague, Henry M. Call had borne testimony to the character and respectability of the captain. Messrs. Bourne and

Stockton being both anxious to resent the injustice done their countryman, drew lots to ascertain who should challenge captain Johnson. It fell to B's lot. The invitation being accepted the parties met, and upon the second or third fire Mr. B. received the ball of his antagonist through the fleshy part of the left thigh. The wound was not however, considered dangerous, as the ball touched neither a bone nor an artery. Captain Johnson received two balls through his hat, closely grazing his skull, and declined another fire, although Mr. Stockton, informed him of the wish of Mr. Bourne to proceed. These occurrences produced considerable sensation on shore, and it was stated that the governor ordered the whole regiment on duty, to put a stop to these contests.

Mr. Stockton, who made several unsuccessful overtures towards meeting with some officer of the regiment received a challenge on the 2d April from the same captain Johnson who fought Bourne—and Johnson pledging his word that there should be no interference on the part of the guard, who were put on the alert to prevent any further proceedings of this nature; Stockton left the ship immediately and repaired to St. Michael's Cave, the appointed place. The distance being laid off and word about to be given, Johnson observing that Stockton held the pistol with both hands, objected to fight in that way; when to prevent the interposition of the guard, who were seen at a short distance rapidly approaching—and believing that the only object of Johnson was to avoid the contest by their interference as he declared to S. that if he persisted in that mode, he would not interpose his authority with the guard, as promised, for his protection) he agreed to adopt Johnson's own plan. Johnson is said to have been wounded in the thigh. Immediately upon their firing, the guard rushed upon them and endeavored to make Stockton a prisoner. Johnson disregarding the stipulated protection, did not interfere, but Stockton made his escape to the ship, without coat or hat, by the most dexterous & active exertions imaginable. He fairly outran the first guard—descending the hill he met a second guard, composed of a major and two men, from whom he escaped by running against and capsizing the major, and before he could recover himself, Stockton was so far ahead that they could not overtake him. He pressed the first horse he met with and putting all centinels at defiance, arrived at the Ragged Staff, where he demanded permission to pass, and obtained it, after threatening force if opposed. When he reached the Ragged Staff he was so covered with dirt and blood, and so much bruised from repeated falls, that it was reported he had been severely wounded by Johnson. This however, was not the case for such was the agitation of Johnson, that his ball did not pass within ten yards of Stockton.

Nutt, who gave the insult in the first instance is considered as disgraced.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Huron (Ohio) to the post-master in Jersey city, dated May 28, 1819.

"We have had the most interesting session of common pleas court which ever this county experienced. On the 26th April information was received that two inhabitants of our county, viz. John Wood and George Bishop, had been massacred by the Indians, while lying asleep in their camps, ten miles, up Carrying river, where they had proceeded for the purpose of procuring fur. The information was brought by some friendly Indians of the Seneca tribe, to the white inhabitants living at the mouth of said river, when lieutenant Chas. C. Tupper, a smart, enterprising young man, together with three white men, and four friendly Indians in company, pursued the supposed murderers, and overtook them at the mouth of Detroit river. They were three young Indians, of the Tawary tribe which left this county at the commencement of the late war, and took refuge with the British. They were examined, and, having confessed the perpetration of the horrid act, were committed to await their awful fate.

"As there was no jail in the county, I handcuffed them, and chained them to the bottom log of a log-house, which I procured for their reception, and hired two men to guard them night and day. After being in this situation about a week, through a fatal neglect in the guards, they broke loose at night, and got away. The guard fired upon them, and then alarmed the inhabitants as soon as possible. Information was immediately sent me, distance 6 miles, when I immediately alarmed the whole country around, by sending expresses in every direction. After a fruitless search of two days and two nights, they were given up for lost. I then offered a reward of 300 dollars for them, and dispatched two men to lieutenant Tupper, who immediately went to the tribe, and having found that two had been there, he demanded them. The chiefs, having held a council, at first refused giving them up. They were then informed by lieutenant Tupper, that should they not deliver them to him in 3 days the whole tribe would be exterminated. They complied with his demand, and he again brought them to me, after having been gone eight days. The other was found on the prairie, about 15 miles from here, having his hands still confined, and the chain on his leg. On examining him, it was found that the guard had shot him in his right shoulder and right leg, and that he had lived without food for seven days, except roots which he had dug. They were all again safely lodged, the first day of the court, and the grand jury having found a bill against them, and they having consented to be tried at this term, the two oldest were arraigned on the third day; and having had counsel assigned them, and hearing the indictment read, (which was interpreted to

them by a sworn interpreter) they pleaded not guilty. A jury was called and sworn. After some argument by the prosecuting attorney and other counsel, the court gave a very able and learned charge to the jury, who brought in a verdict of *guilty of murder*, after an absence of about half an hour. The sentence of death was pronounced on them by the court, which when interpreted to them, seemed to take away their reason. They however, requested the interpreter to intercede with the judge to give them forty nights, that they might send word to their chiefs. They are to be executed on the first day of July next.

"The other was a boy of 16 years old, and the testimony not being strong against him, he was acquitted, to the satisfaction of all present. The court house was overflowing, and it was with difficulty I could guard the prisoners from being crushed by the mob."

#### From the Federal Gazette.

At the city court of Baltimore during its present June session, NANCY GAMBLE, an interesting looking young woman of 19 years of age, was indicted and tried for kidnapping, stealing and conveying away an infant female child of the name of Margaret Pool, aged 20 months the daughter of James and Mary Pool.

On the trial, Mary Pool, the mother of the child, testified that on Thursday the 20th May last, about 8 o'clock in the morning, the little child, who had just begun to run about, was playing on the pavement in front of her door, and being engaged within the house about 15 minutes she left the child, and on her return it had disappeared; that immediate search was made for it without success; the neighborhood was roused in quest of the child, but nothing could be certainly ascertained by her until the Sunday after, (23d) when the child was brought back most dreadfully whipped and mangled from its little neck to its feet.

The child was produced in court with the marks of the rod still upon it; a sweet, interesting, beautiful, sprightly child of 18 or 20 months of age.

Gen. Heath testified, that having heard of the loss of the child, he went with others in pursuit of it, that after many fruitless enquiries he at length heard it had been seen on the Annapolis road, and accordingly took that direction in search of it, along with Mr. Alexander Russell. That at Mr. Hensworth's they were told that the traverser lived there on Thursday with the child, which she represented as her own, called herself Mrs. Williams, the wife of Mr. Jacob Williams, and said she and her husband had quarrelled about leaving the child with her grandmother in Baltimore, or putting the child out to nurse, and pretended to nurse it herself before the family—that she left there soon after dinner and went on to Craig's Ferry, where she said the child was her sister's, and said that night with the child. The next morning she took the stage towards Annapolis was put down a short distance (this side of Mrs. Gamble's (her aunt) and carefully avoiding the house of her aunt had gone round through the woods to Mr. Pomfrey's near Magothly. Here she was found by Gen. Heath, Mr. Russell, and others 10 o'clock Saturday night in bed with Miss Pomfrey, who had taken off the child's clothes to wash. The child when found, was in the arms of the woman lying in bed with the traverser, Gen. Heath accused Miss P. (supposing her to be the other woman) roughly, who denied the crime and charged it upon her companion in bed (the traverser), who confessed the whole truth without any threats or flattery, fear of punishment or hope of reward. The traverser stated to the pursuers that she had taken the child from the street in front of a house in Charles-street, which she described agreeably to the situation of Mrs. Pool's; that she took it up Pratt-street to a Mrs. Hamilton's, near the Keg Tavern, where she left it a short time in the care of a little girl until she would fetch a bundle of clothes from near the Seminary; that on her return she took the child and brought it on the Annapolis road in the manner above mentioned. On being closely questioned as to her motive, she said that her real object was to obtain the reward which would probably be offered for bringing the child back. General Heath said, that on examining the child they found it most cruelly and inhumanly whipped, lacerated and bruised, so that in many places the blood had gushed through the skin. That on inquiry how this had come, the traverser confessed she had whipped the poor little innocent because it would not walk to keep pace with her; that its little arms and body were so mangled, as literally to draw tears from several men then present, especially a Mr. Stone, who shed tears freely, and clasped it in his arms. That the traverser's character in that neighborhood was very bad indeed. She had been abandoned by her aunt as worthless, and her reputation generally very depraved.

Mr. Alexander Russell confirmed General Heath's testimony throughout. Mr. Hensworth, Mr. Craig and Mr. Cook, respectively as to the traverser's possession of the child at their several houses; and to Mr. Cook she confessed she had whipped it severely because it would not walk, as she was too heavily laden with clothes to carry it, and once she had whipped it because it would not keep in the right road. Mr. Handy also spoke of the wounds on the infants body, and said they were evidently inflicted at different times.

The defence, *namely*—Two witnesses Mr. Farrell and Mr. Thomas both testified that they considered the traverser but little above an idiot—with Mr. T. she had lived six weeks as nurse, to his child, and had been turned away by Mrs. Thomas on that account—that she would often lie without any motive and disobey Mrs. T's orders; although Mr. T. had no doubt that she perfectly understood her own property as distinct from that of others. Mr. Farrell had only seen her at his house part of a day prior to her going into the service of Mr. Thomas, and occasionally while she lived with Mr. T. but concurred in the same opinion. There was also some evidence of a general reputation in the neighborhood where she had been bred up to, that effect.

On the contrary—General Heath and Mr. Russell testified that she was remarkably smart and subtle, sagacious and intelligent, and mentioned several proofs of it that occurred on the road back to Baltimore. Their testimony was supported by Mr. Aughton, the Swedish consul (who rode in the stage with the traverser from Craig's Ferry to where she left the stage) and by Mr. Cook, who had always lived in her neighborhood, had never heard such a suggestion before, but knew that her character and disposition were always so bad, that school masters had turned her away lest she should spoil the other children at school; and her aunt had driven her out of her house. Their testimony on this point was also corroborated by other witnesses.

The counsel for the traverser prayed the court to instruct the jury that the offence proved was not kidnapping at common law, upon which alone the indictment was founded,

that kidnapping was the forcible abduction of—free persons from their own into a foreign country, according to 4 Bla. Com. 219.—(So decided by court.)

On the part of the State it was answered, that kidnapping was not strictly a technical term, and not an essential word to any indictment at common law—that its proper import in common parlance was, according to its etymology *child-stealing* (referring to Johnson's Dictionary.) That Mr. Justice Blackstone was not supported in his definition by the cases he had cited, nor by any other case or precedent or elementary writer—that East had given a broader, and more correct definition & description of this offence so as to embrace this case, and at all events rejecting the word *kidnap* as tautologous, there was sufficient matter still left in the indictment to constitute one of the highest misdemeanors at common law. This direction having been given, the evidence was then submitted to the jury, (the Counsel for the traverser, admitting that if they should believe her *some* there could be no doubt of her guilt) and the jury accordingly, without leaving their box found her *guilty*.

Counsel for the State, Eichelberger and Mitchell.  
Counsel for the Traverser, Hall and Kennedy.

There were also other indictments against the traverser, one for the inhuman battery of the child, and the other for stealing its clothes; on the first of which she was found *guilty*, and from the other acquitted. It did not appear that she had stolen the child for the sake of its clothes, or that she had deprived it of its clothes without intending to return them.

Maria Thomas, who had been aiding Nancy Gamble, was also found guilty on an indictment for kidnapping.

Yesterday, the court passed sentence on each of the women, that she should, on the first Wednesday (the 7th) of July and the succeeding Wednesday (the 14th) stand one hour each day in the pillory, to be erected in the jail yard; be imprisoned twelve months, and until security be given for her good behaviour, in 500 dollars.

#### New-York, June 25.

##### SUPREME COURT SITTINGS.

William Warner, plaintiff—Mathias Bruen, defendant.

This cause was tried before the honorable judge Van Ness, for damages against the defendant for having issued out an attachment against the property of the plaintiff during the time he was on business in Charleston, S. C. and having notice thereof published in the public newspapers, under the "act for relief against absconding and absent debtors."

The leading circumstances in this case appear to be as follows:

The plaintiff had purchased goods the property of the defendant, and had given his note with an approved endorser, for the same; he then publicly left the city for Charleston, S. C. leaving his dwelling house furnished and his clerk in the counting house to attend to such business as should be required; he also appointed a respectable mercantile house as his agent, to whom he remitted funds to pay all his engagements during his absence, except the note to the defendant, relying that the endorser would honor it, as the goods for which it had been given, were purchased on their joint account, and placed in the hands of the son of the endorser in Charleston S. C. for the purpose of remitting the proceeds to his father to pay the note, instead of which a new note was given by the endorser at 60 days, leaving the old note in possession of the defendant, who before the same was due, sued the plaintiff at Charleston, S. C. on the old note, and issued out the attachment in this city against his property, and advertised him as an absent debtor.

On the return of the plaintiff to New York, the defendant did not think proper to relinquish the attachment, and on application, the Supreme court ordered a *supra sedes* to be issued. The plaintiff soon found that his credit had been destroyed; and several respectable merchants, who had frequently credited him to large amounts, and endorsed for him, declared, that after the publication in question they had no confidence in his mercantile standing; all of which was fully proven. The case occupied the attention of the court Wednesday & yesterday, & the jury, after receiving a most able and impartial charge from the judge, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, damages.

John Wells and J. O. Hoffman, esqrs for the plaintiff.  
D. B. Ogden, esq. for the defendant.

About three years ago, a dealer in Hats in New York put up a quantity of undressed hats in a square bale, and shipped them by one of the line of packets and stages to Baltimore. The package reached Philadelphia in safety, but between that place and Baltimore, the contents were pilfered by some person unknown, and when it reached Baltimore it was found to contain nothing but old linen wrappers, papers and stones. The owner of the hats brought a suit against the proprietor of the line for the recovery of the property, which was yesterday decided before the Supreme court now sitting in this city. After a hearing of witnesses and counsel, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff—damages \$480.—N. Y. Gaz.

#### ALBANY, June 24.

The bodies of the two convicts James McCabe and Henry Dorset, who escaped from the Steam-Boat, a short time since, on their way from this city to the state prison have been found—they were both drowned before they reached the shore. One was taken out of the river at Peekskill, and the other by a vessel on its passage to New-York.

We state for the public information, that the bills of the under named banks are not received by the banks in this city, nor at the state treasury. How long they will remain thus discredited is not for us to guess—

Bank of Hudson; Aqueduct Association or Green County Bank; Niagara; Washington and Warren Exchange Bank; New York; Ontario and Jefferson county.

*Postscript*.—After the foregoing remarks were in type, we learnt, that committees of different Banks in this city, yesterday came to the resolution, not to receive at their respective counters the bills of the following banks viz: Hudson, Catskill, Middle District, Plattsburgh, Jefferson county, Exchange Bank, Columbia, Green county, Washington and Warren, Ontario, Niagara.

And to receive the paper of the following country banks at 15 days, to wit—Newburg, do. branch at Ulster, Orange county, Central, Chenango, Ulster, Ontario branch at Ulster, Geneva Auburn.

#### New-York, June 25.

##### ESSEX BANK.

The cashier of this Bank has called a meeting of the stockholders to take such measures as may be expedient as to the rights of the institution, and to close its concerns.—Gaz.

#### ANECDOTE—MID-1800s.

The character of Franklin is too well known to require any comments by way of introduction to the following anecdote:—When what is now a very decent, tolerable sort of a road through New Jersey, from the side next the North River, was little less than a most abominable slough, it was the misfortune of Franklin to be travelling through it with the proprietor of the stage coach. When they had passed about half way over it, they overtook a wretched decrepit old woman—nearly exhausted with wading through the water and mud, which were half leg deep. Franklin taking compassion on her miserable appearance, proposed admitting her into the carriage, and paying her fare himself. The proprietor refused—Franklin remonstrated, coaxed, entreated, but all in vain. The wretch was inexorable he was proprietor, and "burn his buttons if he'd be nasted by any body." So the old lady was left in the mud.

In the course of their ride, and while the cattle were dragging them through the very worst part of the road, the horses sinking breast deep at every step—the wheels nearly buried, and all hands grooving and sweating with vexation, the conversation turned, some how or other, upon mad dogs, hydrophobia, &c.

Franklin was looking at the water—the man observed his eyes fixed very intently upon it, and asked the reason? Franklin shook his head. The man repeated the question—Franklin replied by repeating the shake; at the same time asking very abruptly, do you dislike to look at water? "H!" said the man, "no—dislike to look at water, no, indeed, do you?" "Pray," said Franklin, rivetting his eyes upon him, and speaking very quick—pray, have you ever been bit?—don't think he was mad—poor little fellow—oh, oh, no, no—only a puppy—couldn't, a been mad—no bigger than—*snapping* (snapping at the man—who jumped—snapped through the side of the coach, up to his chin in the mud.)

Drive on coaches, said Franklin—drive on! The man obeyed, the symptoms of hydrophobia all disappeared from Franklin, and the stage proprietor was left to plough his way home, as the poor old woman had been ploughing before him. *Fed. Rep.*

#### New York, June 29.

We learn by the Sea Serpent, that Lord Cochrane had made an attack upon Lima, but was repulsed; he however remained off the port, which he continued to blockade.

We learn with regret, that on Sunday morning, a lovely daughter of Mr. William Fanning, of Brooklyn, was bitten by a dog supposed to be mad. Her wrist was entirely disjunct; and immediately amputated by Doctors Hall and Wadell. Mr. Coleman was called out of church to furnish the scullcap, which, through his aid was procured.—The dog was killed, and we hope the child will recover.

#### HYDROPHOBIA.

Another death occasioned by this dreadful disease, has occurred in our city. A young woman, residing in Second below Catherine street, named Elizabeth J. Frame, aged 19 years, was bitten by a dog, about four weeks since, and died on Monday, with every symptom of hydrophobia notwithstanding the attendance of three respectable physicians.

It is understood that several other persons were bitten by the same dog.

We understand that the above unfortunate girl received but a slight bite, from a small fat dog; and that the symptoms of her disease manifested themselves only thirty-eight hours previous to her death. *[Phil. Gaz.]*

#### SUICIDE.

A carpenter having a family in distressed circumstances, hung himself on Friday last, in a new building in this city. He was threatened with a prosecution for a small debt, which he was unable to pay; was out of work, and had been just rejected in an application for employment.

#### WASHINGTON, June 28.

It is stated that letters have been received in this city, (corroborated by the President's remarks to the citizens of Huntsville, on the 1st inst.) that the President intends to shorten his journey, so as to enable him to return to this city by the 15th of July, in which case he will not pass through Ohio, but proceed directly through Kentucky and Virginia for this city.

#### BALTIMORE, June 29.

A letter from New-York states, that some circumstance on Friday last had caused heavy pressure on the Mechanics' Bank of that city by a crowd of applicants for specie. The writer adds that the pressure continued until three o'clock, that they were promptly complied with, and that there was no doubt of the ability of the bank to meet all demands that could be made on it.—Gaz.

#### FROM MARGARETTA.

An arrival at St. Thomas, from Margareta, brings the intelligence that serious dissensions had occurred among the leaders of the patriot forces, and that Gen. Arismendi, Gomez, and others had been sent to Angostura for trial. An expedition was fitting out which was expected to be joined by 8 or 9 vessels, with troops, under general Bermudez, when they would sail for the point of attack. Many valuable prizes had been brought into Margareta.—Vol.

#### Kent County, to wit.

William Barnes, an insolvent debtor, law applied to me, one of the Justices of the peace of Kent county, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application evidence of his residence within the state, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler, of his confinement in jail, of the said county, for debt only, forthwith discharged from his confinement, and I do therefore direct that the said William Barnes, give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be published in one of the newspapers printed at East for six weeks successively, the first publication to be three months before the first day after the third Monday in September next, and that the said William Barnes, be and appear on the said Saturday, before the Judge of Kent county court to answer such interrogatories, as may be then put to him by his creditors touching the premises and for the purpose of obtaining a final discharge from his debts by virtue of the several insolvent laws of this state. Given under my hand this 1st day of April 1819.

RICHARD RINGGOLD.



## A REVIEW

Of former times and practices it seems does not sit well on the delicate stomachs of the juniors of the tribe of political sinners. The effect of the retrospect is the best criterion, for few are so hardened as either not to promise or not to intend to do better. The account we gave some weeks ago of some of the most prominent causes of the present depressed condition of the country, is not exactly to the liking of one who takes us to task for it in the Star of the 22d ult. and calls himself a Farmer. After reading the piece, we smiled at the signature, but threw it down with the reflection, that it was a good title, and happy for our country, as my Lord or Sir Theodor was on the other side of the Atlantic—and we remembered too, for we were forcibly struck, that among Farmers and Politicians and Lawyers, there were a great many who knew nothing of their business.

We are accused by this son of Ceres of "glaring sophistry," of "subserviency to political views," of "diverting the attention from real danger." In what way we ask? Can any man who knows any thing about the history of our country or the course of things for 20 years back, attempt to deny any of our assertions? Have we not stated facts and if the conclusions from these facts do not please a certain tribe of Politicians or fall in with their plans or views, they are not the less true or correct on that account. Did we not truly account for the over issues of the Bank? and for money being unusually plenty during the war, for a period of war? Did we not truly account for the reason why the Banks were under the necessity of calling upon their customers, and for the difficulties under which their customers laid of complying with such demands? Did we not give an exact and faithful statement with regard to the comparative merits and conduct of the old Federal United States Bank of ten millions capital, and the new Democratic United States Bank of thirty-five millions capital? Yet such facts are pronounced "glaring sophistry," and our plain and obvious reasoning "as diverting the attention from real danger." Let some think as they can, and others say what they will, facts are still the same. It is incontrovertibly true, that for a long time past the trade of this country has been on fictitious capital, at monstrous risks. That the Banks were tempted by Mr. Madison's hard run loans to extend their issues of Bank paper, & when this excessive issue of paper caused that paper to depreciate and forced the Banks to call in, they found their customers in a bad state to pay up, as they were all trading beyond their means, and most of them speculating upon this over issue of the Banks and in stocks. That the occurrence of a general peace at such a moment will throw the trade back into its accustomed channels, and that this rejection for a time must cause stagnation. But this stagnation is death to all who have overgone their means in trade, and the pretty little game which the democratic directors in the democratic United States Bank have been carrying on, has given all that was wanting to complete the catastrophe—now upon all this we say, that had Mr. Madison been more honest than cunning, had he been more faithful to the country than to himself and a party, he would have, contemporary with, if not previously to the war, recommended the necessary and indispensable taxes, and by them, in time laid, have prevented the over issues of the Banks; have procured government loans at par, or at 25 per cent discount at most, instead of fifteen and twenty and twenty-two per cent discount, and thus have saved many millions to the government and warded off great distress and inconvenience from the people. Upon this too we say, had Mr. Madison been faithful and sincere to this nation, he would not have suffered the old United States Bank to fall, but if more capital was wanting, they might have added to it. Had this been done, all Captain Jones and his confederate malversations would not have been—the reputation of the country in one of its great institutions would have been preserved blameless, its circulating medium would have been efficient and safe, its concerns would have been faithfully managed, and government and the people, and the states, and the state banks would have been aided & uninjured. But no, popularity was too dear a jewel for the first of these measures, and the destruction of federalists a revenge too sweet to be foregone for the last.

"Revenge! Revenge! Timotheus cries," And the old Bank was prostrated merely because it was in federal hands; for the new bank was instantly made by Mr. Madison and his friends, before even the echo of their denunciations against the unconstitutionalality of a United States Bank had subsided, and when the good people in the country, who took their tone from them, were just pronouncing a United States Bank an aristocratic machine; so they first denied their own arguments, and falsified their own assertions, and the last were obliged, after the manner of the old manual exercise, to spank their hands upon their breech and face to the right about on the ground they stood before.

But Mr. Farmer conjures up a reason for demolishing the Old United States Bank, viz. "that its stock had been transferred into the hands of Foreigners," which caused half a million of dividends to go out of the country. This lucky spring from the intellectual fount, burst forth in time to save a famished land. We ask the question, if the whole of the Bank was owned by foreigners and man-

aged in our country by our own people, if it would not be a great advantage to have millions of foreign capital at our command is an immense advantage to the commercial and trading interest; and the having millions of foreign capital in our stocks and funds, regulated by our own laws and managed by our own people, is a pledge to that amount at least of the friendly disposition of that foreign country—it is a security in our hands that all who are interested in that amount will be our friends, and all their interest in our favor; and it is another security too, that the government whose people have thus invested such an immense amount of wealth in our funds, will not lightly or hastily commit the peace and the good understanding of the two countries; so that in every view, both commercial and political, the greater the foreign capital in our funds the better. Thus the Farmer's reason is laid; a superficial man would think that foreign capital carried foreign influence with it—it might possibly, but not certainly, have something like that effect, if loaned to individuals, as far as respected those individuals; but the case and the effect is essentially different when that foreign capital is invested in stocks; there the favor and the obligation are the other way; it is the foreigner who is obliged, and not the directors of the bank. A foreigner would only invest his money in our bank for two reasons, either because the rate of interest was higher, or the investment more secure; both these reasons operate upon the foreigner, who placed his money in our bank. How it will be now, since the blow up, much will depend upon future circumstances. But Mr. Farmer, you count too much upon a supposed prejudice against every thing that is foreign, and you will fail if you depend upon such fantastical notions. Suppose we inform you, that one of the great bubbles in the new Democratic U. S. Bank, Capt. Jones president, was to give a fictitious value to that stock, in order that Foreigners might be induced to purchase largely; and did not this Democratic Bank offer to pay the dividends in Europe to European stockholders, instead of at their Banking House in Philadelphia, where all dividends have heretofore been paid? And what was this for, but to entice British capitalists to take stock? and is it not pretty well believed that a Commercial House in Baltimore, which has always been the Telemon Ajax of democracy, and which has now failed, did engage in a speculation of United States Bank Stock, with a view of selling to a British house, to the amount of more than a million of dollars—yet this said House was violently opposed to the old U. S. Bank, pronouncing it unconstitutional, aristocratical, managed by federalists, and that a large portion of the stock was held by foreigners. Thus men change their tune to suit their views, and thus men fall who are not bottomed on sound integrity. Deception and artifice may flourish for a season, but rely on it nothing is so durable and strong in life as old fashioned honesty.

## Excuse us Mr. Farmer,

We did not insinuate "that if federalists were in office, all would be right;" but this we will say, that if federalists had been in power, or if Mr. Jefferson, even had been in power when Mr. Madison was, we should not have had a British War, which caused us much distress and is still producing it—we say too; that had federalists been in power and found it necessary to declare a war, that they would not have attempted to have carried on that war by supplicating loans, and thus have sacrificed millions of the government money for fear of their own popularity, as Mr. Madison and the democratic party did—and this we say too, if the federalists had been in power, Capt. Jones would never have been president of the U. S. Bank, nor would it have been made a government machine, nor would the evils experienced from the present U. S. Bank have ever occurred. And all this we say, because we know the federalists to have been directly hostile to all the measures that produced these evils.

## But the Farmer

Tells us much about retrenchment, and Dr. Franklin's advice, and home manufactures and economy, and of a new fashioned economy too, viz. prodigal economy. All this as far as we can understand it, is well enough when correctly stated and well regulated, but we had hoped that the rodentate about Domestic Manufactures was nearly at an end, and that this eldest daughter of the Verino sheep mania was not so fashionable or elegant as she used to be, when merino wool was to be the substitute for an abandoned combed. And next we are reminded of that great wise and prudent measure, the embargo—O Jud! O Jud! Great wise and prudent measure the Embargo—This reminds us of that polite, amiable and fascinating gentleman Mr. Beecher, the Prince of Dandies, among the Demons. We did utter the remark, "that the Embargo was to starve England and save gun powder" in derision—and we feel no other sentiment for that "great wise and prudent measure, the Embargo."—If Mr. Farmer still clings to its skirts, it is nevertheless a measure abandoned by all, calling ninety-nine hundredths of a country ally, and the very mention of it is as hateful to the ear, as the recitation of a sin forsaken and repented of—we had as soon expected to have heard the revival of the old story of the man who worked on a Sunday being condemned to draw brush in the moon, as to hear an attempt at this time of day to advocate the Embargo. It is digging up the putrescent dry bones from the grave of oblivion.

## We are told

Too by this Farmer of the "clamor" (against the Embargo) by the enemies of the country's prosperity. What air, date

you repudiate a set of men for censuring a measure that originated in folly, that was persevered in through obstinacy after its inutility was manifest, which corrupted our mercantile people, and disseminated corruption through the nation and caused frauds upon the revenue? Dare you repudiate the same men for censuring a measure that first taught smuggling in this country and depreciated the revenue from its commerce, when you ought to know that the great, the main dependence of the nation for its means is upon that revenue from commerce? But not content with this puerile, this balderdash, political trash, you must add to the injury of aspersions, the rudeness of insult, by pronouncing those who clamored against the Embargo "enemies to their country's prosperity, and endeavoring to fatten on the life and spirit of the nation."—Before this Mr. Farmer we could only say that you exhibited yourself profoundly ignorant of all you talked about, but now sir you betray a malevolence unworthy of a man who attempts to write for public information. Do you really believe the opponents of the Embargo enemies of their country? If you do, you are basely bigotted, or better fitted for a straight waistcoat & water-grease than for a writer in a newspaper. It is impossible to argue against incoherency, which is like erecting a battery ordnance against a shower of thistle down, we will ask Mr. Farmer, why are the opponents of the embargo enemies of the country? Is it because they saw, and declared its futility from the first? Is it because they had no stomach to join Mr. Madison in systems resembling Napoleon's continental system? Is it because they were more inclined to defend their commerce upon the ocean by a navy, than dastardly to withdraw it? Is it because they were friends to commerce, (from which we draw all our revenue) and wished to maintain and defend it? If these reasons and motives, constitute them enemies of the country, they are enemies; for these were the reasons why they opposed the embargo—as to "fattening on the life and spirit of the country," that Sir, was reserved for the favorites of Mr. Madison, the applauders of the Embargo, the Sycophants of power, the brawlers for any thing that will please the passion of the times, the humble tools, those who embrace any faith for any price. Yes sir, your herds of officers of the customs to watch the embargo, who yearly receive their salaries and never draw a scrip of the pen or receive a dollar for the public, who in fact do no earthly thing but fatten on the spoils of office—your revenue officers employed to preserve your embargo by land—your public agents, both inland & outlandish—your contractors—your receivers of public monies—your government commissioners, these Mr. Farmer are the greasy gentlemen who are the anointed with government patronage & who fatten on the life & spirit of the country. It is not those men who dare to think for the people's welfare in opposition to the measures of power, and who dare to utter what they think for the people's reflection, that fatten upon the spirit of the country—nor was it these men who violated the embargo—men out of favor with those in power are not apt to attempt those things; it is those who have friends at court, who have hopes of impunity if detected, who have access to the ear of the officers of government, who have facilities afforded them, that are most apt to violate the measure they pretend to approve—we say pretend to approve, for there is nothing more certainly purchased than approbation.

## In fine Mr. Farmer,

Your remark is tainted with malignity; it is an offering to the vitiated taste of other times and not suited to the sober calmness of the present. We have happily passed as well the political as the summer solstice, and are now hastening to a more temperate & milder state of things, when the fury of partisan zeal and the coarse vulgarity of disparaging epithets must give way to the reign of reason and to the influence of candid judgement. We hope and we believe, that the tempest of party spirit, is fast blowing out and nearly exhausted, when men will not be selected by the political patch they may wear on their back, but that superior qualifications, as to endowments, habits, reputation & capacity will be the criterions by which the people will select their public characters—and of these qualifications the public must judge, not you Mr. Farmer, for nothing is more apt to lead us astray than self love, vanity, and prejudice against others.

## Baltimore, July 1.

Presentments have been found by the Grand Jury now in session in this city, against three of the late officers of the City Bank of Baltimore.—Chronicle.

## Farmers' Union, (Vir.) June 26.

## THE NEW CROP.

The first load of wheat of the new crop which has been brought to our market, was bought by Cochrane & Hollingsworth yesterday, at \$1 12 1/2 per bushel. Several crops have been contracted for at \$1 per bushel. In the present scarcity of money, these may be considered very good prices.

Never we believe, was there a prospect of a greater crop of winter grain, than is presented this season, so far as our knowledge or information extends. We have seen a letter from Fort Hawkins, written early in June, which mentioned, that the harvest in that quarter had been so abundant that wheat was selling at 75 cents a bushel. We have no doubt it will be as low as a dollar here.

## Trenton True American.

Baltimore, June 29. On the 13th inst. an Inquest was held on the body of a white man, found by the side of a swamp, in St. Mary's county, near the mouth of Patuxent—in a state of putrefaction—the hair left the head. His clothing blue cloth

coat, corduroy pantaloons, striped twill domestic vest, cotton stockings, mixed in the feet; flannel shirt, drawers, long boots, and fur hat. His coat, pantaloons and stockings were neatly folded a small distance from him, and covered with two bags containing eight small ones, some of which appeared to be made of napkins. In his pocket were a red bandanna handkerchief, a two-bladed knife and rope yarn. No appearance on the mud of his struggling, or having been disturbed except by the worms. He is presumed to have been a stranger, no person being missing in that county. Fed. Rep.

## From the Norfolk Herald, June 23.

Capt. Carraway, of the schr. Thomas Tenant, from St. Thomas states, that a short time before he sailed, a small pirate schr. under the guise of a Patriotic privateer, and commanded by one Mason belonging to Baltimore, had been taken by an English 50 gun ship and carried into Barbadoes—the 1st lieutenant of the pirate after he was carried on board the ship, was tucked up and had 50 lashes inflicted on his bare back. In consequence of the depredations of those piratical cruizers upon the commerce of the Islands, a Danish sloop of war, hearing of the success of the English man-of-war, went out in pursuit of a small schr. which lay off Tortola, and took possession of her by stratagem and carried her into St. Thomas—she was commanded by one Palota.—The Danish vessel took the crew into safe keeping, and not to be out done in point of courtesy by an English man-of-war, they took the second in command (who belonged to within six miles of this place) and inflicted summary punishment on him. Both the above pirates were last from St. Thomas.

## MARRIED.

On Tuesday 22d of June, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. SAMUEL HARRIS, of Talbot County to Miss RANEEA RICHARDSON, daughter of Mr. Thomas Richardson, of Queen Ann's County.

## DIED.

On Saturday evening the 26th June Abner Deming, of this county.

On Monday last, the 28th of June, Francis Neal, of this county.

On Wednesday last, the 30th June, Richard Martindale of this town, after a lingering illness.

## From the Federal Republic of July 3.

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of GENERAL LEVIN WINDER, late Governor of this state, and R. W. Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the state of Maryland, who died on the 1st inst. in the 63d year of his age. Gen. Winder entered the armies of our country at the early age of eighteen, at a period when every heart throbbed with anxiety for the fate of the Republic, and remained in active service; heedless of danger and regardless of personal welfare, until a glorious peace terminated the arduous contest for liberty, when having witnessed his country, enjoying that repose which so much blood was shed to obtain, he retired to the calm retreats of domestic life—and here, he who had commanded the respect and confidence of his brother soldiers, secured by a virtuous and useful life, the love and friendship of all who knew him.

His remains were followed to the grave by numerous weeping relations—and by many venerable citizens who had shared with him, the toils and troubles of Columbia's contest for Freedom and Independence.

The members of the R. W. Grand Lodge, together with those of the different subordinate Lodges agreeably to the ancient usages of the Fraternity paid to the last tribute of respect, to the memory of their venerable brother, whose name will long be dearly cherished by the Craft.

"Friend of our hearts, there rest in peace, Raised by the Grand Master's word, mayest thou hereafter show the honors of perfection the joys and bliss immortal!" Amen! so mote it be!

## To be Rented

For the ensuing year, the plantation or farm, belonging to the subscriber, on which Mr. Turrbutt Callahan now lives. For terms apply to the subscriber.

JOHN L. BOZMAN.

## For Sale,

A smart, healthy NEGRO WOMAN, of good morals, and her Three Children—Apply at this Office. July 5.

## MARYLAND.

## Caroline County, to wit:

On application to me, the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of said County, by petition in writing, of Jonathan Stevens, John Clark, and John Babb, stating that they are in actual confinement, and pray for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petition; and the said Jonathan Stevens, John Clark, and John Babb, having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that they have resided two years within the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of their application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, for the delivery of their property, and giving sufficient security for their appearance at the county court of Caroline county, to answer such allegations as may be made against them, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jonathan Stevens, John Clark, and John Babb, be discharged from their imprisonment, and that they be, and appear before the said county court, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogations as may be proposed to them by their creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper in Easton, four successive weeks, three months before the said second Monday of October next, and also, by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the court house door three months before the said Monday, notifying his creditors to appear before the said court, on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Jonathan Stevens, John Clark, and John Babb, should not have the benefit of the said act and the supplements, as prayed for. Given under my hand, this 26th day of June, 1819.

JO. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

## To Attorneys.

A few copies of "Chitty on Criminal Law," For Sale by the Subscriber.

THOS. H. DAWSON.

June 7—19.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, at the suit of the Farmers' Bank and at the suit of Francis Wrightson, against Thomas Frazier, will be sold on Tuesday the 13th of July, on the Court-house green, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz. All the legal and equitable right of him the said Frazier, of, in, and to a tract or part of a tract of Land, called Cuddington's Addition, containing One hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or less, 2 head Horses and 3 head of Cattle—sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid writs.

ALLEN BOWLE, Sheriff.

June 21.

## Louis Pese,

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

## FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.

## Branch Bank at Easton.

26th June, 1819. Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Court House in Easton, on the first Monday in August, next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the stockholders thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year agreeably to the charter. By order, JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r. June 28—

## Land for Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale on Monday the 16th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises a Farm called Liberty, Fox and Buck Range, and by what other names it may be called, situate in Tuckahoe hundred in Talbot county, near Hillsborough, formerly the property of John Roberts, and now occupied by William Skinner, containing 300 acres, the property of the heirs of Zebulon Skinner, deceased, late of Queen Ann's county. On this farm there is an excellent Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Granary, Corn-house, Barn, Stable and Smoke-house, &c. all in good order.

Terms of Sale. The above farm will be sold on the following terms. One third of the whole of the purchase money must be paid on the first day of January 1820 when possession will be given—the second payment one third on the first day of January 1821—third and last payment on the first day of January 1822—when a sufficient deed will be given to the purchaser or purchasers by PHILEMON SKINNER, Trustee, for the sale of the real estate of Zebulon Skinner, late of Q. A. county dec'd.

June 28. 19.

## Talbot County, Orphans Court.

## 26th June, J. D. 1819.

On application of Mrs. Sarah Bowdle, (per capt. Jno. Benth) executrix of the testament and last will of Capt. Jno. Bowdle, late of the county aforesaid, 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office aforesaid, this 26th day of June 1819.

Test, JA. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

## Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Isaac Bowdle late of Talbot county dec'd. All persons having claims against the said dec'd. are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of June eighteen hundred and nineteen.

SARAH BOWDLE.

June 28—39.

## MARYLAND,

## Caroline County, to wit:

## June 15, 1819.

On application to me the Subscriber, in the name of Caroline county court, a Judge of the Orphans' court of said county, by petition in writing, of John Thawley, senior, of the said county, praying the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, being annexed to his said petition, and I being satisfied that the said John Thawley, senior, resided two years in the said state of Maryland, immediately preceding his application, and the said petitioner having given security for his personal appearance at Caroline county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said John Thawley, senior, be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be, and appear before the Judges of Caroline county court, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, three successive weeks three months before the said Tuesday, and also, by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court-house door of the county aforesaid for his creditors to appear on the day and at the place aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Thawley, senior, should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed for. Given under my hand, this 26th day of June, 1819.

JO. HENNINGSON, CLK.

RD. HUGGLETT.

June 21—3



## POETRY.

From the New-York Evening Post.

### THE AMERICAN FLAG.

When Freedom, from her mountain height,  
Unfurled her standard to the air,  
She tore the azure robe of night,  
And set the stars of glory there!  
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes  
The milky baldric of the skies,  
And striped its pure celestial white  
With streakings of the morning lights  
Then from her mansion in the sun,  
She called her eagle bearer down,  
And gave into his mighty hand  
The symbol of her chosen land!  
Majestic monarch of the cloud!  
Who rear'st aloft thy regal form,  
To hear the tempest-trumpeting loud,  
And see the lightning-lances driven,  
When stride the warriors of the storm,  
And rolls the thunder drum of heaven!  
Child of the Sun to thee 'tis given  
To guard the banner of the free,  
To hover in the sulphur smoke,  
To ward away the battle stroke,  
And bid its blendings shine afar,  
Like rainbows on the cloud of war,  
The harbingers of victory!  
Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly,  
The sign of hope and triumph high!  
When speaks the signal trumpet tone,  
And the long line comes gleaming on,  
(Breath the life-blood, warm and wet,  
Has dim'd the glistering bayonet.)  
Each soldier's eye shall brightly turn,  
To where thy meteor-glories burn,  
And, as his springing steps advance,  
Catch war and vengeance from the glance!  
And when the cannon mouthings loud,  
Heave in wild wreaths the battle-shroud,  
And gory sabres rise and fall,  
Like shoots of flame on midnight's pall  
There shall thy victor glances glow,  
And covering foes shall sink beneath,  
Each gallant arm that strike below,  
That lofty messenger of death.  
Flag of the sea! on ocean's wave  
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave,  
When Death, careering on the gale,  
Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail,  
And frighted waves rush wildly back  
Before the broad-side reeling rack,  
The dying wanderer of the sea  
Shall look, at once, to heaven and thee,  
And smile to see thy splendors fly,  
In triumph, o'er his closing eye.  
Flag of the free hearts only home,  
By angel hands to valor given!  
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,  
And all thy hues were born in Heaven!  
Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## Sale Postponed.

### LAND NEAR EASTON, For Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, upon the premises, on Saturday the 15th day of May next, under and in virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot County Court, at November Term 1816, in the case of the administrators of Hugh Sherwood deceased, against Robert Sharp Harwood, and John, James, Henry and William Harwood, the children and heirs of Ann Harwood deceased, who was the only child and heir of John Dougherty, deceased, all the lands and real estate of the late John Dougherty, of Talbot County aforesaid deceased, for the payment of his debts. These lands consist of parts of the tracts of land called, "Carter's Scope," "Baker's Pasture and St. Michael's Farm," all situate on the road leading from Easton to Centerville, and near the Mill of John Bennett, Esq. and contain by estimation the quantity of two hundred & twenty-three acres and one quarter of an acre more or less.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the lands, as it is presumable every person disposed to purchase will take a view of them before the day of Sale. Robert Sharp Harwood, who occupies the premises, will show them to any person desirous of viewing them.

**Terms of Sale.**  
The Lands aforesaid will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security, to the subscriber as Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money within that time, with interest thereon from the day of sale—upon the payment of the purchase money, and not before, there will be a deed executed, as acknowledged and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, conveying all the right, title and estate of the aforesaid John Dougherty, in and to the land & real estate so sold to him, her or them, free clear and discharged from all claims of the defendants or claimants aforesaid, or either of them.

All the creditors of the aforesaid John Dougherty deceased, are requested to take notice, that by the decree aforesaid they are required to exhibit their claims and vouchers, properly authenticated to the Clerk of Talbot County Court, within six months from the day of sale aforesaid.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee,  
for sale of real estate aforesaid.

April 13—4w.  
The above Sale is Postponed till Saturday 17th July at 5 o'clock in the evening.  
J. G. Trustees, &c.

June 21—1w.

## Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the Levy Court for Talbot County, will meet on the 27th day of July next, at the Court House in Easton, to appoint a Collector of the county Tax; any person desirous to obtain the appointment will attend on that day.

By order of the Levy Court.  
J. LOCKERMAN, CL.

June 28—

## Great Bargains.

CLARK & GREEN;

### Have just finished opening their supply of NEW GOODS,

Received last week from Philadelphia and Baltimore, which they invite their customers and the Public generally to call and examine. The Assortment consists in part as follows, viz:

Best extra superfine Fans  
London Blue, Black and other colours, Cloths.  
Extra Superfine London single milled Blue, Black & Drab Cassimeres.  
Plain and twill'd Bombazettes (all colours).  
Fine Black Bombazettes.  
Battonets, Gorduroys  
Super and common Galicoes  
Super Cambric and Common Gingham  
Carlie Gingham  
Fine plaid and striped Seersuckers  
Strip'd India Bugla-pours  
Plain Cambric Muslins  
prig'd & Fig'd do  
ambric Jaquet do  
Plain & Worked Mull  
Mull do  
Handsome Seeded do  
India Book do  
Imitation Book do  
Handsome Sprig'd do  
Plain & Figured Leno do  
Handsome Berlin Nett do  
Coloured Cambric do  
Cambric Dimities  
Garment do  
Furniture do  
White Jeans  
Black, Olive and Dove coloured do  
Blue & Pink Stripe do  
Blue & Olive Cotton-Cassimeres  
Grandurelle  
White Drilling for Pantaloon  
Long and Short Yellow Nankeens  
Blue do  
Fine White Marseilles Vesting  
Handsome Figured do  
Black Silk Florentine do  
Black Silk Mole-skin do  
Handsome White, Black, Pink, Green, Lilac, Olive, Brown and Dove coloured Satins  
Black, White, Pink, Green and Changeable Florences  
Black and Changeable Senchews  
White, Pink & Green Sarsnets  
Black Mode  
Black, White, Pink & Blue Pattenets  
White and Pink embossed do  
White & Black French Grape  
Satin Stripe Gauze  
Plain and Sprig'd do  
Plain Green do  
A handsome assortment of Ribbons  
Thread and Silk Laces  
Inserting Muslins  
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths  
Collerets  
Silk Cords  
Chenille do  
Floss Cotton  
Wool Hats,  
Suspenders  
Boot-Cord and Boot-Cloths  
Webb  
Tapes and Bobbins  
Plain black, pink, blue, green, lilac, lead, orange, lemon and nankeen coloured Canton Crapes  
Elegant Figured, do assorted colours  
Canton Crap Shawls  
Silk Shawls assorted  
Mull Mull Muslin, do Chintz and common Cotton do  
Fine Scarlet, Brown Blue and Flag Bandanna Handkerchiefs  
Fine common Mad-rass do  
Common Cotton pocket do  
Gentlemen's Fancy Cravats  
Ladies English and French Silk Hose  
Gentlemen's do  
Ladies Cotton, do Girls do do  
Gentlemen's Cotton & Thread, do assorted  
Ladies Kid and Silk Gloves  
Misses Kid, do  
Gentlemen's Buckskin, Dogskin & Beaver, do  
Common India Muslins  
Fine India Long Cloth do  
Fine Bafta, do  
Fine Gurras, do  
British Steam-Loom & Long loth Shirting Muslins  
Bleached and Brown Domestic do  
Domestic Plaids and Chambray Cottons  
Irish Linens  
White & Brown Irish Sheetings  
Linen Cambricks  
Lonsi Lawns  
Damask Table and Napkin Diapers  
Russia Diapers  
Russia Sheetings  
White Platis  
Brown Holland  
Ravens Duck  
White Ticklenburgs  
Drogheda  
Burlaps  
Osnaburghs  
Hessians  
Tow Linens  
Sail Duck  
Bed Sackings  
Striped Linen Bed-Ticking  
Cotton, do  
Linen and Cotton Apron Checks  
Common India do  
Common Blue and White Strip'd Linen  
Furniture Oil-cloths  
Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas  
Ladies Parasols  
Gig and Switch Whips  
Writing and Letter Paper  
Ink-Powder  
Slates  
Paste-Boards  
Cotton Yarn  
Knitting do  
Wool Hats,  
Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Cart-Boxes, Cutting-Knives  
Waldron and Pattinet Grain and Grass Blades  
Sickles  
Stylle Stones  
Wrought and Cut Nails, all sizes, &c.  
Pen & Pocket-Knives,  
Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Cart-Boxes, Cutting-Knives  
Waldron and Pattinet Grain and Grass Blades  
Sickles  
Stylle Stones  
Wrought and Cut Nails, all sizes, &c.  
Pen & Pocket-Knives,

### A Complete Assortment of Groceries and Liquors.

AMONG WHICH ARE:  
Java and Green Coffee  
1st and 2d quality  
Brown Sugar  
1st and 2d quality Loaf do.  
Imperial  
Old Hyson  
Young Hyson  
Hyson-Skin  
Soucheong  
Madera  
Superior Old Dry Lisbon  
Common do.  
Malaga  
Claret and Port Wines  
French Brandy  
Peach do.  
Superior Old Jamaica  
Antigua do.  
St. E. Rum  
Prime Old Rye Whiskey  
Common do.  
Holland Gin  
Country do.  
Molasses  
Rice  
Raw Cotton  
Cheating Tobacco  
Snuff  
Spanish Segars  
Soap  
Candles  
Flour  
Crackers  
Starch  
Mustard  
Cinnamon  
Mace  
Cloves  
Nutmegs  
Allspice  
Pepper  
Salt Petre  
Ginger  
Raisins  
Almonds  
Fibbers  
Cordage  
Seine Twine  
Shoe Thread  
Wire and Hair Sifters  
Hair Brushes, assorted  
Wool cards, &c. &c.

### ALSO, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, viz:

Stock and Padlocks  
Cupboard, Chest and Trunk do.  
Hinges, Bolts, Screws  
Springs, Latches, Hammers, Pincers, Nippers, Gimlets, chisels, Drawing-Knives  
Knives and Forks  
Pen & Pocket-Knives,  
Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Cart-Boxes, Cutting-Knives  
Waldron and Pattinet Grain and Grass Blades  
Sickles  
Stylle Stones  
Wrought and Cut Nails, all sizes, &c.  
Pen & Pocket-Knives,

### CHINA, GLASS, & QUEEN'S-WARE &c. &c.

The above Goods have been very carefully selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations and will be offered on such terms as cannot fail to please.

June 14

## PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;  
EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE ON REASONABLE  
TERMS.

## Groome & Lambdin,

Have the pleasure of informing their customers, and the public generally, that they have received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, & are now opening at their store directly opposite the Bank,

### AN EXTENSIVE AND SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF GOODS:

AMONG WHICH ARE  
Superfine and other Gingham  
A complete assortment of cheap Calicoes  
5-4 & 6-4 India Book Muslin  
Plain and sprig'd Imitation do  
Plain figured & sprig'd Leno  
Plain and sprig'd Mull and Jaconets  
Seeded Muslins  
Handsome Insertings and Trimmings for ladies dresses  
Elegant work'd Robes 4-4 and 6-4 Cambricks  
Furniture and other Dimities  
Black & colored Canton Crapes  
Superior Nankin do.  
Elegant Damask do.  
White, black and colored Florences  
Black and white India Mahtaus  
India Lutestrings  
Sattins, various colors  
White and black Lace Veils  
Plain & embossed Pattenets  
Handsome worked do.  
Steam-loom and other Shirtings  
White and brown domestic do.  
4-4 Irish Linens, cheap  
Long Lawns  
Irish, Russia & Scotch Sheetings  
5-4 Tow Linens  
White & brown Ticklenburgs  
Berlups, Droghedas, Hessians, Osnaburghs, &c.  
German Dowls  
Domestic Plaids and Stripes  
Cotton Yarns, No 3 1-2 to 20  
3-corded netting do.  
India Muslins, different kinds  
Marseilles and other Vesting  
Bleach'd Eng. Drilling for pantaloons  
Plain and striped Cotton Cassimeres  
Sateens for men's wear  
Blue and yellow Nankeens  
Black Florentine Seersuckers and Caradaries  
Cloths and Cassimeres 6-4, 8-4 & 10-4 Irish Damask  
6-4, 8-4 & 10-4 Cotton do.  
Furniture Fringes  
Cords and Tassels  
Umbrellas and Parasols  
Bed Sackings  
Foot Cords and Webbing  
4-4 Rattinet  
Plain and emb'd. Silk Hose  
Ladies' and Girls' Cotton do.  
Canton Crap Shawls  
6-4 Mull Muslin do.  
Chintz & common cotton do.  
Bandanna, Madras and Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs  
Elegant assortment of Thread Laces and Edgings  
Blond and Silk do.  
Velvet, Vellum and plain Gauze  
Furniture Bindings  
Floss Cotton in hanks and balls  
Laces, Fringe & Tufting for coach makers  
Ladies' Kid, Moccasin, Cordovan and Cal-Skin Slippers  
Children's Morocco & Leather do.  
Ladies' Silk, Kid and York Tan Gloves  
Dandy Cravats  
Ribbons, Pins, Needles, Tapes, Bobbins, Fans, Silks, Threads, &c. &c.

### ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS:  
Java & Green Coffee  
Prime & common Sugars  
Hyson and Imperial Teas  
Fine superfine Flour  
Madera, Lisbon, Sherry, Tenerife & Malaga Wines  
Cognac Brandy, 4th pf  
Spanish and country Segars, Cheating Tobacco, Macauba, Rappee and Scotch Snuff, Raw Cotton, Brushes all kinds, Soap, Rice, Oranges, Lemmons, Figs, Prunes, Filberts, Almonds, Palm Nuts, Raisins, Salt Petre, Spices, &c. &c.

### Hard-Ware & Cutlery, viz.

Waldron's and Patent Scythes, for wheat and grass, Sickles, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Scythe-stones, Patent sheep-shears, Wheel Irons, Castings, Cart Boxes, Knives and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Carpenters Tools various kinds, Coal Hods, Wood-Saws, Screws, Springs, Tacks, &c.

### ALSO, A GREAT VARIETY OF Queens-Ware, China, Glass, Tin-Ware, Wood-Ware, Stone-Ware, Britania-Ware, &c. &c.

The foregoing articles being purchased at the lowest rates, and selected with much care, will be offered on such terms as will make it an object to all those who wish to purchase by whom an early call and examination is particularly invited.  
May 10—1w

## Lumber & Bricks,

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers have just received 40,000 feet WHITE PINE BOARDS of 1st 2d & 3d qualities, consisting of

4-4, 5-4, 6-4 & 8-4.

ALSO—  
A Parcel of 5-4 Yellow Pine, seasoned.

They have also on hand, 100,000 MERCHANTABLE BRICKS, and expect to receive in a few days, a vessel load of Cypress Shingles; all which they will sell cheap for cash.

GROOME & LAMB DIN.  
May 10—3w

## Auctioneer.

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

### AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,

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

SOLOMON HARROTT.  
Days of Sale Tuesdays and Saturdays.  
Easton, April 12—

## Look Here!

The Subscriber being at the present time without employment wishes to procure a situation either in a Store or Warehouse, or in another business—He can produce the most respectable recommendations. A line addressed to the subscriber and left at the office of the Easton Gazette will be attended to.

HENRY DARDEN.  
June 14

## Seasonable Goods.

The Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a very

### HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Seasonable Goods;

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

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

LAMBERT CLAYLAND,  
Easton, May 17th



## The Steam-Boat Maryland.

This Superior Vessel is now prepared, & has commenced the tour of operations for which she has been destined. She has been planned, constructed, and equipped by the ablest Artists, and the Materials, Machinery, Furniture, and Workmanship are all of the best kinds. These have all been provided and applied under the constant Superintendence of Captain Barber and Captain Vickers, in alternate attendance, as the skillful Agents of the Company; and both are very deeply interested in the undertaking. The greatest confidence may therefore be reposed in the Soundness of the Vessel, and the safety of her Machinery. The accommodations on board, and the arrangement of the apartments for elegance, convenience, and security cannot be exceeded; and her exterior appearance is extremely beautiful. She will leave Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock in the morning—call at Annapolis to land & receive passengers—and proceed to Baltimore in the evening of the same days where she will arrive at 6 o'clock. Returning, she will leave Baltimore every Wednesday and Saturday at the same hour in the morning—call at Annapolis to land and receive passengers—and proceed to Easton in the evening of the same days where she will arrive at the like hour.

Passengers are respectfully invited to avail themselves of this agreeable conveyance; and they are assured that every Care and Attention shall be exerted to give them satisfaction.

CLEMENT VICKERS, Commander.  
Easton, June 7—1w

N. B. Persons wishing to take Horses and Carriages on board, are requested to have them sent to the boat an hour previous to her sailing.

### EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET: THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,  
Edward Auld, Master.

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

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

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

EDWARD AULD.  
Easton-Point, Feb. 9. (22)

### SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

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

The Public's obedient servant,  
CLEMENT VICKERS.

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

C. V.  
June 7

## To be Rented.

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

JOSEPH HASKINS.  
April 12

## To Rent.

For one or more years, that Large and Convenient new Brick Tavern, and its appurtenances belonging to the Subscriber, in this Town, known by the name of the

### EASTON HOTEL,

and lately kept by Mr. Jesse Sheffer. This Establishment is admitted by all to be the Largest and most Complete of any other on the Peninsula, and to a man of Capital, who is well calculated to conduct it, a great chance is presented of doing a very extensive & profitable business, particularly as the elegant New Steam-Boat Maryland will commence running in May, between this place and Baltimore, by which means, there is no doubt, but travelling will be much increased.

Possession can be had immediately, and to a suitable person, who can occupy it at once, a considerable deduction will be made in the present years rent.

SAMUEL GROOME.  
Easton, April 12, 1819—1w

## Mantumaking.

MISS MARGARET LOVEDAY,

Respectfully informs the Ladies of Easton and its vicinity, that she has commenced the Mantumaking business, in the house occupied by Mr. Nicholas Loveday, nearly opposite the Fountain Inn, where from her knowledge of the above business and endeavour to please those who may think proper to employ her, she hopes to merit a share of their patronage.

Easton, May 24

## Copartnership.

WILLIAM CLARK, begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public generally, that he has taken into partnership John D. Green, and that the business will in future be conducted under the firm of CLARK & GREEN, at his old stand, directly opposite the Court House, where they have now on hand and intend keeping at all times, an Excellent assortment of FRESH, SEASONABLE GOODS, of the latest importations, which will be offered on very fair terms.

W. C. embraces this opportunity of acknowledging the past favors of all his Friends and Customers, and respectfully solicits for the Concern a continuance of them, assuring his Friends and the Public that he shall at all times endeavor to render general satisfaction, and therefore hope for a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM CLARK,  
JOHN D. GREEN.  
May 16.

## MUSIC AND LITERATURE NOW PUBLISHING.

### The Lady's and Gentleman's Weekly LITERARY AND MUSICAL Magazine.

This paper is regularly published every Monday, neatly printed in quarto. A part, not exceeding two pages, is always devoted to a popular piece of MUSIC, executed with types, in an improved manner, which, for appearance and correctness may vie with any printed in the usual mode. The remaining portion of the paper is occupied with useful and entertaining miscellany, original and selected.

Nine numbers of the "Music Series" are now before the public; by which ladies and gentlemen may judge of the merits of the work now offered for their support by subscription. Terms.—One dollar per quarter in advance. (For this sum, subscribers obtain, besides the literary entertainment, thirteen perfect pieces of music, which, at the usual retail price would cost them three dollars and twenty-five cents.)

Orders from distant parts, addressed to H. C. Lewis, 372 market st. post-paid, and enclosing not less than one dollar, will be attended to immediately.

Philadelphia, march 22, 1819.

## For Sale,

### A HOUSE AND LOT NEAR EASTON

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a sufficient power granted by a covenant contained in a deed from THOMAS KEMMER to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, all and singular that Lot of Land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate and lying near the town of Easton and near the Bay-side road, in Talbot County, consisting of a part of the tract of land called Londonderry, and containing by special metes and bounds five-eighths of an acre of grounds, whereon Ann Harper resides, will be exposed to sale on Tuesday the tenth day of August next, at the door of the Court House in Easton, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to the purchaser and his heirs in fee. This property will be exposed to sale on a credit of four months, eight months and twelve months, in equal instalments. For the nature and situation of the property, persons desirous of purchasing are referred to the premises; and for the nature of the security to be required, they are referred to the Cashier.

By order of the Board of Directors.  
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.  
Branch Bank at Easton, 2  
May 15th, 1819.  
May 24—13w.

## Malt Liquors.

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

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

### MALT LIQUORS AND CIDER.

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

CARMICHAEL & MUIR.  
April 26

## Mr. Sheffer

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

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

MAY 17.

### MARYLAND.

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

EZEKIEL FORMAN.

May 24—3m.



# EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, JULY 12, 1819.

NO. 93

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY MONDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

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

PRECIOUS MORSEL OF ELECTIONEERING ELOQUENCE.  
EDENTON, N. C. June 15.

Mr. WILLS.  
The following brilliant specimen of electioneering eloquence, was afforded by Mr. John Holland, of Beaufort county, who offers as a Candidate to represent in Congress, the district composed of the counties of Tyrrel, Washington, &c. It was delivered in the court-house of Washington county, at the last session of the County Court, and is copied from notes, accurately taken on the spot by a gentleman present, who, though he found it impossible, to keep way with the rapid flights of the speaker, has faithfully preserved the substance, and in most instances the very words of the address. If, as a literary curiosity, or in any other view, you think proper to give it a place in the Gazette, it is at your service. A SUBSCRIBER.

The Orator having obtained permission from their Worship, mounted the rostrum, and after a most profound and captivating bow, spoke as follows:  
My worthy Friends and Fellow Citizens,  
By leave of the Worshipful Court, I have the liberty to speak from this place, and to tell my business here. The Congressional election is a matter of great importance. In thousand votes are not to be trifled with. A new election is to take place in August. I did not come here to hammer down Dr. Hall, or any candidate or party. But you have a choice, and a right to do as you please. The public seem to wish an opposition, and from unanimous solicitations of this district, I offer myself as a candidate. I am convinced you are all my friends, and not my foes. I came among you from the love of my country and the rights of man, and I hope you will congeal yourselves together, and go hand and hand with me. [Hear him.]

You have had the trial of several members from this district. My uncle Mr. William Kennedy, esq. was a candidate and was elected. I know you congealed yourselves together in his favor. His principles and mine are the same. [Hear.] I am not opposed to the present administration, or any of our wise and great men, who are the balance wheel of our country. I speak against no party. Are you a republican? assume your own rights. Are you a federalist? declare your own politics. I voted for Monroe. He is a respectable, a great and a good man. When he was at Washington, in Beaufort county, I had the pleasure to see him, talk with him, and escort him. He has the power of congealing his friends together. I had a view also of Mr. Calhoun, and his lady. In '75, my father stepped into the ranks. He was at Germantown, to the North, and Brian Creek, to the South. I feel the same zeal that he did. [Bravo.]

The last war was right. Did you find a single man that said, "don't fight" and very properly; for if a man says he will kill you, then kill him; if he says he will burn your house, burn his. We must never suffer our rights to be hammered down, by those inferior to our independence. We fought for "free trade and sailors' rights." Look at the attack on the Chesapeake. Douglass started eighteen citizens, and killed three. Look at the burning of Washington, and then say if we had not sufficient cause for war. Jackson has been blamed about Ambriater. But look at Hampton, and at Dartmoor prison, where a few men had merely gone out on a party of pleasure, and they will justify what he did. Yes, Jackson has enabled you to tote the key of liberty in your pocket. How did they reward him at Huntsville? He bid \$3 an acre on a section of public land worthy 20 dols. nobody would bid against him, and it was knocked off to him. He turned about and thanked them. As long as there was a shot in the locker, I was determined to uphold the war. I gave five barrels of corn to the support of poor Soldiers' wives. [Bravo.]

At March term of Beaufort Court, I was accused of being an enemy to Lawyers. I am not so. Adams was a Lawyer; so was Madison and Monroe and Crawford, and Calhoun and Jackson. And so was Jefferson, who can ride to Washington, hitch his horse to a peg, and then go into the house and show more sense than ten thousand of them.

(What a man—what a man!) But still we are not to depend on Lawyers. Some of them you can't borrow from, because they have nothing to lend. In the attack on Baltimore, General Ross was killed. He was headed up in a hog-head of rum, and sent home. Did a Lawyer kill him? No it was a plough-boy. Was Washington a Lawyer? No, but he was a great and good man. He was the morning star of the world; he illumined

ated as he went, and congealed his friends together. [Loud cheering.]

I wish you, my friends, to think for yourselves. We are all born infants, but by reading and thinking we become philosophers. My sentiments are the love of my country and the rights of man, and I wish you to pin this to your sleeve and not to forget it. I am a republican, and I shall be as long as I have brains as big as the head of a pin. We are republicans. The power is with us, the people; and our government is founded on the will of the people, and on merit. How did our President rise, but by merit? And Crawford, by merit, came forward, without money or friends.

The Mechanic, the Farmer, and the Merchant are the watchmen and bulwark of our country. Look at the shoot of the cornstalk which nourishes the milch cow. Cherish the dairy maid, and not let the republican milch cow go dry. Let us take the cream and the butter for ourselves, and give to our enemies, the bonny clabber and whey. [Loud cheering.]

As to the compensation law, it is a serious affair; but it rests with the people. What is eight dollars a day? Give it, if the people say so—but not otherwise. He that cuts the meat, must eat the bone. How did Dr. Hall vote on this question? Had I been there, I would have voted for six dollars a day. This they can't do without; unless you say that, like cattle, the members are made of horns and hoofs, and ought to go barefooted. [Loud and repeated huzzas.]

Let us now see how politics stand with the merchants: \*\*\* Here is a Hiatus valde defensus:—a chasm much to be lamented; for, at this critical juncture, the eloquent speaker was most unluckily interrupted by the sheriff's informing him that it was their Worship's pleasure that Court should be opened. He descended, slowly and majestically, from the bench, not, however, without some evident marks of chagrin, and casting a "longing, lingering look behind." But, when he came to the court-house door, the audience determined to afford every manifestation of respect, to the man they "delighted to honor," placed him in a chair, and bore him off triumphantly on their shoulders. The novelty of his situation rendered it at first somewhat difficult for him to preserve the centre of gravity, and prevent an exhibition of "ground & lofty tumbling." But, fortunately, the whole cavalcade arrived, without accident, at Woodley's Hotel, near the Court-House, where, after partaking a few Tinklers of the "Old be joyful," and drinking some patriotic toasts, the candidate took respectful leave, fully confident, that at the approaching election, he should receive the suffrage and interest of every voter present.

The Grand Jury, however, deemed it their duty, on the same day, to make a unanimous presentment, now on record, in which, although they did ample justice to the merit, talents, zeal & eloquence of Mr. Holland, and expressed great satisfaction at the entertainment and amusement afforded to them by the speech and the chair-cane, yet lamented the interruption of the public business, and hoped, that the next exhibition of Mr. Holland, might be at a time when no such inconvenience could occur.

The following piece of wit and humor, is copied from a late New-Orleans paper. With a trifling alteration it will suit just at this time, the meridian of many other places as well as New-Orleans.

Prices current at New-Orleans, May 31st 1819, by Peter Quince & Co.  
Cash—\$ of 4 pr. ct. p. mo. above par—very scarce—in great demand—and advancing in value.

Credit—Below par; still declining; very little good in market; much wanted.

Confidence—Nominal.

Commodities—Plenty and dull; large supplies having arrived from New York and elsewhere.

Commission merchants—Do. do. fluctuating.

Dust—(fine)—very plenty; low at present; but will rise the first fair wind.

Duns—Plenty and dull.

Discount at Banks—Very scarce and in demand; can be obtained only through favor.

Disease and filth—Plenty all seasons; witness the hospital and gutters.

Fragnant odours—Plenty; plenty; you may note them at every corner of the streets.

Flares—Plenty; but lively.

Failures—A bad article; expected to be plenty in August and September.

Long faced gentry—(not Jack asses) plenty and dull; daily increasing.

Musquitoes—a great many in market; no sales; Louisiana perhaps produces the finest in the world, but although they make a great noise at home, yet they are never exported.

Notaries Public—Plenty, brisk, and in demand.

Promises—plenty; but good for nothing.

Rare Hides—much used, but cheap.

Religion—beginning to get in use, being a new article in this country; the prices nominal and the demand limited; depends

in a great measure on the prevalence of the Yellow Fever.

Shaving—brisk, especially just before 3 o'clock, P. M.

Water—(fresh)—plenty but rather muddy, will increase in value as the summer advances, at present, sales regular at 1 picaon per bucket full.

Bills of Exchange—plenty a mere drug in market—would scarcely be accepted by any body.

GUNPOWDER AND BRANDY.

An office in the government of Satin, being once upon a time vacant, "the prince of the power of the air," convened a council, when it was proposed, that on the trial of the skill and abilities of two demons, he who caused the most misery on the earth and brought the greatest number of mortals to the regions of despair, should fill the vacant office and be first in authority.

One went in the shape of Gunpowder, the other, in that of brandy, rum, gin, &c. the former was an open enemy and roared with a terrible noise. This made the folks to be afraid, and put them on their guard. But the other, passed as a friend and a physician, pretended to make them strong and healthy, was at all their merry makings, frolics and entertainments. By these means he caused them to be off their guard, & at length to become his most willing servants, and that too, for "the wages of death." Under the "notion" of helping digestion, comforting the spirits, and cheering the heart, he produced the direct contrary effects. And, having insensibly thrown great numbers into a fatal decay, he was found to people hell and the grave so fast, as to merit the office, in preference to him who went among the people in the shape of gunpowder.

BONAPARTE.

The following is the monthly allowance of the ex-Emperor of the French, king of Italy, protector of the confederation of the Rhine, &c. &c. &c. That such a man, before whom the world trembled, should have doled out to him roasting pigs, sugar, candy, candles and coals by the measure and pound!!!—N. Y. American.

Items of Supplies furnished to Longwood, in the month of June, 1818.

Claret 240 bottles	Champagne 15 bots
Vin de Grave 60 do.	Constantia 15 do.
Madeira 80 do.	Cape Wine 630 do.
Teneriff 150 do.	Ale & Cider 180 do.
And as much draught beer as might have been required.	
Flour 100 lbs.	Dandles 240 lbs.
Rice 150 lbs.	Potatoes 15 bus.
Butter 300 lbs.	Sugar Candy 300 lbs.
Cheese 60 lbs.	Coals 1440 bus.
Salt 60 lbs.	Beef & Veal 1200 lbs.
Vermacelli 45 lbs.	Mutton 1500 lbs.
Maccaroni 45 lbs.	Bread 1800 lbs.
Sallid Oil 32 qts.	Eggs 1080 lbs.
Vinegar 41 bots.	Milk 420 qts.
Lard 60 lbs.	Pigeons 30
Pepper 10 lbs.	Roasting Pigs 4
Mustard 6 bots.	Geese 8
Pickles 5 bots.	Ducks 16
Olives 12 bots.	Fowls 240
Hams 12	Black Tea 15 lbs.
Soups 12	Green Tea 15 lbs.
Tea 30 lbs.	Rum 2 bots.
Wood 20,160 lbs.	Twine 1 lb.
Vegetables, Fruit, and Fishes much as required, according to the season.	
Confectionery of all sorts, Liquors and preserves, &c. included only in the daily accounts.	

On Wednesday the eighteenth day of June, at 11 o'clock, A. M. All that part of the tract of land called Maiden Hall, lying on a line of about five miles long, and one mile wide, which was allotted to the heirs of John Stansbury Watson, by commission of the Court of Chancery, passed at the Office of the Clerk of the said Court, to the said John Stansbury Watson, his heirs and assigns forever. This tract of land contained about one hundred and a half acres; one hundred and thirty acres being meadow, part of which is now in timber, and the residue part being arable land. The said tract of land is situated in the Parish of St. James, within a very fertile soil, and the whole of the tract watered by a running brook or stream. The said John Stansbury Watson, the purchaser, gave for the said several bonds, with and without interest, to the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, in three equal instalments, to wit: the first instalment, to be paid on the day of sale; the second instalment, to be paid on the day of the sale; and the third instalment, to be paid on the day of the sale. The said John Stansbury Watson, the purchaser, gave for the said several bonds, with and without interest, to the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, in three equal instalments, to wit: the first instalment, to be paid on the day of sale; the second instalment, to be paid on the day of the sale; and the third instalment, to be paid on the day of the sale.

On the morning of Sunday last about day break, a most glaring and shocking murder was committed in the neighborhood of Chesterfield Courthouse, (as supposed by James Vest.) upon the body of his wife Sally Vest. Agreeable to report of the Inquest, this day held on her body, she was deliberately led from home by her husband, (the said James Vest,) about three miles into a piney field, and there deliberately, maliciously, and of malice aforethought shot by him, with a large pistol or gun, the track of which ball after passing through her body, was seen in the bark of a large pine.

N. B. The said James Vest is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, with a small nose, a little turned up at the end, & is disposed to smile when spoken to—and it is supposed he will make towards North Carolina.—Compiler.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, June 30.

In part of yesterday's impression, we gave a sketch of the news by the ship Juno, Captain Hoak, from Liverpool. She sailed on the 23d ult. and the editors of the Gazette have received London and Liverpool papers to the 22d, and Lloyd's List to the 18th inclusive.—They afford a few items, which will be found below.—Gaz.

There does not appear to be any essential change in the markets since our last accounts from that quarter. If any thing the article of cotton has improved a little. The prospects of an abundant harvest throughout Great Britain was never more promising. We think (says the London Courier) we may assert without fear of exaggeration that there never was a season which gave greater promise of plenty than the present: this remark is not confined to any particular description of produce, but applies equally to all, and to none more than the most important of all—the wheat crops.—Post.

French Funds.—Five per cents, 66f 70c. Bank stock 131 1/2.

The Paris papers mention, that the petition of several individuals, praying for the recall of those who had been banished, was taken into consideration by the chamber of deputies, and rejected. The keeper of the seals pronounced, that whatever clemency might hereafter be extended towards the temporarily banished, by the generosity of the crown, the regicides—the relapsed regicides—were exiled forever.—This declaration was received with shouts of applause from the whole chamber, with the exception of about twenty ultra liberals. In one part of his speech, the minister said, "the king could not without compromising his own dignity, the repose of France and of Europe, restore to France the assassins of his brother, the assassins of his predecessor, the murderers of the martyr-king."

Intelligence had been received from the Cape of Good Hope, of the rising of a large body of Caffres. The British troops and the whole country were up in arms against them; & it was expected that they would soon be defeated.

The coronation of the King of France is fixed for the 25th of August. The health of the King was improving. He called a court on Sunday the 16th of May, which was attended by the Prince Talleyrand, several peers, marshals, &c.

The most impenetrable veil continued to cover the negotiations carrying on between Russia and Sweden. It is said that the latter has asked the mediation or intervention of England; and a report has been circulated that Danish agents had been arrested on the frontiers of Norway.

A bill was before the British parliament relative to the enlistment of officers and soldiers into foreign services.—It imposes penalties on those who may enlist.

The venerable President of the Royal Academy (Mr. West) was so seriously indisposed, that doubts were entertained of his recovery.

The Persian Ambassador.

On the 20th of May, the Prince Regent held a Court at Carlton House for the purpose of receiving Mirzo Abul Hassan Khan, the Persian Ambassador. It was determined by the Prince that the Ambassador's introduction to him should be signified by every attention possible, not only from himself and his Court, but also from the civil and military powers of the country, who were assembled in as great force as when the foreign sovereigns were on a visit to England. After the procession had reached Carlton House, the Minister was introduced into the hall of audience, the Prince was standing under the canopy of the throne, with Lord Castlereagh on his right hand, and the other ministers and nobles of the Court surrounding him in a group. The approach of the Ambassador to the throne was after the eastern style of etiquette. He was dressed in a rich embroidered robe, his turban ornamented with jewels, and in his hand a silver stick or staff.—On his approaching the person of the Regent, the latter descended from the step of the throne, and advancing two or three paces, received him with his usual dignity and affability. The Ambassador, in good English, made an appropriate speech, which was answered by the Prince Regent in terms calculated to gain his confidence. After the audience, the Prince Regent & his Excellency went into the next apartment, where the presents were laid out; they consisted of—

A Gold Enamelled Looking Glass, opening with a Portrait of his Persian Majesty; the object of which was to exhibit, at one view, the portraits of two sovereigns; the one in painting, the other in reflection; and around which were poetical allusions.

A Gold Enamelled Box.

A magnificent costly Sword, celebrated in Persia for the exquisite temper of its blade; the sheath ornamented with emeralds, rubies and diamonds.

A String of Pearls.

Carpets of Cashmere Shawl, composed of four distinct pieces; the principal Carpet is in length 17 Persian yards, breadth 9 yards they were manufactured for the King of the Alban, who, sent them as a present to the Shah, and who, without hesitation, sent them as the greatest rarity he possessed, to the Prince Regent. In Persia they are inestimable, such a specimen of manufacture being there hitherto unknown.

Two Carpets of Herat.  
A large Painting of his Persian Majesty.

Ten magnificent Cashmere Shawls, of various sizes and denominations.

The Arabian Horses brought by his Excellency to England as a present to the Prince Regent, were drawn up in the Courtyard.

After his Royal Highness examined the various presents, he conducted the Ambassador to the Hall of Audience, where his Excellency took his leave.

HAMBURG, May 11.

A Courier has arrived at Lisbon, sent by the Minister of Spain, residing in the United States of North America. He is going to Madrid, with the convention between Spain and the United States for the cession of Florida. The U. States recognized the King of Spain as the lawful Sovereign of the Provinces of South America, now in a state of insurrection, and promise to do their utmost to suppress the present system of piracy.

LONDON, May 13.

Another Travelling Machine.

Mr. Birch, the coachmaker, has presented the Duke and Duchess of Kent, with a vehicle, called the *Veloceanipede*, calculated to carry three persons, without a horse, and weighs only 100 pounds wt. The centre, or body of the carriage, is supposed to be for a female; the front is for a gentleman to sit on a narrow saddle to guide it. At the back is a small dicky to work the hind wheels by machinery. It went over a distance of ground of one mile in three minutes, and could be kept up with ease at eight miles an hour.—Their Royal Highness expressed their gratification at the ingenious contrivance of a vehicle to carry three persons without a horse, particularly at the simplicity of the construction, and the ease with which it is worked.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.

Arrived the Arrives, Tanner, from Rio Janeiro, sailed the 7th March. On the 10th April, in lat. 9, S. long. W. was boarded by the brig Valiant, of Baltimore; they had captured a Portuguese ship and brig of war—the latter after an engagement of half an hour.

LONDON, May 17.

We have received this morning some additional New-York papers, to the 24th ultimo, a remarkably late date. They do not, however, bring news of any great importance, but an interesting decision had been made in the supreme court of New-York, in the case of Capt. Percival, of Boston, and Captain Hickory, late commander of the British sloop of war *Atalanta*.

The Hector from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on Friday, after a passage of 11 days, and brings answers to letters in 40 days from their date in Liverpool.

MAY 18.

The Markets.

Cotton.—The speculative demand for Cotton, and the request for export continue very extensive; it is reported about 1000 bags Surats have been taken during the last week on speculation; the prices have not transpired but it believed the parcels purchased are at an advance of 1-2d. per lb. on the prices current about ten days ago; good Bowdies 12 1-2d to 13d.

TOBACCO.

The demand for Tobacco continues limited. The stock of Kentucky is reduced by the recent exportations to about 1500 hhds; the stock of Virginia is 14,000 hhds; Maryland 1780 hhds.

RICE.

There was some demand for Rice last week; Java was reported to be sold at 13s. and for a parcel of Italian in bond, there were several offers, but as yet we believe no actual sale; fine Carolina in bond, realised 22s.

MAY 21.

The Portuguese government, in order to clear the coast of Brazil from the numerous innumerable privateers, had, in addition to the armed ships sent from other ports, dispatched from Pernambuco a sloop of war to cruise in search of them. We learn by a letter from thence, dated the middle of March, that very shortly after this vessel had put to sea, instead of her taking privateers, she was herself captured by them; after an action which lasted nearly two hours, as the Portuguese are so ill-suited to conduct any naval enterprise, the corsairs which took the sloop of war sailed under the flag of Gen. Artigas, and were filled chiefly with American sailors.

A Dutch mail has arrived this morning bringing papers to the 15th instant. An article, dated Brussels, states that the new levy of 50,000 men, will raise the French army to the number of 166,000 ex-



clusively of the gens d'armes, and the secondary companies, as they are called, amounting together to 20,000 men.—Thus the army will still be below the proposed peace establishment of 300,000 men. It is said to be the intention of the French government to raise the army to 290,000 men, (one hundredth part of the entire population) it being judged that the maintenance of this force, with the necessary and existing fortresses, will not exceed the ability of France.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg states the ice of the Neva broke up on the 19th April.

#### Corn Exchange.

We have had no fresh supply of wheat since Monday, but a large quantity was left over from Wednesday's market which met heavy sale this morning in consequence of the price of flour having been lowered 5s per sack, and what little was disposed of was at a decline of full 2s per quarter.

#### FROM LONDON PAPERS

Received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser.

From the *Litchfield, Eng. Mercury* of May 21. If we may draw an inference from the Foreign Journals, confirmed by private letters from various parts of the Continent, Europe is about to be involved in a new war; that is, in the event of the king of Sweden (*ci devant Marshal Bernadotte*) refusing to accede to the modest requisition of the emperor of Russia, that he will forthwith descend from that throne to which the Swedes have called him, and on which, by the most solemn oaths and treaties, every power in Europe has recognized him. It is said, that the emperor Alexander, by way of gilding this bitter pill, has offered him, a Russian government on the confines of Asia, with a revenue of six millions of livres, about 250,000 sterling.—This offer Charles John has rejected, and it remains to be seen whether Alexander will carry his ambition so far as to endeavor by force of arms to reduce Sweden into a Russian province, under the government of his mad brother-in-law (*the Jerusalem Pilgrim*), or under his son, the nephew of the Empress of Russia. In the present situation of Europe the expulsion of Charles John from the Swedish throne may not prove so easy a task as the Emperor Alexander appears to consider it. The whole continent, and Germany in particular, is in that state of combustion, that were a war to ensue, there is no predicting its consequences, or where it would end.—The powers of Europe are so situated as not to be able (if willing) materially to further the views of Alexander. Such is the respect paid here to legitimacy, even in the person of a Ferdinand, that we, no doubt, should do all we could to expel a scion of Napoleon from an European throne—but that all must be little, on account of our finances. If France interferes, it will be in favor of Bernadotte, on whose part it is said, she has already dispatched a General Officer to St. Petersburg: Austria must be uneasy, if she allows the empire to be violated by the march of troops to dethrone the Swedish Monarch.

On Saturday the Active frigate, captain Sir Jas. Alex. Gordon, K. C. B. was moved out of Portsmouth harbor, against wind and tide, by means of an invention for impelling ships in a calm, with two paddle wheels, which are fixed on a spindle, or axle-tree, projecting from the ship's side, immediately under the main deck, and just before the gangway. The Active started from the upper part of the harbor about first quarter flood, and succeeded in getting abreast of the Platform, against an increasing contrary tide, running about two and a half knots, in a narrow channel, and a light breeze of contrary wind when the wind freshening, and it being against the orders of the port that a ship of war should anchor in the narrows, she was dropped into the harbor again. In this movement the use of the paddles were seen, as they worked backwards with the same facility; neither warp nor boat aided her until she anchored again.—Had she started from the harbor's mouth, and at an earlier period of the tide, she would have easily made her way to Spithead.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated April 7 says:—In virtue of the Manifesto of May 7, 1817, the Council of the Establishments of Credit opened, on the 27th March last, its ordinary Session. The Minister of Finance, on that occasion, delivered a speech, in which he took a view of the operations of the commissioners of the sinking fund, of the Commercial Bank, of the Loan, and of the Bank of Assignats. Under these different heads, the Minister gives the most satisfactory accounts of the state of public credit and national resources.

#### Sweden and Bernadotte.

A late Paris paper says that the negotiations between Russia and Sweden relate to subjects altogether unconnected with any question as to the right of Bernadotte to the crown of Sweden, and that all the reports on this point are unfounded. In a note to the Editor of the *Annual European Political Register*, a German publication, Bernadotte, the present Swedish king, announces that "Sweden has no longer foreign debts; the present government has paid them all; the land army of Sweden is 125,000 strong, and is always complete; the army of Norway is 19,000; the situations of governors and military officers above the rank of Colonels, hitherto sold as matters of finance, are now the reward of merit, and are no longer sold, though the practice produced considerable sums; agriculture and manufactures make continual progress; and Sweden and Norway have 1900 merchant vessels."—It is obvious from all accounts, that Charles John, the founder of the new Swedish dynasty, governs that Kingdom with wisdom, and consults the happiness and prosperity of the people.

Frank. Gaz.

#### IMPORTANT.

FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN. Extract of a letter, dated Lima, 8th of March, 1819.

DEAR SIR,

"I arrived here on the 28th ult. from Guayaquil by land, but was much delayed on account of the swelling of the several rivers between those two places, or from want of mules to carry my baggage."

"I now avail myself of the opportunity offered by the ship *Two Catherine*, captain Charles Hyatt, of Providence, (U. S.) to do the same, as also to my several friends. This vessel with sev-

eral others are obliged to leave the port in consequence of Lord Cochrane who is in the Roads with a strong squadron of Chilian men of war, having declared all the coast from Guayaquil to Alacama in a state of blockade, giving notice of the same to the neutrals that are here. His Lordship has allowed them no more time than the 9th inst. to go away. Capt. Hyatt will perhaps go to Panama to wait the result of this blockade—this letter will then reach you through that channel.

"An hermaphrodite brig hove in sight the day before yesterday, and was chased by the Chilian ship *San Martin*, but with evident disadvantage, as we could clearly see her getting to windward as fast as the pursuer, was going ahead."

"Lord Cochrane made an unexpected attack on the Spanish fleet in port on the 1st inst. but he received a warm reception, and will not probably renew it. This fleet consisting of two 40 gun frigates, four strong corvettes and more than 80 gun boats, and is prepared to return him hot shots. A gun boat with an officer with 40 men on board, fell in his Lordship's hands, but this was owing to this boat being involved in a thick fog, found itself in the middle of the Chilian fleet unexpectedly. The number of the killed on this side is 15 and 3 or 4 wounded; a circumstance doubt probably to the firing of round shot alone. The appearance of this fleet in the Bay, and the several proclamations from General San Martin has not in the least affected either public peace or the ordinary course of trade—nor has this circumstance, and the admittance of several British, American and French cargoes, altered the prices of merchandise given to you last October."

"I put an end to this letter in great haste being now informed that Lord Cochrane who yesterday promised to treat the neutrals with indulgence, has declared this afternoon that all vessels that should not be underway at day break, he would make them Good Prizes.—What a language for an insurgent? An English gentleman who was on board of his frigate reports that he gave him the positive assurance, that in case the Macedonian would force the blockade, the Admiral Lord Cochrane would have the impudence to fire at her and force her to withdraw.—That English blooded fellow has forgotten what lessons 'Yankees' can give to presumption."

"Extract of another letter dated Lima, 8th March, 1819.

DEAR SIR, "I arrived in this city on 8th ult. in the night, weary to death with fatigue, having travelled the last 180 leagues on mules, the *Litera* not suiting my natural vivacity. I will not attempt to give you now a description of the country I have gone thro' because I have not time to do so. In few words, I will only say that to the exception of a few valleys that the traveller meets at distances from one another of 12 to 40 leagues, he sees nothing else in the world but barren sands, not one green bush nor a living animal to remind him of life—all is dead. Lima is situated at the entrance of one of these valleys, which are all indeed very fine. The city is large and well populated, the sight of women walking the streets with the *Saya* and *Capa* is a novelty, and also a singularity not to be met with any where else; at home they are exactly dressed as our belles, & the few I have as yet been acquainted with through my friend's attention are amiable and very *carinosas* with strangers; as I have much improved in the language, I enjoy much their society and do not find them destitute of wit."

"I was four days before I could get private lodgings; therefore 3 days ago only I installed myself in these I now occupy."

"Lord Cochrane having under his command a Chilian Squadron of men of war consisting of two armed British East India-men, the late Spanish frigate *Isabel* one gun boat and a couple of light vessels made his appearance off the port on 28th ult. and on the 1st inst. proclaimed the Coast from Suayaquil to Alacama a state of blockade; on the 3d the neutral vessels lying in the Bay, as this is the last day specified to remain, they will all get under way to-morrow, hardly knowing what to do, leaving behind them all their property, making their case altogether a very hard one indeed. His lordship attacked the Spanish ships that were in port on the 1st inst. but without effect, the engagement lasted about 2 hours and a half, having begun at half past 2 P. M. and ended at 5. Since, as before the appearance of this fleet, the public tranquillity has not in the least been disturbed. Business both public and private is carried on as usual, and I do not observe the smallest concern about the present or future operations of the Chilian forces. I am told that Lord C. has sent in a flag of truce proposing an exchange of prisoners, but this it has been rejected."

#### PROCLAMATION.

By Lord Cochrane, vice admiral of Chili, admiral and commander in chief of the ships and vessels of the state.

Being authorized and commanded by the supreme government of Chili, strictly to blockade the ports, bays, harbors, and the whole coast of the Kingdom of Peru, I hereby declare as follows:

1st. That the port of Callao, and all the other ports, bays and harbors, as well as the line of coast from the port of Guayaquil to Alacama, in Peru, are in a state of formal blockade.

2d. All vessels are strictly prohibited from carrying on any commerce, or holding communication with the said ports and places, within the mentioned line of blockade.

3d. No ships or vessels belonging to friendly or neutral powers, now in the Bay of Callao or any of the ports or anchorages comprehended within the blockade aforesaid, shall be permitted to sail thence from after the lapse of eight days from the date hereof.

4th. No neutral flag shall in any case be suffered to recover or neutralize the property of Spaniards or of the inhabitants of the Countries subject to the King of Spain.

5th. Any neutral vessel navigating under false or double papers, or which shall not have the necessary documents to prove the ownership of the property; shall suffer the penalties applicable to the goods and merchandise of enemies.

6th. Every neutral vessel which shall have on board military officers, masters, supercargoes or merchants of the countries subject to the king of Spain, shall be sent to Valparaiso, there to be adjudged according to the law of nations.

7th. The present notification shall be transmitted to those whom it may concern.

Given on board the *O'Higgins*, bearing the flag of the commander in chief, in the Bay of Callao, this, first day of March, 1819.

(Signed) COCHRANE. By His Lordship's command. ANTO. A. FONTE, Secretary.

SAVANNAH, June 24. Extract of a letter from one of the officers on board of the private armed schooner *Liberty*, D. EWING, master, to his friend in Savannah, dated

"Baltimore, June 15th. "During our cruise we captured five Spanish vessels, of different descriptions—one of which was double our force, and taken in sight of the castle guns at St. Croix, Teneriffe."

"Captain Ewing's cool, deliberate and determined mode of attack, convinces me, that he merits more than has, or will fall to his good fortune in this cruise. He is determined in action; but carries his humanity and liberality to his prisoners, rather beyond his own interest; for, he has suffered no prisoner to be plundered, without returning or refunding the value of the articles lost."

"We had a warm action with a Portuguese brig of war of 16 guns, but left her in consequence of a frigate and sloop of war to leeward, beating up to her assistance. We received no injury, only in our sails. We were afterwards informed, that the brig put into St. Antonio, and landed 4 of her wounded, and reported 6 killed and 14 wounded; and they likewise reported, that they had cut us to pieces, and left us in a sinking condition."

"We have found Baltimore to be very much changed since we left it. No agents to be found to transact any kind of business for us; and I have reasons to believe, that the captain in consequence of endeavoring to save himself and all concerned, has nearly sunk all the profits of his former cruise under the Patriot flag. In one instance of his generosity, I saw him pay to the Portuguese governor of the island of St. Vincent, his account of \$130 for cattle, hogs, sheep, goats and fruit, after showing him his commission to cruise against his government—the governor on board, and his town completely in his power, and within half musket shot."

SAVANNAH, June 25. FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.

Captain Willet, of the brig *Fanny*, arrived here last evening, in 21 days from Port-au-Prince, reports that General Macgregor, with part of his suit, arrived at that place 4 days before he sailed, in the brig of war *Lady Macgregor*. Macgregor made his escape, in the dead of night, by jumping out of a two story house, in doing which, he broke two of his ribs, but succeeded in gaining one of the squadrons, and immediately put to sea. All his troops were either killed or taken, with the exception of twenty or thirty, who cleared themselves by being expert swimmers.

Dr. Mitchell, on the history of botany, as it regards America, had occasion for the following notice, which shows us how absurd the pursuit of any science, as well as business or speculation, may become; and it may be used as a lesson while we are suffering under a commercial infatuation:

1643. [Not long after our settlements in New England commenced.] "I mention here, on account of its great curiosity, the Tulipa Mania. This epidemic phrenzy in Holland was ripe about this time, and raged with extraordinary violence in and around the city of Haarlem. The disease was excited by all rare blossoms, and particularly by Tulips. A single bulb of tulip was sold for 3,000, 4,000, 4,400, and even 5,000 florins. The tricks, frauds and folly, in this insane traffic, were so great, that it was ordained, by public authority, that money should not be recoverable upon tulip contracts. Cash or honor must secure the bargain. This year, there was a remarkable pamphlet published on the subject at Amsterdam. Like gold and diamonds, the roots were weighed with the most scrupulous nicety. The cheating, nevertheless, was so scandalous, that it was high time to refuse, to that species of gambling, the sanction of law. The present generation may smile, while they calculate, that a solitary tulip should have been bought, and willingly paid for, at prices varying from 1, 100 to upwards of 2,000 dollars of the United States." The historian, when he names Leyden and Haarlem as distinguished for flowers, observes, "and particularly for tulips, of which the Dutch had been fond even to madness." The well known fact has never been questioned, & is as fairly written in their history as the reports of any bank, or of any other speculation. The evil has cured itself; and it is a kind of madness which, by drinking deep," allow us to say, it "subdues us again."

From the *New York Gazette*, July 1. New United States Mail Coach.

The Messrs. Lyons, of Jersey city, will commence running, to-morrow, a new MAIL COACH, built partly upon the London plan, which for neatness of workmanship cannot be excelled. It contains 2 seats for 6 inside passengers, outside seats for eight, including the guard for the mail and driver. The box under the driver's seat for baggage, is perfectly tight and secure from the weather. The mail is carried in a box on which the guard rides, and well secured with a lock. The body of the Coach exhibits a number of paintings and devices. On the middle panels of the doors are the U. S. coat of arms, and likewise those of New-York and N. Jersey, with a view of an American frigate just passing and firing a salute, with the old 76 flag flying with thirteen stars, in honor of the declaration of Independence. In the upper door panel is a very pretty view of the city of Baltimore, with the lines, "leaves at 2 P. M. C. Jennings." The 4 quarter panels each present a head representing heraldry cased in armour. On the box seat "Bank Coffee House, leaves 2 P. M." On the right hand door panel is a representation of Gifford's Hotel, Newark, a very exact imitation; under which is written "arrives at 4 P. M." On the mail box is printed "Trenton, John Anderson's 11 P. M." and on the front box "Washington Hall and Judd's Hotel, Philadelphia, P. M." on the back or hind part of the mail box is a beautiful horse, with a pair of wings denoting swiftness, with a scroll, "Steam Boat Hotel, J. Lyon & Sons, S. P. M." Over the same "United States Mail Coach," and underneath, on a brass plate, the name of Adamson, Clarke & Love, Coach makers, near the bridge, Newark, (N. J.) this is the first Coach of the kind got up in this country, and we cannot but think that the Messrs. Lyons deserve great credit for their unremitting exertions to accommodate and forward the traveller with comfort, ease and dispatch. They have spared no expense, and hope for a liberal share of public patronage. The Coach will be placed on the mail line to-morrow, calling at the different public houses designated above; and leaves the post office precisely at 2 P. M. The weight of the Coach is only 1300 pounds, whereas the present Post Coaches in use, exceed 1600.

New York, June 29.

#### ANECDOTE.

A few days ago, one of our city marshals was called into a house where a man had just attempted to commit suicide by hanging—his foot rested on a ladder, and as he had just turned himself off, there was the best reason to suppose, that if he had been cut down he would have recovered. The marshal never touched him. Why, didn't you cut him down, said a magistrate. Why, I waited for the coroner, said the marshal. Were there no persons by to cut him down? O yes, plenty, but as I was an officer I prevented them; and in a short time the coroner came and had his inquest over him. Sure enough—the ignorance of the marshal saved the coroner his fee, for when he arrived the man was dead. In a free country the marshal must have thought that any man had the privilege of "setting his house to rights and hanging himself," and that no person could legally interfere but the coroner in these cases.—*Advocate.*

#### CORONER'S INQUEST.

A coroner's inquest was held at the Bank Coffee House, on the 25th inst. "on the view of the body of an unknown person found as a skeleton at the corner of Nassau and Cedar streets," and on their oaths said, "that the said bones or skeleton, are the bones of a white male person

from 18 to 20 years of age—that the bones were found between two sleepers of the cellar floor of the house lately standing at the corner of Cedar and Nassau-st. and from 4 to 6 inches underneath the floor. The Jury further find and say that the body of the deceased was improperly concealed beneath the said floor—but how he came to his death, or at what period is unknown to the jury."

#### CANINE MADNESS.

We have this week the melancholy task of recording the premature death of a respectable townsman, of the name of Leadbeter, occasioned by the incorporation of some foam or saliva, proceeding from a dog affected with "the distemper," a disease peculiar to animals of that description. The deceased was a stone mason, who had about three months ago been in the habit of giving physic to a pointer dog, afflicted at that time with the disease. In doing so a portion of the offensive matter had frequently fallen on his hand, that probably from being somewhat lacerated by the exercise of his occupation, might facilitate the operation of the poisonous substance, & promote its incorporation with the human system. It was only a few days previous to his death that the usual symptoms of hydrophobia, or canine madness, first appeared, the state of which continued to increase till the time of his dissolution, and were manifested by a loathing of liquids, and a frightful appearance of horror whenever any thing of the kind was offered to him, medicinally or otherwise. We trust a fate so incomparably dreadful will have its due effect, and render the public extremely cautious in what relates to the treatment of dogs. The deceased has left behind him a most affectionate and feeling wife, to weep at the remembrance of having thus lost a valuable husband, of somewhat under 30 years of age.—*Sheffield Mercury.*

#### BALTIMORE CITY COURT.

June Term, 1819.

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Honorable City Court of Baltimore, to visit the Penitentiary; and report the state thereof, have performed the duty assigned them, and have great satisfaction in reporting, that every part of the institution is as clean as it can be made, and in complete order, all the different branches of business carried on there, are conducted with regularity and order, and a decency of deportment on the part of the prisoners; which the committee have never seen equalled in any other place, and the articles manufactured appear to be finished in the very best manner. The Keeper, Mr. BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, seems to be eminently qualified for the arduous task he has undertaken, and deserves every praise which the committee can bestow, for his humanity and kindness to the unfortunate objects of his charge, as well as for his very excellent regulation & good conduct of the institution throughout. At foot is a return of the prisoners and their employment—all of which is respectfully submitted.

Richard E. Heath, John Snyder, Richardson Stuart, Archibald Kerr, George Warner, Nathaniel Knight.

#### Penitentiary, June 29, 1819.

Return of the prisoners confined in the MARYLAND PENITENTIARY, and their employment.

MALES.		MALES.	
Cordwaining	50	Bro't forward	127
Cookmaking	13	Jobbing	23
Painting	1	Dyeing	6
Tailoring	3	At house work	4
Weaving, warping, &c.	56	Writing for Deputy	1
Spooling, &c.	56	Keeper	1
Smithing	5	Cooking and baking	6
Carpentering	6	Sick and invalids	10
Nursing in hospital	1	Turning	2
Hatting	40	Comb making	16
Sawing Marble	12	In cells	5
187		260	

FEMALES.		FEMALES.	
Carding and spinning	19	Binding hats	3
Weaving, warping, &c.	9	Jobbing	1
Cooking	2	Sick	5
At house work	4	Knitting	4
Nursing	1	FEMALES	60
Washing	8	MALES	260
Making Soap	1	TOTAL	320
Sewing	3		

True Copy. BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Keeper.

#### BALTIMORE CITY COURT.

June Term, 1819.

The Grand Jury for the city and county of Baltimore, have this day, visited the Jail, and are highly gratified to report, to the Honorable the City Court, the humanity and good conduct of John Stevenson, Esquire, Sheriff, as evidenced in his strict attention to the wants of his prisoners, and the ample provision he makes for their comfort. The Grand Jury found the Jail remarkably clean, and in complete good order, throughout, with the exception of the south east cell, which requires immediate repairs—all of which is respectfully submitted.

R. K. HEATH, Foreman.

#### ROBBERY.

One of the passengers, a respectable mechanic, who arrived here the other day in the ship *Fair Trader*, from Liverpool, was robbed by some one on board, of about 400 English guineas being his all, except \$200 in silver, which was not taken. His intention was, to remove to the westward with his wife and seven small children; and there purchase a piece of land with the money which he has unfortunately lost.

#### MAGISTRATES BLANKS.

For Sale at this Office.

from 18 to 20 years of age—that the bones were found between two sleepers of the cellar floor of the house lately standing at the corner of Cedar and Nassau-st. and from 4 to 6 inches underneath the floor. The Jury further find and say that the body of the deceased was improperly concealed beneath the said floor—but how he came to his death, or at what period is unknown to the jury."

#### CANINE MADNESS.

We have this week the melancholy task of recording the premature death of a respectable townsman, of the name of Leadbeter, occasioned by the incorporation of some foam or saliva, proceeding from a dog affected with "the distemper," a disease peculiar to animals of that description. The deceased was a stone mason, who had about three months ago been in the habit of giving physic to a pointer dog, afflicted at that time with the disease. In doing so a portion of the offensive matter had frequently fallen on his hand, that probably from being somewhat lacerated by the exercise of his occupation, might facilitate the operation of the poisonous substance, & promote its incorporation with the human system. It was only a few days previous to his death that the usual symptoms of hydrophobia, or canine madness, first appeared, the state of which continued to increase till the time of his dissolution, and were manifested by a loathing of liquids, and a frightful appearance of horror whenever any thing of the kind was offered to him, medicinally or otherwise. We trust a fate so incomparably dreadful will have its due effect, and render the public extremely cautious in what relates to the treatment of dogs. The deceased has left behind him a most affectionate and feeling wife, to weep at the remembrance of having thus lost a valuable husband, of somewhat under 30 years of age.—*Sheffield Mercury.*

#### BALTIMORE CITY COURT.

June Term, 1819.

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Honorable City Court of Baltimore, to visit the Penitentiary; and report the state thereof, have performed the duty assigned them, and have great satisfaction in reporting, that every part of the institution is as clean as it can be made, and in complete order, all the different branches of business carried on there, are conducted with regularity and order, and a decency of deportment on the part of the prisoners; which the committee have never seen equalled in any other place, and the articles manufactured appear to be finished in the very best manner. The Keeper, Mr. BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, seems to be eminently qualified for the arduous task he has undertaken, and deserves every praise which the committee can bestow, for his humanity and kindness to the unfortunate objects of his charge, as well as for his very excellent regulation & good conduct of the institution throughout. At foot is a return of the prisoners and their employment—all of which is respectfully submitted.

Richard E. Heath, John Snyder, Richardson Stuart, Archibald Kerr, George Warner, Nathaniel Knight.

#### Penitentiary, June 29, 1819.

Return of the prisoners confined in the MARYLAND PENITENTIARY, and their employment.

MALES.		MALES.	
Cordwaining	50	Bro't forward	127
Cookmaking	13	Jobbing	23
Painting	1	Dyeing	6
Tailoring	3	At house work	4
Weaving, warping, &c.	56	Writing for Deputy	1
Spooling, &c.	56	Keeper	1
Smithing	5	Cooking and baking	6
Carpentering	6	Sick and invalids	10
Nursing in hospital	1	Turning	2
Hatting	40	Comb making	16
Sawing Marble	12	In cells	5
187		260	

FEMALES.		FEMALES.	
Carding and spinning	19	Binding hats	3
Weaving, warping, &c.	9	Jobbing	1
Cooking	2	Sick	5
At house work	4	Knitting	4
Nursing	1	FEMALES	60
Washing	8	MALES	260
Making Soap	1	TOTAL	320
Sewing	3		

True Copy. BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Keeper.

#### BALTIMORE CITY COURT.

June Term, 1819.

The Grand Jury for the city and county of Baltimore, have this day, visited the Jail, and are highly gratified to report, to the Honorable the City Court, the humanity and good conduct of John Stevenson, Esquire, Sheriff, as evidenced in his strict attention to the wants of his prisoners, and the ample provision he makes for their comfort. The Grand Jury found the Jail remarkably clean, and in complete good order, throughout, with the exception of the south east cell, which requires immediate repairs—all of which is respectfully submitted.

R. K. HEATH, Foreman.

#### ROBBERY.

One of the passengers, a respectable mechanic, who arrived here the other day in the ship *Fair Trader*, from Liverpool, was robbed by some one on board, of about 400 English guineas being his all, except \$200 in silver, which was not taken. His intention was, to remove to the westward with his wife and seven small children; and there purchase a piece of land with the money which he has unfortunately lost.

#### MAGISTRATES BLANKS.

For Sale at this Office.



Owners of Dogs are referred to an Ordinance enacted by the Commissioners of this Town on the 9th inst. relative to Dogs, which will be found in this week's paper. The distress and awful consequences which have been the result, in neighbouring places, from permitting those animals to go at large, ought to induce our citizens to use every exertion to prevent similar occurrences here—we have no doubt they will cheerfully submit to the operation of the Ordinance, as its only and sole object is the preservation of the lives of our citizens.

The Federalists of Calvert county have nominated Gustavus Weems, Benjamin Gray, Thomas Blake, and Joseph W. Reynolds, candidates for the General Assembly; and in Montgomery county, they have nominated George C. Washington, Ephraim Gaither, Ezekiel Linnicum, and Benjamin S. Forrest, candidates for the General Assembly.

#### HARD TIMES.

It is stated in a Philadelphia paper that twenty thousand persons at least are daily begging for work in that city. The price paid by the commissary-general for making a pair of pantaloons, or a shirt, for a soldier, is 12 1/2 cents. Thus a woman to earn one dollar and a half per week, must make two shirts, or two pair of pantaloons each day. In New York, the same thing exists—six hundred women have been seen at day-light soliciting work of a manufacturer.

#### COMMUNICATED.

Mr. GRAHAM,

The following letter from the pen of a young lady, I send you, that you may insert it in your paper, as it fell into my hands by accident. I do not think I violate any private right, by offering it for publication; it may probably contribute to the amusement of some of your readers. X.

"The Hermit in America

Visit to Philadelphia, &c. &c.

June —, 1819.

Dear A—

When you sent me the "Hermit" you were pleased to request me, after I had read it, to give you my opinion.

From others the flattery conveyed in such a request would be rejected; I am not vain enough to think, my crude judgment on literary matters entitled to much weight or respect, but with the expectation of eliciting yours, I will without hesitation obey your commands by giving you mine.

To begin then in the authoritative tone of a Reviewer, the Hermit is a dull and spiritless performance. Its title announces a work of wit, and promises a sprightly satire on the reigning follies and fashions of the day. The shafts of ridicule were certainly never directed against subjects more copious and appropriate. The very term of "Dandy" excites a smile, the sight of one usually provokes a laugh, & one would suppose, a description of the animal, with its various "ways and means" of stuffing, padding, belting and corseting, ought to produce a satirical and successful. In the Hermit this powerful instrument of correction is wielded with but little energy and effect. The Dandies have not disappeared and probably laugh at the impotence of the attack. In the country we have not been much annoyed by the presence of these animated puppets; one or two in each village and occasionally a dashing specimen of dandyism in the shape of a broken merchant from the city, have by their appearance kindly excited our surprise, and gratified our curiosity. In the "Hermit" a whole chapter is devoted to the description of this singular tribe, and although labor'd to the last degree, it does not give half so complete an idea of the species as the tailors bill which it contains.—Naturalists sometimes determine the nature of an animal by examining its exuvia; in like manner a dandy may be known by viewing his wardrobe or looking over his tailor's bill. Other subjects are introduced, which serve to exhibit the manners and customs of fashionable society in one of our chief cities, which the author assumes as a standard by which to estimate the rest, whether correctly or not, I will not pretend to determine. The remarks on the poets and painters of America, are trite and common place, couched in a style inflated and bombastic, for which reason they are very judiciously put in the mouth of a member of congress. The enumeration of the poets is by no means partial; it has some names with which I am utterly unacquainted, for instance, Knight Holland and Maxwell.—The pretended and turgid justification of the poets, is a covert attack upon American literature; by an indiscriminate and fulsome eulogium on all the merit of those who are justly entitled to some portion of literary fame is diminished or unobserved. You will not be surprised at this skulking malevolence, when you are informed, the author is a foreigner, who remained in this country a few weeks, and manufactured his book to procure the means of returning to Europe.

The ladies, the fashions, parties, &c. of Philadelphia next claim the attention of the Hermit, and he animadverts upon each with a great deal of peevish severity;

he admits the ladies to be extremely beautiful, but charges them with some "unseemly practices" and predilections which are truly novel and astonishing. Their preference of those clothed in military, their love of "pickled oysters" and above all their being addicted to the chewing of opium, filled me with astonishment and dismay; I can assure you, this malignant satirist has grossly lampooned the fair nymphs of Philadelphia. A lady of my acquaintance of taste and acute observation who spent some time in that city, and occasionally mingled in its coteries, declares the whole representation to be an unfounded & cruel calumny. She conjectures, that the insolent libeller never was admitted into the higher and polished circles that his caricatures are drawn from the lower classes, which is doubtless correct; this is frequently the case, places as well as persons are too often misrepresented by ignorant & superficial observers. A birds eye view of half an hour is sufficient for one of these gentlemen to form an opinion both of the place & its inhabitants. The love of opium is gravely asserted by a late traveller to be one cause of the early decay of American beauty. The same opinion is reiterated in the Hermit without contradiction, in order to give it currency and induce its belief; such defamers would be treated with lenity, were they subjected to the punishment of the knot or the bastinado.

I cannot refrain from expressing my indignation at the false and unmanly aspersions on American ladies so frequently uttered by foreign travellers—our own countrymen are not less culpable when they assert that these outlandish and adventuring interlopers are received with smiles by the American fair. Such charges are equally ridiculous and deserve only to be answered by the silence of contempt. When I began the perusal of the "Hermit" I anticipated in some degree the sprightly poignant wit of Salmagundi or the broad caricaturing humor which enlivens the pages of Knickerbocker; instead of which I was treated with a dish of flummery made up of stale wit, out of the way quotations & dull observations delivered in a stilted vulgar and declamatory, and yet the book has gone through two editions within the space of three months. The poor dandies may take the credit of its successful sale to themselves.—The public were eager to read of the dandies, children gaze with delight at monkeys and puppet shows; the same curiosity impels them and the objects are not very dissimilar.

I am, &c.

TULLIA.

Lewis Brantz, Esq. has been recognised by the President as Vice Consul of his Danish Majesty for the State of Maryland, to reside at Baltimore.—Chron.

#### Yellow Fever in Philadelphia.

A letter from a correct source, dated Philadelphia, 6th instant, to a merchant in Baltimore, contains the following unwelcome intelligence:—Put.

"You will no doubt have alarms of the Fever being in Philadelphia. A few cases are true, have occurred at Market street wharf and out of seven persons attacked four have died the others have been removed and we are in hopes it will spread no further. Should it unhappily prove otherwise, we shall advise you of it from time to time, if we are permitted to escape ourselves."

#### Baltimore, July 7.

##### JUSTICE.

Nancy Gamble and Maria Thomas, stood this morning from 9 to 10 o'clock, in the pillory erected in the jail yard, and will again undergo the same punishment on Wednesday next, being the first part of their sentence, for stealing and inhumanly beating the child of Mr. James Poole, a few weeks since. The crowd was great, but the criminals were no otherwise insulted than by words.

#### AMOUNT OF INSPECTIONS

In the city of Baltimore, for the quarter ending the 30th day of June, 1819.

73957 barrels Wheat Flour
2982 half barrels do
591 barrels Rye do
433 casks Indian Meal
4158 barrels Pork
668 do Beef
8 half barrels do
42112 barrels Herrings
14 half do do
11207 barrels Shad
171 half barrels do
104 barrels Mackerel
24 half barrels do
439 kegs of Butter
599 do Lard
9988 small casks Domestic Spirits
1736 large do do
457 casks Foreign Spirits
390 small casks Oil and Molasses
80 large do do
602 Cullage

JOHN HARGROVE, Ren. C. B.

Extract to the editor of the Patriot—dated St. Integros, Md. June 26.

A most horrid transaction has taken place 8 or 10 miles above this. On Thursday the 17th instant, the body of a dead man was found in a branch near James Milburn's; a coronor's inquest was held over the body, which had so much putrefied, that it was impossible to tell whether he was murdered or not. But since, it appears that the murder was pretty certain. Stephen Milburn, of St. George, started a few weeks ago for Baltimore, with a view to speculate in the article of tobacco, & it seems, took with him between £5000, which it appears has occasioned him to lose his life.—News arriving here a few days ago of his not reaching Baltimore, it was strongly conjectured that he was the person found dead. A part of the clothing being taken to his wife, was identified by her to be his, who, from strong circumstances, was murdered by his nephew, William Milburn, who has made his escape with the money. James Milburn, brother of William, has been arrested and sent to jail, supposed to have been concerned in the murder of his uncle, which time alone will determine. These lines are wrote in haste, but contain truth.—Patriot.

A die and other necessary apparatus has been prepared in Nova-Scotia, for the purpose of stamping specie dollars, to prevent their exportation from British possessions to the U. States.—The device is G. R. with a crown over.—ib.

## More New Goods.

CLARK & GREEN;

Have just received from Baltimore a further supply of

## NEW GOODS,

Among which are a complete assortment of

IRISH LINENS, (very cheap)  
Cambric and Fancy Muslins,  
Cambric and Corded Dimities,  
Cambric Gingham,  
Calicoes,  
Domestic Plaids, &c. &c.

ALSO,

## GROCERIES & LIQUORS, (assorted)

Which in addition to their late Supply from Philadelphia, renders their assortment very complete, all of which will be offered on pleasing terms.

Notes of the City Bank of Baltimore will be received for Goods at par.  
July 12—3v.

## AN ORDINANCE,

For preventing Dogs from running at large in the Town of Easton.

Be it enacted and ordained, by the commissioners of the town of Easton, duly elected and qualified, that from and after the twentieth day of July inst. it shall not be lawful for any dog to run at large within the limits of the town of Easton, and that every dog found at large after the said twentieth day of July inst. and without being under the immediate care, direction and management of the owner or some other person having charge of the said dog, shall be liable to be killed by the Bailiff, or such other person or persons as the commissioners of the town may for that purpose appoint; and the bailiff, or persons so to be appointed, shall cause the dogs by them so killed, to be removed to some convenient place without the limits of the town, there buried so deep as not to be offensive to any person, and for every dog so killed and buried, the person so killing and burying, shall receive the sum of seventy-five cents, to be paid as herein after provided.

And be it enacted and ordained, that any person who shall molest or obstruct the bailiff, or such other person or person so to be appointed, as aforesaid, in carrying into effect the provisions contained in this ordinance, shall be liable to forfeit & pay the sum of 20 dollars, for every such offence, to be sued for and recovered with costs before any justice of the peace for the county of Talbot, one half thereof to the use of the person suing for the same, and the other half thereof to the use of the Commissioners and citizens of Easton.

And be it enacted and ordained, that the Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners be and he is hereby authorised to pay, agreeably to the order of the Board of Commissioners any expenses that may arise in enforcing this ordinance, and charge the same to the Commissioners of the town.

Enacted and ordained into a Bye-Law by the Commissioners of Easton this 9th day of July eighteen hundred and nineteen.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH President.

Attest, TRISTRAM NEEDLES, Clk.

Ordered by the Board of Commissioners that the above ordinance be published on Saturday the tenth instant at 12 o'clock, at the Court House Door and inserted in both the newspapers in the town of Easton.

TrISTRAM NEEDLES, Clk.

The yeas and nays being required on the final passage of the above ordinance were as follows and ordered to be published therewith:

YEAS	NAYES
John Goldsborough	Lambert Clayland
Jonathan N. Benny	Thomas B. Pinkind
John Stevens, Jr.	William Jenkins.
Thomas H. Dawson	

Per order of the Board  
TRISTRAM NEEDLES, Clk.  
July 12—4w

## TRUSTEES SALE of Land,

In virtue of a law passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, at the December session of the year, eighteen hundred and eighteen, the subscriber appointed trustee under that law, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the eighteenth day of August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. All that part of the tract of land called Maiden Hall, lying in Queen Ann's county, about five miles from Centerville, which was allotted to the heirs of the late Susanna Watson, by commissioners under an act of Assembly passed at the December session of the year eighteen, hundred and seventeen. This tract of land contains about two hundred and a half acres; one hundred and thirty acres, or thereabouts of which, are arable; about thirty acres meadow, part of which, has been in timothy, and the residue about forty acres is woodland.—The arable part of this land is fertile, with a very improvable soil, and the whole of the tract watered with a never failing stream.

The terms of Sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers give their several bonds, with sufficient security to the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, in three equal instalments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, with legal interest thereon from the day of sale and upon the ratification of the sale by the court, and payment of the whole purchase money, the trustee is empowered under the said law to give a deed or deeds of conveyance for the said lands.

GUSTAVUS W. T. WRIGHT, Trustee.  
July 12

## Notice.

In pursuance of the directions of Queen Ann's county court, the creditors of Susanna Watson, deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, to the said court, on or before, the first Tuesday, in the October term next, of said court.

GUSTAVUS W. T. WRIGHT, Trustee.  
July 12

## Louis Pese,

PAINTER AND DRAWING-Master.

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

## A. B. Hayden,

DENTIST.

Late a student of Mr. H. H. Hayden of Baltimore. Respectfully offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity.

He forbears entering into the hackneyed detail of operations, as customarily practised by itinerant dentists, and informs the citizens generally that he performs all the requisite operations for the preservation of the teeth both healthy and unsound, and in the most improved manner.

He also sets natural and artificial teeth in all the variety of ways; as with ligatures, springs, pivots, and on plates of gold, and in a manner both useful and ornamental; in all of which, he pursues with strict observance, the methods practised by his preceptor, and which have been approved, and warranted by a twenty years practice in the city of Baltimore. In all cases, the most implicit candor may be relied on.

Ladies wishing to be waited on at their place of residence (which would be preferred) will please send a note to his lodgings at Mr. Leese's.

Hayden's approved dentifrice, and tooth brushes of the best quality may be had as above.

July 12—4w.

N. B. As Mr. H's stay in Easton, will be of only two or three weeks, he solicits a seasonable application by those who may require professional aid.

## \$50 Reward.

Runaway on the 28th of April, from the farm of the subscriber, in Dogue Neck, Fairfax county, Virginia, negro HARRY, aged about twenty three years, about five feet ten inches high very black, well built, has a considerable impediment in his speech, when spoken to evinces much confusion, and replies almost unintelligibly had on when he left home, a much worn suit of domestic cloth. I have every reason to believe that he is endeavoring to pass for a free man, and as such went off in some of the bay craft during the late fishing season. All masters of vessels are forewarned from harboring or taking into their employ said negro, under penalty of having the law rigidly enforced against them. I will give twenty dollars, if taken in the county of Fairfax, or District of Columbia; if beyond that distance, the above reward, provided he is secured in jail so that I get him again.  
WILLIAM MASON.  
Charles county, Md. July 12—4w.

## BY THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas information hath been transmitted to the Executive Department of this State, that on or about the 10th of June last, a certain Stephen Milburn, late of St. Mary's county, was inhumanly murdered, and that from circumstances of strong suspicion, disclosed in evidence to one of the Justices of the Peace of the said county, a warrant has been issued against William Milburn and James Milburn, nephews of the said deceased, as the supposed perpetrators of the said murder; on which warrant James Milburn has been arrested, and is now in confinement; but that William Milburn has absconded and fled from justice. Now, therefore, I, CHARLES GOLDENROTH, Governor of the state of Maryland, have thought it proper to issue this Proclamation, hereby requiring and exhorting all civil officers and other good citizens of the State of Maryland to use every exertion in their power, to arrest and secure the said William Milburn; and I do further by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, to any person or persons within the State or elsewhere, who shall apprehend the said William Milburn, and deliver him over to the custody of the proper civil officers of this State, so that he may be brought to answer in a due course of law for the said offence, with which he has been charged, and for which a warrant has been issued against him, as above stated. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, this third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

C. GOLDENROTH.

By His Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Description of the said William Milburn, communicated to this Department.

William Milburn is a young man about twenty-three years of age, about five feet seven or nine inches high, plump and round faced, and bodied, though not fat, his hair black, and disposed to curl above his ears and behind them; his complexion brown, and generally supposed from drinking freely, or pale from excess; his right arm is smaller than his left, and is, together with his right side, largely scarred, from having been severely scalded, by falling into a boiling salt kettle; the expression of his countenance is daring effrontery, devoid of feeling and shame.

Information has been received that the said William Milburn was seen a few days since in the city of Baltimore.

Ordered, That the foregoing be published four times in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Republican, Federal Gazette, the American, the Chronicle, and the Easton Gazette and Star. By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY.

July 12—4w.

## For Sale,

A smart, healthy NEGRO WOMAN, of good morals, and her Three Children—Apply at this Office.  
July 5.

## MARYLAND.

Kent County, to wit.

William Barnes, an insolvent debtor, having applied to me, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state, during the period, required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler, of his confinement in the jail of the said county, for debt only, was forthwith discharged from his confinement by me. And I do therefore direct that the said William Barnes, give notice to his creditors, of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be published in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, for six weeks successively, the first publication to be three months before the first Saturday after the third Monday in September next, and that the said William Barnes, be and appear on the said Saturday, before the Judges of Kent county court to answer such interrogatories, as may be then put to him by his creditors touching the premises and for the purpose of obtaining a final discharge from his debts by virtue of the several insolvent laws of this state. Given under my hand this 1st day of April 1819.

RICHARD RINGGOLD.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. to me directed at the suit of Samuel Harrison, against Thomas Frazier, will be sold on Thursday, the 5th of August on the premises, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, to wit: All the legal and equitable right of him the said Thomas Frazier, to a tract or part of a tract of Land, called Mary's Delight, which is at present occupied by said Frazier. Also all the legal and equitable right of him the said Frazier, to a tract, or part of a tract of land, called Cuddington's Addition; containing 150 acres of land, more or less and all the legal and equitable rights of him the said Frazier to a farm called Crumwell—he the right of him the said Frazier, more or less, one still, 1 canoe, 1 barge with a white bottom, 12 head of yearlings, 14 head of grown cattle, one Yoke of oxen, 56 head of sheep, one wheat fan, a part of a hauling-sine, one bay mare, one grey do. one roan do. one sorrel horse, 1 bay do. four plows, one harrow, the crop of corn now growing, three weeding hoes, twenty-five head of hogs, one spade, two axes, the crop of tobacco now growing, one spy-glass, one ox cart, one gig and harness, and all the legal and equitable right of him the said Thomas Frazier to one negro boy called Juba, sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the aforesaid writs.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.

July 12—1s.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed at the suit of state use of Thos. Fountain, use of William Potter, against Thos. Cooper, will be sold on Friday, the 6th day of August on the Court House green, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock the following property, viz. all and singular that part of a lot of ground and all the improvements thereon, lying and being in the town of Easton in the county aforesaid, and distinguished on the plot of the said town, by No. 92, which is comprehended within the following lines and bounds, viz. beginning for the said part at a stone set in the ground in the edge of North Lane, and at the end of the 2nd line then with 2d line reversed South 15 degrees 15 minutes East 100 feet and then across the said lot No. 88, 45 minutes East 5 perches & three-tenths of a perch to a Marginal line on the East bounds of the said town and then with that line 1 degree 15 minutes West 100 feet to a stone set in the ground on the edge of North Lane and from thence North, lane aforesaid, 8 degrees 45m West 3 perches and three hundredths of a perch to the first marked Stone; Be the quantity what it may more or less, sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid writ.

ALLEN BOWIE Sheriff.

July 12—1s.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, at the suit of the Farmers' Bank and at the suit of Francis Wrighton, against Thomas Frazier, will be sold on Tuesday the 13th of July, on the Court-house green, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz. All the legal and equitable right of him the said Frazier, of, in, and to a tract or part of a tract of Land, called Cuddington's Addition, containing One hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or less, 2 head Horses and 3 head of Cattle—sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid writs.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.

June 21.

## Land for Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale on Monday the 16th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises a Farm called Liberty, Pace and Buck Range, and by what other names it may be called, situate in Tuckahoe hundred in Talbot county, near Hillsborough, formerly the property of John Roberts, and now occupied by William Skinner, containing 500 acres, the property of the heirs of Zebulon Skinner, deceased, late of Queen Ann's county. On this farm there is an excellent Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Granary, Corn-House, Barn, Stable and Smoke-House, &c. all in good order.

#### Terms of Sale.

The above farm will be sold on the following terms. One-third of the whole of the purchase money must be paid on the first day of January 1820 when possession will be given—the second payment one third on the first day of January 1821—third and last payment on the first day of January 1822—when a sufficient deed will be given to the purchaser or purchasers by

PHILEMON SKINNER, Trustee, for the sale of the real estate of Zebulon Skinner, late of Q. A. county dec'd.

June 28.

## Talbot County, Orphans' Court,

26th June, A. D. 1819.

On application of Mrs. Sarah Bowdle, (per capt. Jno. Settl) executrix of the testament and last will of capt. Isaac Bowdle, late of the county aforesaid 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is true, I do hereby certify from the minutes of probate proceedings of the Orphans court of the county aforesaid. I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 26th day of June 1819.

J. A. PRICE, Regr. of Wills for Talbot county.

#### Pursuant to the above order,

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Isaac Bowdle late of Talbot county dec'd. All persons having claims against the said dec'd are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of June eighteen hundred and nineteen.

SARAH BOWDLE.

June 28—3v.

## To be Rented

For the ensuing year, the plantation or farm belonging to the subscriber, on which Mr. T. built Callahan now lives. For terms apply to the subscriber.

JOHN L. NORMAN.

July 4. 3v



## POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

TO ANNA.

Oh lovely maid of Ardel Vale,  
More blooming far than morn of spring,  
More sweet than summer's spicy gale,  
When borne on zephyr's balmy wing.  
The blushing rose of lovely hue—  
Fair mistress of the flowery train,  
Her beauty fades—compared with you,  
And all her blooming sweets are vain.  
The lily of your native vale,  
Can boast no charm when you are by;  
So does the diamonds lustre fail,  
Beneath the brightness of thine eye.  
That eye whose "lovely lightning" plays,  
Around my heart with magic skill,  
And melts my soul like solar rays,  
Do snows on Boreas's frozen hill.  
Yes maiden fair, love's "silken band,"  
Now binds my captive heart to thee;  
Oh come! and with thy tender hand,  
Take off my chains and set me free. A.  
Princeton, N.J., July 5, 1819.

## Sale Postponed.

### LAND NEAR EASTON, For Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, upon the premises, on Saturday the 15th day of May next, under and in virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county Court, at November Term 1818, in the case of the administrators of Hugh Sherwood deceased, against Robert Sharp Harwood, and John James, Henry and William Harwood, the children and heirs of Anna Harwood deceased, who was the only child and heir of John Dougherty deceased, all the lands and real estate of the late John Dougherty, of Talbot county aforesaid deceased, for the payment of his debts. These lands consist of parts of the tract of land called, "Carters Swamp," "Bakers Pasture and St. Michaels Fresh Run," all situate on the road leading from Easton to Centerville, and near the Mill of John Bennett, Esq. and contain by estimation the quantity of two hundred & twenty-three acres and one quarter of an acre more or less.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the lands, as it is presumable every person disposed to purchase will take a view of them before the day of Sale. Robert Sharp Harwood, who occupies the premises, will show them to any person desirous of viewing them.

#### Terms of Sale.

The Lands aforesaid will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security, to the subscriber as Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money within that time, with interest thereon from the day of sale—upon the payment of the purchase money, and not before, there will be a deed executed, acknowledged and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, conveying all the right, title and estate of the aforesaid John Dougherty, in and to the land & real estate so sold to him, her or them, free clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants aforesaid, or either of them.

All the creditors of the aforesaid John Dougherty deceased, are requested to take notice, that by the decree aforesaid they are required to exhibit their claims and vouchers, properly authenticated to the Clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale aforesaid.

JOHN GOLDBOROUGH, Trustee,

for sale of real estate aforesaid.

April 12—4v.

The above Sale is Postponed till Saturday 17th July at 3 o'clock in the evening.

J. G. Trustee, &c.

June 24—1v.

## MARYLAND.

### Caroline County, to wit:

On application to me, the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of said County, by petition in writing, of Jonathan Stevens, John Clark, and John Babe, stating that they are in actual confinement, and pray for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto," on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petition; and the said Jonathan Stevens, John Clark, and John Babe, having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that they have resided two years within the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of their application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, for the delivering up of their property, and giving sufficient security for their appearance at the county court of Caroline County, to answer such allegations as may be made against them, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jonathan Stevens, John Clark, and John Babe, be discharged from their imprisonment, and that they be and appear before the said county court, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to them by their creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper in Easton, four successive weeks three months before the said second Monday of October next, and also, by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the court house door three months before the said Monday, notifying his creditors to appear before the said court, on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Jonathan Stevens, John Clark, and John Babe, should not have the benefit of the said act, the supplements as prayed for. Given under my hand, this 25th day of June, 1819.

JO. RICHARDSON, C.

July 5.

## FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND

Branch Bank at Easton.

26th June, 1819.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Court House in Easton, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the stockholders thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year agreeably to the charter.

By order, JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash.

June 29—

## Great Bargains.

CLARK & GREEN.

### Have just finished opening their supply of NEW GOODS,

Received last week from Philadelphia and Baltimore, which they invite their customers and the Public generally to call and examine. The Assortment consists in part as follows, viz:

Best extra superfine London Blue, Black and other colours, cloths.  
Extra Superfine London single milled Blue, Black & Drab Cassimeres.  
Plain and twill'd Bombazettes (all colours).  
Fine Black Bombazettes.  
Rattinets, Corduroys.  
Super and common Calicoes.  
Super Cambric and Common Gingham.  
Carlisle Gingham.  
Fine plaid and striped Seersuckers.  
Strip'd India Buglepoors.  
Plain Cambric Muslins.  
Spring'd & Fig'd do.  
Cambric Jaconet do.  
Plain & Worked Mull.  
Mull do.  
Handsome Seeded do.  
India Book do.  
Imitation Book do.  
Handsome Spring'd do.  
Plain & Figured Leno do.  
Handsome Berlin Nett do.  
Coloured Cambric do.  
Cambric Dimities.  
Garment do.  
Furniture do.  
White Jeans.  
Black, Olive and Dove coloured do.  
Blue & Pink Stripe do.  
Blue & Olive Cotton Cassimeres.  
Gingham.  
White Drilling for Pantaloon.  
Long and Short Yellow Nankeens.  
Blue do.  
Fine White Merceries.  
Vesting.  
Handsome Figured do.  
Black Silk Florentine do.  
Black Silk Mole-skin do.  
Handsome White, Black, Pink, Green, Lilac, Olive, Brown and Dove coloured Satins.  
Black, White, Pink, Green and Changeable Senchews.  
White, Pink & Green Saracens.  
Black Mode.  
Black, White, Pink & Blue Pateinettes.  
White and Pink embossed do.  
White & Black French Crape.  
Satin Stripe Gauze.  
Plain and Spring'd do.  
Plain Green do.  
A handsome assortment of Ribbons.  
Thread and Silk Laces.  
Inserting Muslin.  
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths.  
Collarlets.  
Silk Corda.  
Chenille do.  
Flora Cotton.

#### ALSO,

### A Complete Assortment of Groceries and Liquors.

#### AMONG WHICH ARE:

Java and Green Coffee.  
1st and 2d quality Brown Sugar.  
1st and 2d quality Leaf do.  
Imperial do.  
Old Hyson do.  
Young Hyson do.  
Hyson-Skin do.  
Souchong do.  
Madeca do.  
Superior Old Dry Liqueur.  
Common do.  
Malaga do.  
Claret and Port Wines.  
French Brandy.  
Peach do.  
Superior Old Jamaica Spirit.  
Anguilla do.  
N. E. Rum do.  
Prime Old Rye Whisky.  
Common do.  
Holland Gin.  
Country do.  
Molasses.

#### ALSO,

### HARDWARE & CUTLERY, viz:

Stock and Padlocks.  
Cupboard Chest and Trunk do.  
Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Springs, Latches, Hammer, Pincers, Nippers, Gimlets, Chisels, Drawing-Knives, Adzes.  
Knives and Forks.  
Pen & Pocket-Knives.

#### ALSO,

### CHINA, GLASS, & QUEEN'S WARE, &c. &c.

The above Goods have been very carefully selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations, and will be offered on such terms as cannot fail to please.

June 14.

## PRINTING

### CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS

#### OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE

TERMS.

## Groome & Lambdin,

Have the pleasure of informing their customers, and the public generally, that they have received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, &c. are now opening at their store directly opposite the Bank.

### AN EXTENSIVE AND SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF GOODS:

Superfine and other Gingham.  
A complete assortment of cheap Calicoes.  
5-4, & 6-4 India Book Muslin.  
Plain and spring'd Imitation do.  
Plain figured & spring'd Leno.  
Plain and spring'd Mull and Jaconets.  
Seeded Muslins.  
Handsome Insertings and Trimmings for ladies dresses.  
Elegant work'd Robes 4-4 and 6-4 Cambricks.  
Furniture and other Dimities.  
Black & colored Canton Crapes.  
Superior Nankin do.  
Elegant Damask do.  
White, black and colored Floreences.  
Black and white India Mantaus.  
India Lutestrings.  
Sattins, various colors.  
White and black Lace Veils.  
Plain & embossed Pateinettes.  
Handsome worked do.  
Steam-loom and other Shirtings.  
White and brown domestic do.  
4-4 Irish Linens, cheap.  
Long Lanes.  
Irish, Russia & Scotch Sheetings.  
5-4 Tow Linens.  
White & brown Ticklenburgs.  
Berlups, Droghedas, Hessians, Osnaburgs, &c.  
German Dowls.  
Domestic Plaids and Stripes.  
Cotton Yarns, No 3-12 to 20.  
3-cord netting do.  
India Muslins, different kinds.  
Marseilles and other Vesting.

#### ALSO,

### A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

Java & Green Coffee.  
Prime & Common Sugars.  
Hyon and Imperial Teas.  
Fine superfine Flour.  
Molasses, Lard, Soap, Tallow, &c.  
Cocoa Butter, &c.  
Genuine Brandy, 4th pr.  
Spanish and country Segars, Chewing Tobacco, Macabba, Rappee and Scotch Snuff, Raw Cotton, Brushes all kinds, Soap, Rice, Orange, Lemmons, Figs, Prunes, Filberts, Almonds, Palm Nuts, Raisins, Salt Petre, Spices, &c. &c.

#### Hard-Ware & Cutlery, viz.

Waldron's and Patent Scythes, for wheat and grass; Sickles, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Scythe-stones, Patent sheep-shears, Wheel trons, Castings, Cart Boxes, Knives and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Carpenters Tools various kinds, Coal Hods, Wood-Saws, Screws, Springs, Tacks, &c.

#### —LIKEWISE—

### A GREAT VARIETY OF Queens-Ware, China, Glass, Tin-Ware, Wood-Ware, Stone-Ware, Britannia-Ware, &c. &c.

The foregoing articles being purchased at the lowest rates, and selected with much care, will be offered on such terms as will make it an object to all those who wish to purchase by whom an early call and examination is particularly invited.  
May 10—4v.

## Lumber & Bricks,

### FOR SALE.

The Subscribers have just received 40,000 feet WHITE PINE BOARDS of 1st, 2d, & 3d qualities, consisting of 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 & 8-4.

#### —ALSO—

A Parcel of 5-4 Yellow Pine, seasoned. They have also on hand, 100,000 MERCHANTABLE BRICKS, and expect to receive in a few days, a vessel load of Cypress Shingles, all which they will sell cheap for cash.

GROOME & LAMB DIN.

May 10—8v.

## Auctioneer.

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

### AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

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

SOLOMON BARROTT.

7 Days of Sale Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Easton, April 12—

## Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the Levy Court for Talbot county, will meet on the 27th day of July next, at the Court House in Easton, to appoint a Collector of the county Tax, any person desirous to obtain the appointment will attend on that day.

By order of the Levy Court.

J. LOCKERMAN, CL.

June 29—

## Seasonable Goods.

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

### Seasonable Goods;

TOGETHER WITH  
CHINA, GLASS, QUEEN'S WARE, GROCERIES, &c.  
All of which he offers very low for cash; his friends and customers are invited to call and view his assortment.

LAMBERT CLAYLAND.

Easton, May 17th



## The Steam-Boat Maryland.

This Superior Vessel is now prepared, & has commenced the tour of operations for which she has been destined. She has been planned, constructed, and equipped by the ablest Artists; and the Materials, Machinery, Furniture, and Workmanship are all of the best kind. These have all been provided and applied under the constant Superintendence of Captain Barber and Captain Vickers, in alternate attendance, as the skillful Agents of the Company; and both are very deeply interested in the undertaking. The greatest confidence may therefore be reposed in the Soundness of the Vessel, and the safety of her Machinery. The accommodations on board, and the arrangement of the apartments for elegance, convenience, and security cannot be exceeded; and her exterior appearance is extremely beautiful.

She will leave Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock in the morning, call at Annapolis to land & receive passengers—and proceed to Baltimore in the evening of the same days where she will arrive at 6 o'clock. Returning, she will leave Baltimore every Wednesday and Saturday at the same hour in the morning—call at Annapolis to land and receive passengers—and proceed to Easton in the evening of the same days where she will arrive at the like hour.

Passengers are respectfully invited to avail themselves of this agreeable conveyance; and they are assured that every Care and Attention shall be exerted to give them satisfaction.

CLEMENT VICKERS, Commander.

Easton, June 7—4v.

N. B. Persons wishing to take Horses and Carriages on board, are requested to have them sent to the boat an hour previous to her sailing.

#### EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

### THE SLOOP Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

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

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

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

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 9. (22)

#### SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

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

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKERS.

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

C. V.

June 7.

## To be Rented.

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

JOSEPH HASKINS.

April 12.

## To Rent.

For one or more years, that Large and Convenient new Brick Tavern, and its appurtenances belonging to the Subscriber, in this Town, known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL,

and lately kept by Mr. Jesse Sheffer. This Establishment is admitted by all to be the Largest and most complete of any other in the Peninsula, and to a man of Capital, who is well calculated to conduct it, a great chance is presented of doing a very extensive & profitable business, particularly as the elegant New Steam-Boat Maryland will commence running in May, between this place and Baltimore, by which means, there is no doubt, but travelling will be much increased.

Possession can be had immediately, and to a suitable person, who can occupy it at once, a considerable deduction will be made in the present years rent.

SAMUEL GROOME.

Easton, April 12, 1819—4v.

## Copartnership.

WILLIAM CLARK, beg leave to inform his Customers and the Public generally, that he has taken into partnership John D. Green, and that the business will in future be conducted under the firm of "CLARK & GREEN," at his old stand, directly opposite the Court House, where they have now on hand and are keeping at all times, an Excellent assortment of FRESH, SEASONABLE GOODS, of the latest importations, which will be offered on very fair terms.

W. C. embraces this opportunity of acknowledging the past favors of all his Friends and Customers, and respectfully solicits for the Concern a continuance of them; assuring our Friends and the Public that we shall at all times endeavor to render general satisfaction, we therefore hope for a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM CLARK.  
JOHN D. GREEN.

May 10.

## MUSIC AND LITERATURE.

### NOW PUBLISHING.

### The Lady and Gentleman's Weekly LITERARY AND MUSICAL Magazine.

This paper is regularly published every Monday, neatly printed in quarto. A part, not exceeding two pages, is always devoted to a popular piece of MUSIC, executed with types, in an improved manner, which, for appearance and correctness may vie with any printed in the usual mode. The remaining portion of the paper is occupied with useful and entertaining miscellany, original and selected.

Nine numbers of the "Music Series" are now before the public, by which ladies and gentlemen may judge of the merits of the work now offered for their support by subscription.

Terms.—One dollar per quarter in advance. For this sum, subscribers obtain, besides the literary entertainment, thirteen perfect pieces of music, which, at the usual retail price would cost them three dollars and twenty-five cents.

Orders from distant parts, addressed to H. C. Lewis, 272 market st. post-paid, and enclosing not less than one dollar, will be attended to immediately.

Philadelphia, march 22, 1819.

## For Sale,

### A HOUSE AND LOT NEAR EASTON

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a sufficient power granted by a covenant contained in a deed from THOMAS HENRY to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, all and singular that Lot of Land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate and lying near the town of Easton and near the Bay-side road, in Talbot county, consisting of a part of the tract of land called Londonderry, and containing by special metes and bounds five-eighths of an acre of ground, whereon Ann Harper resides, will be exposed to sale on Tuesday the tenth day of August next, at the door of the Court House in Easton, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to the purchaser and his heirs in fee. This property will be exposed to sale on a credit of four months, eight months and twelve months, in equal instalments. For the nature and situation of the property, persons desirous of purchasing are referred to the premises, and for the nature of the security to be required, they are referred to the Cashier.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.

Branch Bank at Easton, 7

May 13th, 1819.

May 24—13v.

## Malt Liquors.

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

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

#### MALT LIQUORS AND CIDER.

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

CARMICHAEL & NUB.

April 26

## Mr. Sheffer

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

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

#### MARYLAND.

### Talbot County, to wit:

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

EZEKIEL FORMAN.

May 24—3m.

## Look Here!

The Subscriber being at the present time without employment wishes to procure a situation either in a Store or Warehouse or in any other business. He can produce the most respectable recommendations. A fine address to the subscriber and left at the office of the Easton Gazette will be attended to.

HENRY DARDEN.

June 14.



# EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, JULY 19, 1819.

NO. 64

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY MONDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

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

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,  
Branch Bank at Easton,  
26th June, 1819.

Notice is hereby given, that an election will be held at the Court House in Easton, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the stockholders thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year agreeably to the charter.  
By order, JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashr.  
June 28—

## To be Rented

For the ensuing year, the plantation or farm belonging to the subscriber, on which Mr. T. G. Callahan now lives. For terms apply to the subscriber.  
JOHN L. BOZMAN.

A. B. Hayden,  
DENTIST.

Late a student of Mr. H. H. Hayden of Baltimore. Respectfully offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity.

He forbears entering into the hackneyed detail of operations, as customarily practiced by itinerant dentists; and informs the citizens generally that he performs all the requisite operations for the preservation of the teeth both healthy and unsound, and in the most improved manner.

He also sets natural and artificial teeth in all the variety of ways, as with ligatures, springs, pivots, and on plates of gold, and in a manner both useful and ornamental; in all of which, he pursues with strict observance, the methods practiced by his preceptor, and which have been approved, and warranted by a twenty years practice in the city of Baltimore. In all cases, the most implicit candor may be relied on.

Ladies wishing to be waited on at their place of residence (which would be preferred) will please send a note to his lodgings at Mr. Jones' Shop.

Hayden's approved dentifrice, and tooth brushes of the best quality may be had as above.

July 12—  
N. B. As Mr. H.'s stay in Easton, will be only two or three weeks, he solicits a reasonable application by those who may require professional aid.

## Notice.

In pursuance of the directions of Queen Ann's county court, the creditors of Susanna Watson, deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, to the said court, on or before, the first Tuesday, in the October term next, of said court.  
GUSTAVUS W. T. WRIGHT, Trustee.  
July 12

## TRUSTEE'S SALE of Land.

In virtue of a law passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, at the December session of the year eighteen hundred and eighteen, the subscriber appointed trustee under that law, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the eighteenth day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M. all that part of the tract of land called Maiden Hall, lying in Queen Ann's county, about five miles from Centerville, which was allotted to the heirs of the late Susanna Watson, by commissioners under an act of Assembly passed at the December session of the year eighteen hundred and seventeen. This tract of land contains about two hundred and a half acres; one hundred and thirty acres, or thereabouts of which, are arable; about thirty acres meadow, part of which has been in timothy, and the residue about forty acres is woodland. The arable part of this land is fertile, with a very improvable soil, and the whole of the tract watered with a never failing stream.

The terms of Sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers give their several bonds, with sufficient security to the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, in three equal instalments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, with legal interest thereon from the day of sale; and upon the satisfaction of the sale by the court, and payment of the whole purchase money, the trustee is empowered under the said law to give a deed or deeds of conveyance for the said lands.

GUSTAVUS W. T. WRIGHT, Trustee.  
July 12

## \$50 Reward.

Runaway on the 28th of April, from the farm of the subscriber, in Dogue Neck, Fairfax county, Virginia, negro HARRY, aged about twenty three years, about five feet ten inches high, very black, well built, has a considerable impediment in his speech, when spoken to evinces much confusion, and replies almost unintelligibly; had on when he left home, a much worn suit of domestic cloth. I have every reason to believe that he is endeavoring to pass for a free man, and as such went off in some of the bay craft during the late fishing season. All masters of vessels are forewarned from harboring or taking into their employ said negro, under penalty of having the law rigidly enforced against them. I will give twenty dollars, if taken in the county of Fairfax, or District of Columbia; if beyond that distance, the above reward, provided he is secured in jail so that I get him again.  
WILLIAM MASON.  
Charles county, Md. July 12—4w.

## AN ORDINANCE.

For preventing Dogs from running at large in the Town of Easton.

Be it enacted and ordained, by the commissioners of the town of Easton, duly elected and qualified, that from and after the twentieth day of July inst. it shall not be lawful for any dog to run at large within the limits of the town of Easton, and that every dog found at large after the said twentieth day of July inst. and without being under the immediate care, direction and management of the owner or some other person having charge of the said dog, shall be liable to be killed by the Bailiff, or such other person or persons as the commissioners of the town may for that purpose appoint; and the bailiff, or persons so to be appointed, shall cause the dogs by them so killed, to be removed to some convenient place without the limits of the town, there buried so deep as not to be offensive to any person, and for every dog so killed and buried, the person so killing and burying, shall receive the sum of seventy-five cents, to be paid as herein after provided.

And be it enacted and ordained, that any person who shall molest or obstruct the bailiff, or such other person or persons so to be appointed, as aforesaid, in carrying into effect the provisions contained in this ordinance, shall be liable to forfeit to pay the sum of 20 dollars, for every such offence, to be sued for and recovered with costs before any justice of the peace for the county of Talbot, one half thereof to the use of the person suing for the same, and the other half thereof to the use of the Commissioners and citizens of Easton.

And be it enacted and ordained, that the Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners be and he is hereby authorized to pay, agreeably to the order of the Board of Commissioners any expenses that may arise in enforcing this ordinance, and charge the same to the Commissioners of the town.

Enacted and ordained into a Bye-Law by the Commissioners of Easton this 9th day of July eighteen hundred and nineteen.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, President.

Attest, TRISTRAM NEEDLES, Clk.

Ordered by the Board of Commissioners that the above ordinance be published on Saturday the tenth instant at 12 o'clock, at the Court House. Door and inserted in both the newspapers in the town of Easton.

Test, TRISTRAM NEEDLES, Clk.

The year and days being required on the final passage of the above ordinance were as follows and ordered to be published therewith:

YEAS	NAVES
John Goldsborough	Lambert Clayland
Jonathan N. Henry	Thomas B. Pinkin
John Stevens, Jr.	William Jenkins.
Thomas H. Dawson	

Per order of the Board  
TRISTRAM NEEDLES, Clk.

July 12—4w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed at the suit of state use of Thos. Fountain, use of William Potter, against Thos. Cooper, will be sold on Friday the 6th day of August on the Court House green, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock the following property, viz. all and singular that part of a lot of ground and all the improvements thereon, lying and being in the town of Easton in the county aforesaid; and distinguished on the plot of the said town, by No. 92, which is comprehended within the following lines and bounds, viz. beginning for the said part at a stone set in the ground in the edge of North Lane, and at the end of the 2nd line then with 2d line reversed South 15 degrees 15 minutes East 100 feet and then across the said lot No. 88, 45 minutes East 5 perches & three-tenths of a perch to a Marginal line on the East bounds of the said town and then with that line 1 degree 15 minutes West 100 feet to a stone set in the ground on the edge of North Lane and from thence North, lane aforesaid, 8 degrees 43m West 9 perches and three hundredths of a perch to the first marked Stone. Be the quantity what it may more or less, sold to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs of the aforesaid writ.

ALLEN BOWIE Sheriff.  
July 12—ts.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of F. Fa. to me directed at the suit of Samuel Harrison, against Thomas Frazier, will be sold on Thursday the 5th of August on the premises, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, to wit: All the legal and equitable right of him the said Thomas Frazier, to a tract or part of a tract of Land, called Mary's Delight, which is at present occupied by said Frazier. Also all the legal and equitable right of him the said Frazier, to a tract, or part of a tract of land, called Goddington's Addition, containing 150 acres of land, more or less and all the legal and equitable rights therein the said Frazier to a farm called Cromwell—the right of him the said Frazier, more or less, one still, 1 canoe, 1 large white bottom, 12 head of yearlings, 12 head of grown cattle, one yoke of oxen, 50 head of sheep, one wheat fan, a part of a hauling seine, one bay mare, one grey do, one roan do, one sorrel horse, 1 bay do, four plows, one harrow, the crop of corn now growing, three weeding hoes, twenty-five head of hogs, one spade, two axes, the crop of tobacco now growing, one spay-plow, one ox cart, one pig and harness, and all the legal and equitable right of him the said Thomas Frazier, to one negro boy called Job, sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the aforesaid writ.

ALLEN BOWIE Sheriff.  
July 12—ts.

## Look Here!

The Subscriber being at the present time without employment wishes to procure a situation either in a Store or Warehouse, or in other business. He can produce the most respectable recommendations. A line addressed to the subscriber and left at the office of the Easton Gazette will be attended to.  
HENRY DARDEN.  
June 16.

## From the National Advocate.

### DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Sanctifying along in Broadway a few days ago, at a loss what to do with myself, I made a halt at Goodrich's Library, and attentively regarded the persons passing up and down that bustling street, and endeavored to read from their several countenances what were their occupations, habits and pursuits. The sun shone brightly, the air was balmy and refreshing, and the whole city in motion—happy to escape from that domestic confinement which a week of rainy weather had produced. The current increased after 12 o'clock. A number of young ladies stepped in casually to the Library—sauntered a few moments, admired the splendid binding of the books, looking into La Belle Assembly and Fashions for April, and made their exit. Several gaily, and several neatly dressed, passed with rapid steps some shook their reticules, and I heard some money jingle, which they were hastening to get rid of at a fashionable store, where articles are charged 25 per cent higher by virtue of a name. One object attracted my particular attention—a lady, dressed not very extravagantly nor yet very plain, young and beautiful, was walking slowly, leading by the hand a very interesting baby of three years of age; the dear little cherub, with flaxen hair in flowing ringlets, and rosy cheeks, could hardly get along, in consequence of the heavy incumbrance & weight of dress with which her fond mamma had loaded her; I examined her attentively; she had on a cambric dress scooped at the bottom, and exquisitely worked, & rendered, of course, unnecessarily heavy by wreaths of embroidered flowers, pantalets, silk stockings, & pink kid slippers; her little head she wore a good sized chip bonnet, decorated with artificial flowers, and over which the little miniature woman carried a green silk parasol—I began to calculate the cost of all this finery (for I always calculate things) and made out that the accoutrements of this dear little baby must have swallowed up near 40 dollars.

Now, this is really an object of just reprehension—a love of dress in a grown female is natural, and we are often disposed to overlook occasional extravagance when it don't run into extremes; because it is reasonable that a lady should expect admiration, and dress is sometimes a great auxiliary—but to crush an infant with finery, to decorate a baby just as susceptible of propriety as a large doll, and to waste money so unnecessarily, nay so wantonly, cannot be too severely censured. What kind of admiration does a mother expect to derive from such an exhibition? She surely cannot be looking out for a sweetheart for her daughter so early—and she can in conscience expect nothing from the passing observer, but an expression of "poor dear little baby, what a weak mamma you have got"—how much would you ornament a parlor mantle, by being stuck up to your elbows in one of the vases.

I don't know any extravagance which is so reprehensible, as that of wasting money on the dress of an infant. First impressions are always the most lasting; and, therefore first impressions should ever be judiciously formed. "Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined." Once fill the little head of a prattling child with ideas of dress—chip bonnets, parasols, and kid slippers, and a walk in Broadway for an exhibition, and the child will talk of nothing else; will think of nothing else; she will grow up with extravagant attachments too early formed, and too deeply rooted, to be ever eradicated; and she will lament, even in prosperity, and more so in adversity, that a foolish and unnecessary pride in the mother, gave a direction so dangerous to her early impressions. I never enter into one of our weekly practicing ball rooms, but I find it turned into an actual nursery; where mothers are stilly seated on benches, witnessing with delight their dear little despatched & bedizened children, straining their feeble legs into the contrivances of a prizer or pigeon wing, & worn out with fatigue and thinly clad, the dear babies lay the foundation of a sickly constitution, by an early initiation into the arena of amusements & rounds of dissipation. Why not dress children plain, very plain, but neat & clean? Why not let them walk in the park or on the battery, taste the fresh air, roll on the grass, and gambol on the green, and by such proper and innocent recreation, promote health and vigor, and keep the mind wholesome? Society in its mature state, is either benefited or materially affected, by the manner in which children are brought up; and parents have much to answer for, in neglecting to adopt sound maxims and a correct course of policy.

HOWARD.

### ANECDOTE.

A widow who had been taught by the declarations of her deceased husband, to believe that he would make a will much in her favor, after his death found upon opening his testament, that he had acted very different, and excluded her from the property she expected to possess. She

made known her disappointment to her female servant, who cheered her spirits, by assuring her that the effect of the will might be avoided, & a new one easily framed. The mistress desired to know by what means. The maid answered that there was a poor fellow named Tom, the barber, in the neighborhood who much resembled her late master, and for a small sum he would feign himself a dying man. If therefor an attorney was provided and proper witnesses, a will subsequent to the date of the true one, which, consequently would supersede it, might be made. Tom was sent for accordingly, and agreed to play his part. The parties were summoned, the attorney attended, & the expiring husband dictated his last testament to be framed according to the wishes & interests of his imaginary wife, for some time—but at length he proposed, that as he had till then complied with her desires, he might leave one legacy according to his own wish, which was, 5000, to Tom, the Barber! To prevent a discovery of the fraud, the lady was obliged to consent to the proposal and faithfully pay the money to the proposer, in order to insure his secrecy.

### "Pleasant Art of Money Catching."

A few days since, we published some general account of an ancient little book, bearing the above named title. In giving the list of the chapters, it will be recollected that the following was the subject of the seventh—

"How a man may always keep money in his pocket"

In such times as these, when it is extremely difficult for a man instead of keeping money in his pocket at all times, to keep it at any time, it may not be unamusing for our readers to be made acquainted with the author's notions regarding this point. For that purpose we give the following extracts from the chapter—N. Y. Dai. Adv.

"He that would always keep money in his pocket, must first be a person industrious to get it, and secondly careful to keep it, and thirdly cautious in spending it.

2. He must be industrious to get it; and must make hay while the sun shines, sail while the wind blows fair, and follow the current while the stream runs strong; for if fortune be followed as the first falls out the rest will follow: money is a coy mistress, and is not to be won without much courting; that is, not without labor and industry: And without diligence in acquiring it, it is impossible to keep a penny in thy pocket; and this the sacred oracles abundantly inform us, by telling us it is the Diligent hand that maketh rich; and assuring us, that the Slothful soul shall suffer hunger. Yea, Solomon (a man so famed for wisdom that he never had his equal) gives such a high encomium to diligence that he asks,—"Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before Kings, he shall not stand before mean men."—He is not a talking man, but a doing man, and knows that in all labor there is profit, but the talk of the lips tendeth only to penury!

3. As he must be diligent and industrious to get it, so, secondly, he must also be careful to keep it; for if a man be never so industrious in getting money, yet if he be not careful in keeping it, all that he does will be to no more purpose than Margery's cow giving a good meal of milk, and afterwards kicking it down with her heels. But I need say the less upon this head, because it is not easy to imagine, that he that has been diligent in getting money, should be careless in keeping it; for unless it be your common sailors, there's few that are guilty here. The contrary evil is more prevalent amongst us, I mean persons that have been very diligent in amassing up of treasure together; when they have got it, they are so careful to keep, that they have not an heart to lay it out about their necessary occasions; and know no other use of money but only the having it. There are men that carry no money in their pockets, for fear they should lose it; but their chests are crammed with it—Aristotle pronounced the prodigal spendthrift a greater benefactor to his country, than the grudging miser, because every trade and vocation fares the better for him—as the tailor, haberdasher, vintner, shoemaker, hostler, &c.

The covetous person is acquainted with none of these; for instead of sating, he tortures himself with sacking; he trembles as he passes by a tavern door, to see a reckoning of eight shillings sent up into the half moon, for wine, oysters, and faggots for his own natural drink (you must know) is between that the frogs drink, and a kind of pitiful small beer, too bad to be drank, and somewhat too good to drive a water mill! The haberdasher gets as little by him, as he did by a gentleman of Suffolk, who when he had worn a hat eight and thirty years, would have petitioned the parliament against haberdashers for abusing the country in making their wares so light: For the shoemaker, he hath as little to do with him, as ever Tom Crib had. For sempsters, perhaps he may love their faces better than their fashions: For plays, if he read but their titles upon a post, he hath enough. Ordinaries he knows none

save one of three pence in Black horse alley, and such places: For tapsters and hostlers they hate him as Belial, as not seeing a mote in his cup once in seven years.

Arguments to keep money.—All people complain generally (as I have already said) of the count of money, which like an epidemical disease hath overrun the whole land—the city hath little trading, country farmers complain of their rents yearly raised by their land lords, and yet can find no utterance for their commodities, or must sell them at under rates.—Scholars without money get neither patrons nor preferment, Mechanic artists no work, and the like of other professions. One very well compared worldly wealth unto a foot ball, some few nimble headed and light headed run quite away with it, when the most are only lookers on, and cannot get a kick at it in all their lives. Therefore keep thy money.

For go but among the usurers in Moorfield, and see if you can borrow an hundred pounds of any of them without a treble security, with the use one way or other doubled. A pleasant fellow came not long since to one of them, and desired him that he would lend him 50 pounds; goth the usurer, my friend, I know ye not; for that reason only said the man, I would borrow of you, for if you knew me, I am sure you would not lend me a penny.

If you happen to be sick, if your purse hath been lately purged, the Doctor is not at leisure to visit you; yea, hardly your neighbors and familiar friends—but unto the willow palms—and many times they have the judgment of so many, the sick is in more danger of them, than his disease.

A good and painful scholar, having lately taken his orders, shall be hardly able to open a church door without a golden key, when he should ring his bells.

Have but an ordinary suit in law, let your cause or case be never so plain, or just, if you want therewith to maintain it, & as it were ever and anon to water it at the root, it will quickly wither and die.

### From the Village Record.

We last week introduced to our readers, Mr. Heckewelder's account of the Indian history, manners, &c. Some extracts were made, which we doubt not were entertaining. There are a few more remarks and extracts which we feel inclined to make, being assured they will be acceptable.

### Indian Mythology.

On this subject I beg leave to present an extract from the manuscript notes of the late Rev. Christopher Pyleus, whom I am always fond of quoting with respect, as he was a man of great truth and well acquainted with the Six Nations and their idioms. The account that he here gives of the traditions of that people concerning their original existence, was taken down by him in January 1745, from the mouth of a respectable mohawk chief named Sganarady, who resided on the Mohawk river.

### The Extract.

"Tradition.—That they had dwelt in the earth where no sun did shine. That Ganawadagha (one of them) having accidentally found a hole to get out of the earth at, he went out, and that in walking about on the earth he found a deer, which he took back with him, and that both on account of the meat tasting so very good, and the favorable description he had given them of the country above and on the earth, their mother concluded it best for them all to come out; that accordingly they did so, and immediately set about planting corn, &c."

Is the reader acquainted with the opinion and projects of Captain Symmes? He maintains that the earth is hollow—that there is an entrance into it at the North pole; and that it is inhabited. In the above extract we probably find the source from whence he has derived these strange notions, for he has resided many years in the vicinity of the Indians.

Without supposing that the Indian traditions will add much weight in the public mind, to the opinions entertained by our new philosophers; there is another fact which has lately come to light, which is well calculated to encourage Captain Symmes to undertake an expedition for discovery, towards the North. We allude to the new people found by Capt. Ross, in the discovery ships the last summer, in latitude 76° the very interesting account of which we have recently published in the Record. These people pointed to the North, as the place of their residence, and had come down for the purpose of fishing; they did not believe that Capt. Ross came from the South, "because," said they, "it is a great mass of ice"—of course it follows that they must live in a country not a mass of ice, for they deem such an one uninhabitable—and that north of where they were found, the climate becomes milder and inhabitable; besides, it is worthy of remark that they mentioned their country as having a great deal of water; not ice. These facts, highly important certainly, show that far north of the regions which we have heretofore deemed inhabitable, where we have considered winter robes in snows and



crowned by storms, to reign in the awful despotism of desolation, the climate undergoes a favorable change, the cause of which it is not easy from known philosophical principles, to account for.

Capt. Symmes in one of his essays states, that north of any inhabited part of the country, it has been long observed that rein deer migrate; that after being a considerable time absent they return, sleek and fat; from which he infers, fairly too, that they must find a milder climate, fitted to raise food for them, and consequently fitted for the habitation of man. The facts stated by Capt. Ross, confirm his conclusion, and render it a matter very desirable that the expedition projected by Capt. Symmes should be undertaken.

From the Boston Palladium,

July 9.

Late from Gibraltar.

Captain Covill, of the brig Adamant who arrived yesterday, left Gibraltar on the third of June, & informs that Spain had ratified the Treaty with the United States, ceding the Floridas, and providing for certain American Claims—and presumes that the Homet had sailed from Cadiz for New York with the ratification.

Captain G. also informs, that about the 25th of May, a Patriot privateer, being in chase of a Spanish vessel, run on the rocks two or three miles to the westward of Tariffa, and bilged. The crew attempted to escape in their boats, but were pursued by Spanish launches, and all made prisoners, except the commander, who, rather than be taken, threw himself overboard and was drowned. He had much specie in his possession, and there was said to be a large sum on board the privateer.

A merchant at Malaga, in a letter to his correspondent in this town, May 8, writes, "Our markets do by no means give encouragement to the importation of American produce. But prospects, thus far, for the ensuing vintage, are good, and fruit will be better and cheaper than last year."

A letter from Malaga, May 14, says, "our market is very dull, without any prospect of its growing better at present. It is overstocked with Sicily Wheat, which is selling at great sacrifices.—There is not the least demand for any article whatever of foreign produce."

A letter from Spain, dated May 15, says—"The expedition, consisting of 50,000 troops, is expected to sail from Cadiz in the course of a month. Its object is to make a final attempt for the reduction of the rebellion by striking a blow upon every one of the revolted provinces at once, & thus endeavor to terminate the contest. The command is to be given to the Marquis d'Urujo. Anxiety is seen in the countenance of every Spaniard, who wishes for the end of the civil war, while he secretly breathes a prayer for the success of the Patriots."

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.  
FROM LISBON.

Captain McLeven, of the ship Montequien, states, that the markets for grain and flour were very dull at Lisbon; upwards of 100 sail of vessels arrived there in five days from the Mediterranean, with grain, principally from the Black Sea, before he sailed. Additional duties on grain and flour have been imposed at Lisbon.

Extract of a letter from Oporto, to a respectable house in Boston, dated 18th May.

We hasten to inform you that advices have been this day received from Lisbon, of a duty having been levied on all foreign Wheat and Indian Corn, imported to this country, say 80 rs. per alquere on Wheat, and 100 do. on Indian Corn; to take place from the date of the decree 13th inst. This must put a stop to all speculations in those articles to this from your country, as soon as it becomes known with you, and we trust that before this reaches you, you will not have entered into any speculations, as they cannot fail to prove ruinous. The suddenness of this decree is certainly very unjust, and you will oblige us by giving it publicity, as we have not time to advise our friends generally.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated.

"St. JAGO DE CUBA, June 16.  
I have just time per the Little George, Eyre, to inform you, that I arrived here about two weeks ago, after a pleasant passage of 21 days. It has been tickly here, but at present is healthy. There has been no arrivals from America since my arrival. All kinds of provision would do well. I refer you to Mr. Wanton's Price Current.

Prices Current at St. Jago de Cuba 16th June.

Imports—Superfine flour, 18 dols. a 18 1-2; navy bread 6 a 6 1-2; pilot do 8 a 8 1-2; pork prime 28; do. cargo 24; beef, prime 18, do. cargo No. 2, 14 a 16; hams 31 cts; lard 31 a 37; butter (must be yellow) 23; cheese, American 20; herrings, bbl. 5 dols. a 6; codfish, 7 a 8; mackerel 12 a 14; herrings, smoked, 1 1-2 a 2 per box; soap (must be yellow and hard) 12 a 14 cents; candles, tallow, 8 a, 28; do. sperm, 55 a 62 1-2; rice, 7 dols. none at market; onions, 18 per 100 lbs; Russia sheeting 16; Havens doon 11 a 12; sail duck 22 a 24; pepper 25; R. O. staves, per M. 18; W. pine lumber 20; hoops per M. 20 a 30; shocks 1 1-2 a 2.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated May 19.

"A very great sensation has been excited here by the reports respecting the King of Sweden. Some deny the truth of them altogether; but there is little doubt of partial correctness. A Swedish gen-

tleman who arrived in Paris from Stockholm yesterday, speaks of the report as having gained ground in that country, and of a general determination in the Swedish people to assert their rights against the arbitrary & increasing power of the emperor of Russia; but at the same time he mentions the existence of a party similar to our Ultra Royalists, who are supposed to be in the interest of Alexander. These reports, true or false, have had the effect of lowering a great deal of the popularity which Alexander acquired in Paris at the expense of the Duke of Wellington who really did that for which Alexander received the thanks of the French nation. They begin to see the difference between a monarch stooping to obtain popularity and a general in the opposite extreme too proud to owe any thing to popular opinion. The regret of the French at their inability to offer assistance to Bernadotte, in the event of any real act of hostility towards him, is sincere; but, say they, England must protect him, for Sweden is a bulwark to the encroachments of Russia."

In some private letters from Paris, it is said that the king's health is considerably improved of late, and that the coronation will certainly take place on the 25th of Aug. The exiles whom it was lately proposed to recall from banishment, are Marshal Soult, Gen. Grouchy, Gen. Piré, M. Real and Colonel Millinet. The language in which their petitions were drawn up, was highly injudicious. They proceeded upon such grounds as were calculated rather to offend than conciliate his majesty, who refused to comply with the prayer of the petitioners, though some of them were zealously supported by the duke of Angoulême, and had the suffrage of ministers also.

From the Bermuda Gazette,

JUNE 19.

The Caracas Gazette of the 21st of April, contains two official accounts of action fought between a detachment of the royalists, commanded by Pereira, and the independents under Bolivar, Paez, Sublette, & Ansoategui. The first of which took place on the 27th of March, at Trapique de la Gamera, in which the independents are stated to have lost 400 men killed & wounded, and 35 prisoners; the loss of the Royalists amounted to 13 killed and 48 wounded. The force of the Independents is not exactly known. It is stated to have consisted of the windward and Barcelona battalions of infantry, a rifle corps, partly English, some guides, and upwards of 1000 horses. The whole of the Spanish force consisted of 266 infantry, and 98 cavalry.

The second is dated Aurauca, April 3, and details an action, or rather a succession of skirmishes, which took place on the right bank of the river Aurauca, between the 26th of March, & the 2d of April. The loss on the part of the Royalists was 14 killed and 15 wounded; that of the Independents must have been considerable from the number of dead found on the roads; the dispatch says it is not easy to calculate the loss of the enemy.

Letters received at Curacao and Jamaica, from the Island of St. Thomas, dated the 17th, 21st and 22d of April, contain the two following paragraphs:

"The Spanish army is posted at St. Jayme: this town is situated in the province of Caracas. We have seen an extraordinary Caracas Gazette of the 31st ult. which gives an official account of some success obtained by Morillo on the 11th.—We are led to inquire why this document has been withheld from the public twenty days, when San Jayme is distant from the capital but six or eight days, and Achaguas only eight or ten.

"Beluche is before this port. One of the transports which lately conveyed the remainder of the English troops to Margarita has arrived here. The Spaniards inform us, that Bolivar was repulsed by Pereira in an attack against St. Fernando, made by the British troops. Fourteen hundred men, being the remainder of Col. English's expedition, have arrived at Margarita; with the six hundred already there, and two thousand Creoles, there is an army of four thousand men at that place."

Of the re-capture of Porto Bello by the Spanish forces, & of the flight of M'Gregor, our readers have already been fully informed. The following narrative, however, as connected with the affair of Sir Gregor's expedition, is not uninteresting. It is taken from the Jamaica Royale Gazette, of the 22d ultimo.

Five women, whose husbands were either killed or taken prisoners at the re-capture of Porto Bello, and 3 children who were brought here in the Confinance, were sent on Thursday to the Public Hospital of this city—one of them was wounded in the neck by a musket ball—another is the wife of a printer, of the name of Cox, whom Sir Gregor brought with him from England, with a few printing materials, and who was wounded in his apartment, made prisoner, and marched to Panama: His wife and the other women were marched out of the town along with the soldiery—but after proceeding a few miles, they became fatigued, and sat down on the road side, refusing to proceed further, upon which it was deemed expedient to send them back to the town, and they were permitted to depart in the Confinance. This person, who is intelligent, states that, on hearing some firing on the morning of the attack, she looked out of her window, which was on the parade, when she saw the Spanish troops ed into the square by the Alcázar of the place, whom she knew, and who had remained in the town after its capture by M'Gregor, but who had left it late the night before, after having, however, sapped with the English officers.

The Spanish troops, having overcome those of the English soldiery who were exercising in the square, entered the different houses, among which was that of her husband; they fired through the doors, then broke open the room in which they were, stabbed her husband in the arm, but they desisted from further violence and made her husband prisoner, but she showed no incivility whatever to herself. She further represents that the English troops had been in a state of insubordination, bordering on mutiny, for many days previous to the recapture, from the numerous appointments with which they had met, having been almost starved from the moment they embarked in England; that many of the officers had already sent in their commissions to M'Gregor, expressing their determination to quit his service; and it was pretty generally surmised among them, for some days before the attack, that M'Gregor himself intended to decamp clandestinely, for it was stated that he had obtained and packed up several boxes of money, which he had sent on board the Hero. This perhaps accounts for the celerity of his retreat on that memorable occasion.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, received at New-York, from a gentleman of that city, under date of April 20, gives us the following views of the state of Buenos Ayres, the delineation of which, it is feared, is but too true. This is nearly the latest account we have from that quarter; and the name of the writer being mentioned, it is presumed may be entirely relied on, as far as facts are concerned.

Nat. Int.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gilbert H. Rogers, of New-York, dated

Buenos Ayres, April 20.

"It might naturally be concluded, that a people living in so fine a climate, and enjoying so many natural advantages, required nothing but their independence to make them completely happy. I fear however, that the time is far distant when they will acquire this great & invaluable blessing. There is as yet no regular code of laws; all disputes are settled by an Alcali (or judge). Owing partly to this, but much to the propensities of the natives, the most enormous crimes are daily committed. Assassination is so frequent that it is scarce taken notice of. Two or three persons are often found lying dead in the market place, where it is common to bring them to be recognized by their friends. The lower class of people are the most abject set of wretches in the creation: there is no crime that they are not base enough to commit; and, although they possess so fine a soil, they are too lazy to cultivate it.

"I shall say but little concerning their politics, as nothing of any importance has lately occurred. There are three distinct parties, which occasion frequent and sudden changes in their administration. It is reported that General Artigas has made peace with the government, which if true, will almost ensure the independence of the provinces of La Plata and Peru. This man was once a general in the service of Buenos Ayres, afterwards at the head of three administration. Having refused to assist him in a war against the Portuguese, he withdrew with his army into the interior, where without money or revenue of any description, he maintained a successful war against them, subsisting his troops principally on the wild cattle and horses with which his country abounds while the skins of the sheep served them for clothing. He has 20,000 cavalry of this description.

"A few days ago two Frenchmen were shot in the Circus. It appears they were generals under Bonaparte, and came here for the purpose of affecting a counter-revolution. They were detected in an attempt to poison some of the chief officers. This desperate plot was discovered in time to save, perhaps, much human slaughter. They met death like noble Frenchmen; they were cheerful to the last, & after seating themselves on a bench, firmly received in their breasts the quick messenger of death."

MONTREAL, June 29.

We understand that a man, of the name of Brown, died in this city, on Saturday last, whose death was occasioned by some virulent poison contracted while skinning an ox. It appears that the ox was in high condition, and destined for this market; that he had been driven with others to pasture on the evening of the preceding Saturday; was observed to have been in very fine spirits, but drank very copiously. On the following morning, he was found dead near the entrance of the pasture, and this unfortunate man was immediately employed to remove his hide. While engaged in this office, his hands were slightly scratched by the fragments of bones, which were broken in cutting up the body for the tallow-chandler; but he felt no particular uneasiness until Tuesday, when he complained of sickness and a slight distress at his stomach. On Wednesday these symptoms increased, & the scratches began to inflame. The inflammation extended along one of his arms, & produced a swelling of the glands in the arm pit; but the pain was here so considerable, that he made no complaint of the local injury, but referred all his suffering to the region of the stomach. The place is said to have mortified about the scratches, & that his countenance changed to a deep purple, approaching a black, in a few hours after his death. As no physician was obtained till he had expired, we have been unable to learn the progress of the disease more circumstantially.

This is by no means an unprecedented occurrence, & should operate as a further caution, even against removing the skins

of such animals as die suddenly, and of unknown diseases.

Boston, July 8.

To William Coleman, Esq.  
Sir—Not having the honor of Doctor Mitchell's acquaintance, I feel a diffidence in directly addressing myself to him: there is another and a stronger motive for my writing to you on this occasion—a private communication to the doctor, probably from his modesty and unwillingness to appear in print, would be privately answered—this is not my wish; far, believing that my speculations are not altogether unworthy notice, I think that gentleman will reply to them, and that the world will be benefited by his opinions on the subject of which I shall treat.

I would with great deference, say to the doctor, that the comet, which has lately appeared, like similar bodies of all past ages, has caused and is causing a variety of conjectures, as to its form, substance, effect on this or other worlds, probable duration, et cetera—to none of which can I give my assent. Without noticing the various opinions and systems of learned men, from the earliest ages to the present time, respecting the eccentric orb, about which nothing can, in our present imperfect state of knowledge, be certainly known, I will boldly advance my conjectures concerning them, which I hope will not be found so utterly worthless as to be thought below the notice and undeserving the support or confutation of the man of science, to whom I look up for information on all abstruse subjects.

We are told by the inspired writer, that our world has been deluged with water, and that it shall be burned with fire. The pride of man is such, as to believe this little globe, which we inhabit, is the sole care of the creator, and that nothing happens in the universe, but with respect to man. O monstrous folly! Sir, there was from the beginning, and will be to the end of time, an order for the march of creation, which nothing can impede or accelerate. The comet is a globe, a world on fire—as it swiftly passes through space, the smoke, sparks and flame, forms, what vulgarly is called, its tail.—Whatever is combustible will be consumed, and every thing but water is combustible—the rocks surrounding the abyss of waters, in the centre of the comet, will split with fervent heat, and the overwhelming torrent will fall upon another world—that world, in turn, be burned, and inundate another—it is, I dare not say it is—may it not be, what say you, sir, may it not be the order in which all worlds have met, shall meet, their doom? That our globe has been covered with water, no man of research can doubt—the period is not long past when all Asia was under water; the connection between the Caspian and Black sea is scarcely dry; the Steppes are yet enclothed with wood, Europe's highest mountains, the Andes—no part of earth so elevated, as not to show the remains of the inhabitants of the deep, fish, shells, and every thing not subject to a swift decay. Our own country too—look at the flat stretching along our coast, a perfect sea beach to the mountains! But it is needless to offer proofs, where the thing is notorious—the waters that thus covered our earth are fast draining off—the sea recedes to the abyss—the crust or shell, by which it is enclosed grows more and more combustible—the sun retains its heat—the central fire spreads wider, as the water retires—the great work goes on and the day will come when "the earth shall burn as an oven, and all the proud, and they who work wickedness, shall be consumed."

What planet will be deluged by the bursting of an abyss, it may be a pretty speculation to attempt to find out—in the mean time, I think the best glasses and a most watchful eye should be employed, in looking for a disruption of the comet. I fear to be too prolix, and am sir, with great respect, your obedient servant.

B. W.

New-York, July 7.

TWO PICK-POCKETS.

Last evening, a gentleman, who happened to visit Scudder's Museum, suddenly missed his pocket-book, containing upwards of \$700 in bank bills, bank checks and certificates for \$3500 more, &c. &c. on which he went instantly to the door-keeper, and requested that every one that passed out might be searched. Some consented to this. But a gentleman of this city, and a man of respectable character, we are sorry to say, refused, & was permitted to pass; the search was then given up, and of course no discovery was made at the time. Early this morning the person who lost the money went to Trueman's to be shaved, and observed to those present that he was robbed of his pocket-book last evening, and so much money. He was then requested, by one of the Messrs. Allens, to go with him to his office, & leave a description of the money. He did so, & it was immediately ascertained that \$10. of similar money had been exchanged, and more offered just before, by a stranger who was about to depart in the steam boat for Philadelphia. Mr. Allen immediately went to the stage proprietor, and made known the facts. A warrant was next procured from the police office, and assistance, with which they proceeded to the steam boat at Whitehall, where they found the thief with an accomplice, and instantly secured them both, with some of the money upon them; but how much was not known when our informant came away, as the police had not done counting it. The pocket book was found in the upper part of the house, where the thief had thrown it, with most of the contents. As the court and grand jury are now in session, it is probable the fellows may have a sample of summary justice.—Post.

BALTIMORE, July 12.

The report, stating the existence of the yellow fever in Philadelphia, which was published here last week, is contradicted by the editor of the Democratic Press. The following extract of a letter was communicated to day for publication, with an assurance, that the writer is a respectable resident of Philadelphia, whose statement may be relied on.

Extract of a letter dated

"PHILADELPHIA, July 9th.

"I suppose you have heard it reported that we have the yellow fever in town—which, I am sorry to inform you is too true, as we have had eight cases, out of which four have died in a very short time. The board of health have been very assiduous in trying to remove it, but I fear it is too headstrong, and that we shall be thronged with cases throughout the summer season."

BOARD OF HEALTH,

New York, July 12.

His honor the Mayor, laid before the Board, a letter from Dr. Dyckman, of the 10th of July, accompanied with a communication from the Board of Health of Philadelphia, of same date. Whereupon, it was resolved, that the same be published in the several papers in this city.

J. MORTON,

Secretary Board of Health.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1819.

Sir—I arrived in this place yesterday at 6 o'clock P. M. in 19 hours from New York, and agreeable to instruction, immediately waited on Mr. Wharton, the Mayor, and presented your letter, stating, at the same time, that considerable alarm had been produced in our city, in consequence of intelligence received by our board of health of the existence of yellow fever in Philadelphia, & that the object of my visit here was to procure official information on this subject. The Mayor is a member of the board of health, but he assured me that he did not think there was sufficient cause for our being alarmed at present, and that he would write to you by the first mail. He very politely offered to render me every assistance in his power, and accordingly accompanied me this morning to the health office, to meet the committee of the board of health, with whom I had an interview, and have obtained from them verbally and substantially, the following facts:

On the 2d of July Doctors Griffiths and Parrish, reported to the board of health, that three persons living in a house at Market street wharf, next to the Delaware, were ill of a Malignant Fever, of which one soon died. On the 5th, another case occurred in the house adjoining, which also proved fatal. Four other cases are mentioned to have taken place either in the adjacent houses, or the immediate vicinity, making in all eight, of which number five have actually died and a sixth is despaired of. The Board have made prompt exertions to prevent the extension or renewal of the disease by causing the sick to be immediately moved from the city, and their apartments to be cleansed and ventilated. No new cases have been reported since the 7th of the month, and the committee are not aware of a single instance of the disease now existing in the city. They have also assured me that none of the persons affected were sailors, but actual residents, and that they have not been able to trace the fever to any vessel, or to any stranger. The place in which the cases occurred is said to have been in a highly filthy and offensive state. I have received no positive opinion as to the specific nature of the fever; but that it is of a suspicious character is evident both from its fatality and the prompt measures taken by the Board of Health to have the sick immediately removed from the city, & the houses cleansed and aired. What will be the final result it is impossible to say. At present, however, there appears to be no public alarm, and the general health of the city is said to be very favorable.

The board of health will meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when I shall address a note to them, requesting to be favored with an official report on the probable origin, extent and character of the malignant fever, said to exist or to have recently existed in this city. I will only add, that from all the facts which I have been able to obtain, you need not be under any immediate apprehension as respects the security of New York against contagion from this place. I shall leave here to-morrow or on Monday morning at the furthest, and hope on my arrival in New-York, to be able to give you more full and satisfactory information.

Your obedient and humble servant,  
JACOB DYCKMAN,  
Cadwalader D. Golden, Mayor, &c.

HEALTH OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

SIR,

In reply to the communication received from you this afternoon, on behalf of the Board of Health of New-York, the following statement of the circumstances which have given rise to the report of the existence of yellow fever in this city, is made exactly as they came to the knowledge of the board:

On the 2d of July, a report was made to this board, by Doctors Griffiths and Parrish, of three cases of malignant fever, in a house on the upper side of Market street wharf: the persons reported, were Clement Reeves and wife, (heads of the family) and their daughter, Susan. They were immediately removed into the country, where Mr. Reeves soon died; the wife and daughter are now convalescent. On the 3th of July, a young man was reported ill of a malignant fever, by two other physicians, Doctors Knight and Uller,



who was employed in a store adjoining the house north of that occupied by the patients before mentioned. This young man died: those who were in attendance upon him, have been sent in the country, and the house was cleansed and white-washed.

On the 7th of July, two cases of the same form of disease were reported by Doctors Duffield and Hewson, in a house or a store adjoining the same building in which the sick were first reported, but in a direction westward. These persons were soon after removed out of the city, and one of them is since dead. All the sick mentioned were residents of this city, and the disease has not been traced to any vessel, or stranger arriving from abroad in this place.

Since the last mentioned cases, viz. on the 7th of July, no report of a similar disease has been made to the Board, nor have they any knowledge of a single case now within the city. The buildings, in which the before mentioned cases, have occurred, have been carefully cleansed, white-washed and ventilated. The inhabitants throughout Philadelphia are generally healthy, and it is hoped that the prompt exertions which have been taken to remove the causes of the late alarm, and to counteract any renewal of this disease, will ensure to us the remainder of the season passed in the enjoyment of that state of general health, with which an over-ruling providence has been pleased to bless our city for many years.

Signed by order of the Board,  
JOHN CLAXTON, President.  
SAMUEL EMLEN, Jr. Sec'y.  
JACOB DYCKMAN, M.D.  
N. B. The weekly reports of deaths in this city and its liberties, made by the Board, may be implicitly relied on as accurate.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1819.

DEAR SIR,  
Since my arrival here, which was on Friday evening, I have been constantly engaged in endeavoring to obtain every information with regard to the existence of yellow fever in this city, and have been very politely assisted by your friend Dr. Griffiths. I have not time to give you a detailed account of the malignant fever said to have existed here; but have sent on a statement of facts to Mr. Colden. Eight cases of the disease have occurred, five of which have proved fatal. The sick were all removed from the city immediately, by the board of health, and the apartments have been cleansed and ventilated. I have had an interview with the health committee, who appeared disposed to give me a candid & liberal statement of all the information they possessed, and the board have made an official report to me, which I have forwarded on to Mr. Colden. I do not see any immediate cause of alarm as respects any danger to New-York from this city.

In haste, your sincere friend and humble servant,  
JACOB DYCKMAN,  
Dr. David Fosack.

EASTON, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 19.

TIME IS PASSING.

Is it not proper, that the Federal Republicans of Talbot should determine upon their Candidates for the ensuing Election, and manifest that zeal which they equally feel with the other counties, in an early and decided stand in behalf of the Rights & Liberties of the People? Strange Doctrines are afloat—the times are truly severe, and it becomes the Federal Republicans to meet the crisis like men and to breast every conflict of opinion that tends to ill. Many enquiries are made to this effect, and an auspicious impatience seems to shew itself upon this subject.

"THE BOOK."

There has been a great deal of buzzing about a certain book, said to have been found last week in the office of the Bank of the United States, in Baltimore. The "vulgar eye" have not yet seen it, & little is known of its contents, except by half-whispered facts and strange insinuations it appears to have caused an instant mission to the mother at Philadelphia. This book is said to contain memorandums of some extra proceedings until now unappreciated and which will affect the funds of the bank to an enormous amount. "We have fallen on evil times," *Niles Register*.

BALTIMORE, July 14.

MAIL ROBBERY.

An attempt was made to rob the great Southern Mail yesterday morning, about 6 miles from Baltimore, on the Washington road, by two villains, who seized the two fore horses. One of the robbers quitting his hold for the purpose of taking the mail—the driver immediately laid whip to his horses, who sprang with such alacrity as to extricate themselves after dragging one of the robbers several yards.

Chron.

Attempted Robbery of the Mail.

Whereas it has been represented to me by the driver of the Mail Stage, that an attempt was made this morning, to arrest the Mail Stage between this Office and Elkridge, in its progress to Washington, by two or more highwaymen; I do therefore offer a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of the person or persons concerned in said attempt, on conviction of said person or persons in any court of law.

J. S. SKINNER.

July 15. Baltimore Post-Office.

Last Saturday morning, 3 of the gentlemen who lodged in the Mansion House Hotel in Philadelphia, two of them Baltimoreans discovered that they had been robbed during the night of their clothes and money. Suspicion attached to a man who had also lodged in the house, and decamped without paying his bill. Thinking it probable that the robber had departed in the Steam Boat for Baltimore, one of the gentlemen who had been robbed came on to this city, and was fortunate enough to have the suspected person arrested yesterday evening, and nearly all the stolen property was found in his possession.

The robber was examined this morning before Judge McMechen, and stated that his name was Johnson; his trunk however, was marked W. W. As the robbery was committed in Philadelphia, he will, of course be sent back there for trial.

Gaz.

We have various reports, (says the Intelligence of the 14th inst.) by arrivals from Gibraltar, &c. at divers ports, respecting the ratification by Spain of the Treaty for the cession of the Floridas. One story is, that on the 28th of May the Treaty was not ratified; which is quite likely, as Mr. Forsyth, the bearer of it had scarcely been in Madrid long enough for the King to have read it over after its reception. Another reports, that it not only was not but would not be ratified. This matter we take to be beyond the prescience of either captain or supercargo—and therefore we shall believe it when we see it, and put our faith in no one's second sight. The third report, that at a given day the Treaty was ratified we apprehend, is less to be believed than either of the others—as, by a comparison of dates, it appears doubtful whether our Minister had then reached Madrid.

In good time, we shall have information which may be relied on, and it shall be given to our readers. We have very little doubt of being able, within 10 or 15 days, to announce the ratification of the Treaty by the government of Spain.

I have received a letter from Princess Anne, Maryland, requesting me to send a quantity of the Scull-cap, by mail, for a lad bitten by a mad dog on the 5th, which I have answered in the same manner, informing him that it is impracticable, but he may get it by applying to Charles Marshall, jun. No. 310 Market-street, Philadelphia; lest the letter should miscarry, I mention the same thing in print.

E. Post.

Black Emigration.

Under this head, a paper printed at Maysville, Kentucky, states that a few weeks ago, about 270 free blacks, lately the property of Mr. Gloss landed at Ripley in Ohio, & proceeded to the centre of Brown County, where they are to be located on land provided for them agreeably to the will of their late master. It is said they are ignorant and depraved, and that their arrival has produced much agitation and regret among the inhabitants of that country.—*Com. Adv.*

Price of New Wheat in Georgia.

A farmer in Twiggs County, Georgia, advertises a thousand bushels of good new Wheat, which he offers at 62 1/2 cents per bushel for cash, or 87 1/2 for notes drawing interest and payable on Christmas day. A mercantile house in Milledgeville advertises that they will give 75 cents per bushel for all the wheat that shall be delivered at their mills within sixty days.

Fed. Gaz.

Baltimore, July 16.—Wheat, red, new crop, \$1 20; a sale has been made at \$1 25; little in market. Corn per cargo, 52 cents, retailing at 56. Rye, 65 cents. Oats 45 cents.

Perfumery, &c.

JOSEPH CHAIN—Hair Dresser.

Has just returned from Philadelphia with a handsome assortment of

PERFUMERY,

PATENT HAIR-BRUSHES,

ELEGANT CANE-WALKING STICKS, &c.

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

Easton, July 19.

Bank of Caroline.

The President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of three per centum upon the capital stock (actually paid in) for the last six months, to end the thirty-first instant—which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the first Monday in August next.

MATT DRIVER, Cash'r.

July 6—(19) 4w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:

Daniel Stewart an insolvent debtor having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement within the goal of said county was forthwith discharged.—And I do thereupon direct that the said Daniel Stewart give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge, as aforesaid by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months successively in one of the newspapers published in Eastern, before the fourth Monday in October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him, the same time and place are appointed for their creditors to attend, and show cause why the said Res, Hammond, Kirwan, Vane, Homer, Airey and Thompson should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

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

JOHN EDMONDSON, Clerk.

July 19—3m.

True copy,

July 19—4w.

Magistrates BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.

True copy,

July 19—4w.

Magistrates BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.

True copy,

July 19—4w.

Magistrates BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.

True copy,

July 19—4w.

Magistrates BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.

## Easton Academy.

An Examination of the Scholars of this Institution, will be held on Thursday the 29th of July instant, at the Academy; at which the parents and Guardians of the pupils, and the citizens of this and the neighboring counties are requested to attend.

By the Board,  
N. HAMMOND, President.

Easton, July 19—2w.

## Notice.

Whereas my wife, Maria W. Beckwith, has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. Given under my hand this 12th day of July 1819.

CLEMENT BECKWITH.

July 19—3w.

## 6 Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Tuesday the 6th inst. Thomas Hopkins an apprentice to the Shoemaking business—about 4 feet 6 inches high, brown hair, and between fourteen and fifteen years of age. All persons are forewarned harboring or employing said runaway.

CLEMENT BECKWITH.

July 19—3w.

## For Sale.

I will sell on the 20th day of August next, at 3 o'clock, p. m. on the premises all the property I possess in Talbot county, consisting of a Framed Dwelling House, situate on Dover street; my life estate in the property formerly belonging to Major Benny, deceased, &c. Terms of sale, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale; for the remainder notes with approved security will be taken.

CLEMENT BECKWITH.

July 19—3w.

## Camp Meeting.

A Union Camp Meeting for Talbot and Queen Anns' circuits, will be held on the well known Wye Camp Ground in Queen Anns' county, to commence on Wednesday the 18th of August, and to conclude on the following Tuesday. A Baker and a Butcher will attend the encampment.

July 19.

## Camp Meeting.

There will be a Camp Meeting held on the 11th of August next, in the county of St. Mary's Maryland, at Snow Hill Manor, on the south side of St. Mary's river, about five miles from its mouth and not more than half a mile from the river, on the lands of Mr. Wm. Bennett. The river is navigable for vessels of any description, and the harbor excellent.

July 19.

## Notice.

The creditors of Joshua Driver, late of Caroline county, deceased, who have properly authenticated their claims against the said deceased, are requested to take notice, that the second and last dividend on the personal estate of said deceased, will be made on Saturday the 7th day of August next, and paid to the creditors aforesaid or their order on said day at Denton.

HENRY DRIVER, Adm'r.

of Joshua Driver, dec'd

July 19

LAND NEAR EASTON,

## For Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, upon the premises, on Saturday the 7th day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the evening, under and in virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county Court, at November Term, 1818, in the case of the administrators of Hugh Sherwood deceased, against Robert Sharp Harwood, and John, James, Henry and William Harwood, the children and heirs of Ann Harwood deceased, who was the only child and heir of John Dougherty deceased, all the lands and real estate of the late John Dougherty, of Talbot county, aforesaid deceased, for the payment of his debts. These lands consist of parts of the tracts of land called "Carters Sconce," "Bakers Pasture and St. Michaels Fresh Run," all situate on the road leading from Easton to Centerville, and near the Mill of John Bennett, Esq. and contain by estimation the quantity of two hundred and twenty-three acres and one quarter of an acre more or less.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the lands, as it is presumable every person disposed to purchase will take a view of them before the day of Sale. Robert Sharp Harwood, who occupies the premises, will shew them to any person desirous of viewing them.

Terms of Sale.

The Lands aforesaid will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security, to the Subscriber as Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money within that time, with interest thereon from the day of sale—upon the payment of the purchase money, and not before, there will be a deed executed, acknowledged and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, conveying all the right, title and estate of the aforesaid John Dougherty, in and to the land and real estate so sold to him, her or them, free clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants aforesaid, or either of them.

All the creditors of the aforesaid John Dougherty deceased, are requested to take notice, that by the decree aforesaid they are required to exhibit their claims and vouchers, properly authenticated to the Clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale aforesaid.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

for sale of real estate aforesaid

July 19—6.

March Term, 1819.

The creditors of Peter Res, Oliver Hammond, Matthias Kirwan, John Vane, James Homer, Richard Airey and Abraham Thompson of Dorchester county, are requested to take notice, that on the petitions of the said Res, Hammond, Kirwan, Vane, Homer, Airey and Thompson, for relief as insolvent debtors, under the act of Assembly of November Session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, and they having complied with the directions of the said acts of Assembly, and given bonds with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Dorchester county court, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him, the same time and place are appointed for their creditors to attend, and show cause why the said Res, Hammond, Kirwan, Vane, Homer, Airey and Thompson should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

True copy,

July 19—4w.

Magistrates BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.

True copy,

By the Commissioners of the Tax of Queen Anns' county, Md.  
Ordered, That Samuel Smyth, Esq. collector of the county taxes for Queen Anns' county, cause the following list of lands and lots of ground and amount of taxes thereon due, and the names of the several and respective persons to whom chargeable, to be inserted once a week for four succeeding weeks in the Baltimore Patriot and the Easton Gazette, notifying that unless county charges due thereon shall be paid to the collector of said county, within the space of thirty days after the notice shall be completed, the lands and lots of ground so charged or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

JAMES BAYNARD, Clk. to the Commissioners of the Tax for Q. A. county.

July 19—4w.

Names of Persons.

Names of Lands.

Acres.

Valuation.

Taxes, &c.

Upper District.

Beginning Part.

Delmore and Poplar plane.

Sawyers Range Part.

Holden's Hermitage.

Three Lots Church Hill.

Wood House, &c. &c.

Price's Pharselia, &c.

McCoy's Endeavor.

Hamilton's Range.

Brotherhood.

Wharton's Adventure.

Poplar Hill Wey Hall.

Williams Lot.

Manter Portion, &c.

Middle Election District.

Mary Harrison's heirs.

Samuel Ewarg's, heirs.

Charles Hynson's, heirs.

Nicholas Loveday.

William H. Nicholson's, heirs.

Thomas Potts.

Thomas Slinson & ?

Blackston's, heirs.

Jane, Croney's, heirs.

James Callahan's, heirs.

Solo Green, negro.

Robert Harrison's, heirs.

Richard Legg.

David Lucas.

James Meredith, sen.

Samuel Strawhorn.

Thomas Styll.

John B. Seth's, heirs.

Briester Tack.

Benjamin Wright's, heirs.

John White.

Rebecca Williams.

Thomas Walker.

Benj. Blunt's heirs.

Kent Island or Lower Election District.

Jonathan Harrison.

Ann Lennon.

Sellen pt.

Centreville, July 18, 1819. (19)—4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni to me directed at the suit of Francis Wrightson, against Thomas Frazier, will be sold on Tuesday the 24th of August next, on the Court-house green, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, the following property, viz. All the legal and equitable property of him the said Frazier, of, in, and to a tract or part of a tract of Land, called Cuddington's Addition, containing One hundred acres of Land, more or less, 2 head of Horses and 3 head of Cattle—sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid writ.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.

June 19.

MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

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

Given under my hand this 14th day of July, 1819.

JOHN EDMONDSON.

July 19—3m.

MARYLAND,

Dorchester County, Set.

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' court of Dorchester county, by petition in writing of Levin Woolford, stating that he is in actual confinement, & praying the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred & five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; And the said Levin Woolford, having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for their appearance at the county court of Dorchester county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Levin Woolford, be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the county court of Dorchester county, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other days & times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some Newspaper in Eastern, once a week for four successive weeks, three months before the said Wednesday in October next, and also by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the Court House door three months before the said Wednesday to appear before the said county court on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Levin Woolford, should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand the 17th day of May 1819.

LEVIN MARSHALL.

True Copy,

July 19—4w.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.

True copy,

July 19—4w.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.

True copy,

July 19—4w.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.

True copy,

July 19—4w.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.

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For Sale at this Office.

True copy,

July 19—4w.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.

True copy,

July 19—4w.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.

True copy,

July 19—4w.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS,



## MARYLAND.

Caroline County, to wit:

On application to me, the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of said County, by petition in writing, of Jonathan Stevens, John Clark, and John Babe, stating that they are in actual confinement, and pray for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto," on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petition; and the said Jonathan Stevens, John Clark, and John Babe, having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that they have resided two years within the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of their application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, for the delivering up of their property, and giving sufficient security for their appearance at the county court of Caroline county, to answer such allegations as may be made against them. I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jonathan Stevens, John Clark, and John Babe, be discharged from their imprisonment, and that they be and appear before the said county court, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogations as may be proposed to them by their creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper in Easton, four successive weeks three months before the said second Monday of October next, and also, by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the court house door three months before the said Monday, notifying his creditors to appear before the said court, on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Jonathan Stevens, John Clark, and John Babe, should not have the benefit of the said act and the supplements, as prayed for. Given under my hand, this 26th day of June, 1819.

J. O. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

## BY THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas information hath been transmitted to the Executive Department of this State, that on or about the 10th of June last, a certain Stephen Milburne, late of St. Mary's county, was inhumanly murdered; and that from circumstances of strong suspicion, disclosed in evidence to one of the Justices of the Peace of the said county, a warrant has been issued against William Milburne and James Milburne, nephews of the said deceased, as the supposed perpetrators of the said murder; on which warrant James Milburne has been arrested, and is now in confinement, but that William Milburne has absconded and fled from justice. Now, therefore, I, CHARLES GOLDENROUGH, Governor of the State of Maryland, have thought it proper to issue this Proclamation, hereby requiring and exhorting all civil officers and other good citizens of the State of Maryland to use every exertion in their power, to arrest and secure the said William Milburne; and I do further by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, to any person or persons within the State or elsewhere, who shall apprehend the said William Milburne, and deliver him over to the custody of the proper civil officers of this State, so that he may be brought to answer in a due course of law for the said offence, with which he has been charged, and for which a warrant has been issued against him, as above stated. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, this third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

C. GOLDENROUGH.

By His Excellency's command.

NELSON FINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Description of the said William Milburne, communicated to this Department.

William Milburne is a young man about twenty-three years of age, about five feet seven or nine inches high, plump and round faced, and bedied, though not fat; his hair black, and disposed to curl above his ears and behind them; his complexion brown, and generally supposed from drinking freely, or pale from excess; his right arm is smaller than his left, and is, together with his right side, largely scarred, from having been severely scalded, by falling into a boiling salt kettle; the expression of his countenance is daring effrontery, devoid of feeling and shame.

Information has been received that the said William Milburne was seen a few days since in the city of Baltimore.

Ordered, that the foregoing be published four times in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Republican, Federal Gazette, the American, the Chronicle, and the Eastern Gazette and Star. By order.

NELSON FINKNEY.

## Land for Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale on Monday the 16th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises a Farm called Liberty, Paca and Buck Range, and by what other names it may be called, situate in Tuckahoe hundred in Talbot county, near Hillsborough, formerly the property of John Roberts, and now occupied by William Skinner, containing 500 acres, the property of the heirs of Zebulon Skinner, deceased, late of Queen Anne's county. On this farm there is an excellent Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Granary, Corn-House, Barn, Stable and Smoke-House, &c. all in good order.

Terms of Sale.

The above farm will be sold on the following terms. One third of the whole of the purchase money must be paid on the first day of January 1820 when possession will be given; the second payment one third on the first day of January 1821;—third and last payment on the first day of January 1822;—when a sufficient deed will be given to the purchaser or purchasers by.

PHILEMON SKINNER, Trustee, for the sale of the real estate of Zebulon Skinner, late of Q. A. county dec'd.

June 28.

## Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the Levy Court for Talbot county, will meet on the 27th day of July next, at the Court House in Easton, to appoint a Collector of the county Tax; any person desirous to obtain the appointment will attend on that day.

By order of the Levy Court.

June 28—

## For Sale.

A smart, healthy NEGRO WOMAN, of good morals, and her Three Children—Apply at this Office.

July 5.

## Great Bargains.

CLARK & GREEN.

Have just finished opening their supply of NEW GOODS.

Received last week from Philadelphia and Baltimore, which they invite their customers and the Public generally to call and examine.

The Assortment consists in part as follows, viz:

Best extra superfine Fans  
London Blue, Black, and other colours, Cloths.  
Extra Superfine London single milled Blue, Black & Drab Cassimeres.  
Plain and twill'd Bombazettes (all colours)  
Fine Black Bombazette.  
Ratinettes, Gorduroys Super and common Calicoes  
Super, Cambric and Common Gingham  
Carlsie Gingham  
Fine plaid and striped Seersuckers  
Strip'd India Bugla-pours  
Plain Cambric Mus-lins  
Sprig'd & Figur'd do  
Cambric Jaconet do  
Plain & Worked Mull  
Mull do  
Handsome Seeded do  
India Book do  
Imitation Book do  
Handsome Sprig'd do  
Plain & Figured Leno do  
Handsome Berlin Nett do  
Coloured Cambric do  
Cambric Dimities  
Garment do  
Furniture do  
White Jeans  
Black, Olive and Dove coloured do  
Blue & Pink Stripe do  
Blue & Olive Cotton-Cassimeres  
Grandurells  
White Drilling for Pantaloon  
Long and Short Yel-low Nankens  
Blue do  
Fine White Merselles  
Vesting  
Handsome Figured do  
Black Silk Florentine, do  
Black Silk Mole-skin do  
Handsome White, Black, Pink, Green, Lilac, Olive, Brown and Dove coloured Satins  
Black, White, Pink, Green and Changeable Florentines  
Black and Changeable Senchews  
White, Pink & Green Saranets  
Black Mode  
Black, White, Pink & Blue Pattenets  
White and Pink em-bossed, do  
White & Black French Crape  
Satin Stripe Gauze, Plain and Sprig'd, do  
Plain Green, do  
A handsome as-sortment of Ribbons, Thread and Silk Laces  
Inserting Muslins  
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths  
Collerets, Silk Cords  
Chenille, do  
Floss Cotton

ALSO,

A Complete Assortment of Groceries and Liquors.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Java and Green Coffee  
1st and 2d quality  
Brown Sugar  
1st and 2d quality Loaf do.  
Imperial  
Old Hyson  
Young Hyson  
Hyson-Skin  
Bouchong  
Madecira  
Superior Old Dry Li-ban  
Common do.  
Malaga  
Jaret and Port Wines  
French Brandy  
Teach do.  
Superior Old Jamaica Spirit  
Antigua do.  
N. E. Rum  
Prime Old Rye Whis-key  
Common do.  
Holland Gin  
Country do.  
Molasses

ALSO,

HARD-WARE & CUTLERY, viz:

Stock and Padlocks  
Cupboard, Chest and Trunk do.  
Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Sprigs, Latches, Ham-mers, Pincers, Nip-pers, Gilets, chis-sels, Drawing-Knives  
Adze  
Knives and Forks  
Pen & Pocket-Knives.

—LIKEWISE—

CHINA, GLASS, & QUEEN'S-WARE

The above Goods have been very carefully selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations, and will be offered on such terms as cannot fail to please.

June 14

## PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

## Groome & Lambdin.

Have the pleasure of informing their customers, and the public generally, that they have received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, & are now opening at their store directly opposite the Bank.

AN EXTENSIVE AND SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF GOODS:

AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine and other Gingham  
A complete as-sortment of cheap Calicoes  
5-4, & 6-4 India Book  
Mullin  
Plain and sprig'd Imitation do.  
Plain figured & sprig'd Leno  
Plain and sprig'd Mull and Jaconets  
Seeded Muslins  
Handsome Insertings and Trimmings for ladies dresses  
Elegant work'd Robes  
4-4 and 6-4 Cambricks  
Furniture and other Dimities  
Black & colored Canton Crapes  
Superior Nankin do.  
Elegant Damask do.  
White, black and colored Florentines  
Black and white India Mantaus  
India Lutestrings  
Sattins, various colors  
White and black Lace Veils  
Plain & embossed Pattenets  
Handsome worked do.  
Stream-loom and other Shirtings  
White and brown domestic do.  
4-4 Irish Linens, cheap  
Long Lawns  
Irish, Russia & Scotch Sheetings  
5-4 Tow Linens  
White & brown Tick-lenburghs  
Berlapi, Droghedas, Hessians, Osnaburges, &c.  
German Doylas  
Domestic Plaids and Stripes  
Cotton Yarns, No 31-2 to 20  
3-corded netting do.  
India Muslins, differ-ent kinds  
Marseilles and other Vesting

ALSO,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

Java & Green Coffee  
Prime & common Su-gars  
Hyson and Imperial Teas  
Fine superfine Flour  
Madeira, Lisbon, Sher-ry, Teneferie & Ma-laga Wines  
Cognac Brandy, 4th pr  
Spanish and country Segars, Chewing Tobacco, Macabba, Rappee and Scotch Snuff, Raw Cotton, Brushes all kinds, Soap, Rice, Orange, Lemmons, Figs, Prunes, Filberts, Al-monds, Palm Nuts, Raisins, Salt Petre, Spices, &c. &c.

Hard-Ware & Cutlery, viz.

Waldron's and Patent Scythes, for wheat and grass, Sickles, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Scythe-stones, Patent sheep-shears, Wheel Irons, Castings, Cart Boxes, Knives and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Carpenters Tools various kinds, Coal Hods, Wood-Saws, Screws, Sprigs, Tacks, &c.

—LIKEWISE—

A GREAT VARIETY OF Queens-Ware, China, Glass, Tea-Ware, Wood-Ware, Stone-Ware, Britan-nia-Ware, &c. &c.

The foregoing articles being purchased at the lowest rates, and selected with much care, will be offered on such terms as will make it an object to all those who wish to purchase by whom an early call and examination is particularly invited.

May 10—4.

## Louis Pese.

PAINTER AND DRAWING-Master.

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

June 24—

MARYLAND.

Kent County, to wit.

William Barnes, an insolvent debtor, having applied to me, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of Kent county, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state, during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler, of his confinement in the goal, of the said county, for debt only, was forthwith discharged from his confinement, by me; And I do therefore direct that the said William Barnes, give notice to his creditors, of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be published in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, for six weeks successively, the first publication to be three months before the first Saturday after the third Monday in September next, and that the said William Barnes, be and appear on the said Saturday, before the Judges of Kent county court to answer such interrogatories, as may be then put to him by his creditors touching the premises and for the purpose of obtaining a final discharge from his debts by virtue of the several insolvent laws of this state. Given under my hand this 1st day of April 1819.

June 21—6w

RICHARD RINGGOLD.

## Seasonable Goods. More New Goods.

The Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, with a very

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods;

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

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

LAMBERT CLAYLAND.

Easton, May 17th



## The Steam-Boat Maryland.

This Superior Vessel is now prepared, & has commenced the tour of operations for which she has been destined. She has been planned, constructed, and equipped by the ablest Artists; and the Materials, Machinery, Furniture, and Workmanship are all of the best kinds. These have all been provided and applied under the constant Superintendence of Captain Barber and Captain Vickers, in alternate attendance, and both are very deeply interested in the undertaking. The greatest confidence may therefore be reposed in the Soundness of the Vessel, and the safety of her Machinery. The accommodations on board, and the arrangement of the apartments for elegance, convenience, and security cannot be exceeded, and her exterior appearance is extremely beautiful.

She will leave Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock in the morning—call at Annapolis to land & receive passengers—and proceed to Baltimore in the evening of the same days where she will arrive at 6 o'clock. Returning, she will leave Baltimore every Wednesday and Saturday at the same hour in the morning—call at Annapolis to land and receive passengers—and proceed to Easton in the evening of the same days where she will arrive at the like hour.

Passengers are respectfully invited to avail themselves of this agreeable conveyance; and they are assured that every Care and Attention shall be exerted to give them satisfaction.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Commander.

Easton, June 7—4.

N. B. Persons wishing to take Horses and Carriages on board, are requested to have them sent to the boat an hour previous to her sailing.

O. V.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

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

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

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

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 9. (22)

SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

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

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

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

C. V.

June 7

To be Rented.

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

JOSEPH MASKINS.

April 12

To Rent.

For one or more years, that Large and Con-venient new Brick Tavern, and its appurten-ances belonging to the Subscriber, in this Town, known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL.

and lately kept by Mr. Jesse Sheffer. This Establishment is admitted by all to be the Largest and most Complete of any other on the Peninsula, and to a man of Capital, who is well calculated to conduct it, a great chance is presented of doing a very extensive & profitable business, particularly as the elegant New Steam-Boat Maryland will commence running in May, between this place and Baltimore, by which means, there is no doubt, but travelling will be much increased.

Possession can be had immediately, and to a suitable person, who can occupy it at once, a considerable deduction will be made in the present years rent.

SAMUEL GROOME.

Easton, April 12, 1819.—4.

## CLARK & GREEN.

Have just received from Baltimore a fur-ther supply of

NEW GOODS,

Among which are a complete assortment of IRISH LINENS, (very cheap)

Cambric and Fancy Muslins, Cambric and Corded Dimities, Cambric Gingham, Calicoes, Domestic Plaids, &c. &c.

ALSO,

GROCERIES & LIQUORS, (assorted)

Which in addition to their late Supply from Philadelphia, renders their assortment very complete, all of which will be offered on pleasing terms.

Notes of the City Bank of Baltimore will be received for Goods at par.

July 12—3w

Copartnership.

WILLIAM CLARK, begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public generally, that he has taken into partnership John D. Green, and that the business will in future be conducted under the firm of "CLARK & GREEN," at his old stand, directly opposite the Court House, where they have now on hand and intend keeping at all times, an Excellent as-sortment of FRESH, SEASONABLE GOODS, of the latest importations, which will be of-fored on very fair terms.

W. C. embraces this opportunity of acknow-ledgeing the past favors of all his Friends and Customers, and respectfully solicits for the Concern a continuance of them; assuring our Friends and the Public that we shall at all times endeavor to render general satisfaction, we therefore hope for a share of public pa-tronage.

WILLIAM CLARK.

JOHN D. GREEN.

May 10.

For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT NEAR EASTON

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a sufficient power granted by a covenant contained in a deed from Thomas Kassar to the President, Directors and Company of the Far-mer's Bank of Maryland, all and singular that Lot of Land, with the buildings and improve-ments thereon, situate and lying near the town of Easton and near the Bay-side road, in Talbot county, consisting of a part of the tract of land called Londonderry, and containing by special metes and bounds five-eighths of an acre of ground, whereas Ann Harper resides, will be exposed to sale on Tuesday the tenth day of August next, at the door of the Court House in Easton, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the after-noon, to the purchaser and his heirs in fee. This property will be exposed to sale on a credit of four months, eight months and twelve months, in equal instalments. For the nature and situation of the property, persons desirous of purchasing are referred to the premises; and for the nature of the security to be required, they are referred to the Cashier.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH MASKINS, Cashier.

Branch Bank at Easton, }

May 13th, 1819. }

May 24—13w.

Malt Liquors.

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

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

MALT LIQUORS AND CIDER.

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

CARMICHAEL & MUIR.

April 26

Mr. Sheffer

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

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

May 17.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit.

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

EZEKIEL FORMAN.

May 24—3m.

Auctioneer.

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

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

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

SOLOMON BARROTT.

Days of Sale Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Easton, April 12—







## IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

Extracts from the Editors, dated  
U. S. ship *Hornet*, Oct. 25.  
"I avail myself of the brig *Louis*,  
for New York, to write you,  
have reports from Madrid;  
they cannot be relied on, it is  
thought that his catholic majesty will  
his own time to ratify the Florida treaty.  
The people here have a prejudice against  
the Americans. A striking instance of  
this occurred to-day it was the king's  
birth day and the Spanish men of war  
were arrayed in the flags of the different  
nations. The English, French, Dutch,  
and other flags held a distinguished place  
in the rigging, but the stars and broad  
stripes of Columbia were omitted. Our  
ship was decked late in the afternoon, and  
to mortify them, the Spanish flag was  
made to float at a fore and aft mast-head,  
I am afraid, however, that these fellows did  
not understand our intention, but thought  
we designed to honor or cringe to them.  
They have an idea that we greatly aid and  
abet the patriot cause, and consequently  
dislike us. They are a bigotted and pitiful  
set. I hope that we shall not remain here  
much longer; for I have no desire to be  
where the flag of my country is treated in  
a way bordering on contempt, though  
they take good care not to insult any of  
us. They will repeat their unmanly  
conduct, if we ever get a chance of trying  
our strength with them. The French  
and English men of war have treated us  
with politeness and attention."

Franklin's Gaz.

## EXPEDITION AGAINST TEXAS.

The Louisiana Gazette of a late date,  
states "That the Steam Boat New Port  
arrived here on Saturday from Rapides.  
The captain reports that some time before  
his departure, 4 barges were seen to pass,  
of 15 oars each—they appeared desirous  
of avoiding observation, and did not stop  
at the town. It is supposed they were  
bound for Natchitoches, with reinforce-  
ments for the expedition against Texas.  
At Alexandria, the expedition was much  
talked of, and many proposed joining  
in the enterprise. The first place of rendez-  
vous is said to be fixed at 90 miles be-  
yond the Sabine."

Texas of right is the property of the U.  
States, acquired by the treaty which ceded  
Louisiana to this country; and after a  
negotiation of 15 years, relinquished to  
the petulant monarch, who it is presumed  
will resume and exercise his authority over  
it. Texas, and the portion of country in-  
tended to be embraced in it, is one of the  
finest in the world, is between the Sabine  
and the Rio Grande, and between the Bay  
of Mexico and the Rocky Mountains, in  
width 600 miles, in length 1000. It pro-  
duces in abundance coffee, sugar, cotton,  
wheat, rice, hemp, tobacco, &c. The in-  
habitants being abandoned by the Ameri-  
can government, and long reside under  
the yoke of Spanish despotism, it is sup-  
posed will, relying on the justice of their  
cause, assert their independence—putting  
their confidence for aid and succor in  
strangers for assistance. The call has not  
been in vain—already has hundreds of  
citizens in Western America, gone forth,  
to the frontier of that province to assist  
in their emancipation. Spain has no claim  
to Texas, & the actual owners having giv-  
ed it up, the residents have an undoubted  
right to an independent form of govern-  
ment. The citizens of the United States  
may go where they please. Government  
has not the power to prevent their migra-  
tion. In the enjoyment of this privilege,  
they claim and exercise a privilege guaran-  
teed them by the constitution—the carry-  
ing of arms in defence of themselves. A  
Natchez paper observes, "there is not at  
this time more than 600 royal Spanish  
troops in the whole province of Texas, and  
they are principally located in the capital,  
St. Antonio." The same paper speaks  
with confidence, that in less than a month  
the Patriot flag will be erected in this  
province, and that by the middle of Octo-  
ber every royal Spaniard will be driven  
from its soil. The means which are in  
operation to effect this result, we under-  
stand are sure, and can only be defeated  
by the interposition of Divine Providence  
itself."

The following article, from the Inde-  
pendent Press, affords us the first infor-  
mation of an expedition fitting out on our  
borders against the territory of Spain  
which joins our western boundary. It ap-  
pears from it that a number of our citi-  
zens, "above the dull pursuits of civil life,"  
have already taken their departure from  
the state of Mississippi on a land specula-  
tion, not exactly on the *Wanderer*, but a de-  
gree or two south and west. These specu-  
lators are so directly in the teeth of the  
positive provisions of our laws, that we  
are bound to presume that those who en-  
gage in them have made up their minds to  
forget the distinction of citizens of the  
United States for one which has more at-  
tractions for them. The moment they  
pass our borders, with arms in their hands,  
to be employed against a government or  
people with whom the United States are at  
peace, they denationalize themselves.

Natchez, June 20.

Protrusion of Texas.—It may be remem-  
bered that, some few years ago, an expedi-  
tion was fitted out, chiefly in the Mis-  
sissippi territory, for the purpose of join-  
ing the insurgents in the Province of Tex-  
as, and which evacuated in the full and  
entire discomfiture of both Mexicans and  
allies. This disastrous end of their strug-  
gle seemed for a long time to have stifled  
even the whisperings of hope; but we now  
understand the flame of discord is rekind-  
ling, and that the whole province will  
soon be in a blaze. The agents of the  
revolutionists have again succeeded in  
stirring up the minds of some of our Mis-  
sissippi brethren, who, "nothing loth," are  
again trooping to the tented field. It is

said, and we believe with truth, that in  
this place a plan of operations has been se-  
cretly devised by a party of our citizens,  
who are said to be strong, bold, and  
who have digested and planned with  
skill and security. The parties have  
silently left the city, and are now  
more, it is said are proceeding to  
follow them. Their object is to  
to settle in Texas, and to have the soli-  
darity that was really the case, we know  
all the temperament and sus-  
ceptibility of the Royalists to suppose they  
for a moment lend their countenance  
protection to a set of people as  
the rights and privileges of freedom  
Americans have ever been. A party  
who, at no distant day, would rise up, and  
at one blow, sweep their governors from  
the land.

But we will venture to assert that this  
is solely a pretext; that their object is of  
an hostile nature, and that a line of com-  
munication has long been kept up between  
the insurgents in that province and the in-  
dividuals who have engaged in the enter-  
prise within the limits of our state. Al-  
though a project of this kind has been for  
several years a favorite theme of conver-  
sation, yet it is supposed the cession of the  
Floridas has roused them into action. Af-  
ter their defeat by a detachment of troops  
from the Vice Roy of Mexico, they had  
hoped, by some turn of policy between the  
United States and the kingdom of Spain,  
to have become incorporated with the U-  
nited States. This hope being lost by the  
turn which our negotiations have taken,  
they will once more have recourse to arms,  
and throw off their allegiance. It is con-  
fidently asserted that there is not now  
upwards of three hundred troops in the  
province, belonging to the Royal armistice,  
and one blow effectually struck, Texas is  
free. Of the propriety of our citizens  
conspiring against the Spanish authorities,  
we do not pretend to speak; and for our-  
selves, as individuals, we care little—but  
for the people of Texas, struggling for  
their liberties, we feel a deep and undivid-  
ed interest, and are as deeply solicitous  
that they may succeed—by what means  
we care but little. Their sufferings have  
been great, and of long duration; and the  
day of retribution to the oppressor, and of  
freedom to the oppressed, must and will  
arrive.

In a short time it is hoped that the re-  
sult of this enterprise may be laid before  
the public. We shall be solicitous to  
gather every thing that can possibly be col-  
lected relating to their movements. An  
attempt was made by the civil authorities  
to apprehend the leader of the expedition,  
in this city, but failed. The cause has  
many friends, even among those who  
would never become adherents.

Press.

The St. Louis Enquirer, in the subjoin-  
ed article, calls our attention to a subject of  
considerable interest, and to facts which  
it is as well not to overlook. With respect  
to the source of the fresh information im-  
parted in the conclusion of the article be-  
low, we confess we are disposed to place  
somewhat more reliance on "diplomatic  
correspondence" than on the sage specu-  
lations of Russian traders. We presume  
the Emperor of Russia does not select  
his confidants from among that class of  
people; and that we are more likely to be  
informed of his views directly from our a-  
gents at St. Petersburg, than round-  
about the North Pole through the agency of  
straggling adventurers. Nevertheless,  
there is nothing impossible, nor yet impos-  
sible, in the views ascribed to the Em-  
peror Alexander, who appears to be wisely  
and warily adopting measures calcu-  
lated to aggrandize the nation over which  
he presides.—*W. L.*

From the St. Louis Enquirer.  
Progress of the Russian empire in—  
AMERICA.

Looking to the east for every thing, the  
people of the United States have contem-  
plated with astonishment the progress of  
the Russian empire in Europe and Asia;  
they have not thought of looking to the  
west to see this giant power already  
mounting upon their own backs. Except  
Mr. Walsh, we do not know an American  
who has even spoke of the Russian estab-  
lishments on our continent. He has  
mentioned them in his "Sketch of the mi-  
litary and political power of Russia,"  
where he says:

"Their establishments extend from  
Kamchatka to the N. W. coast of Ameri-  
ca—that they have a fort mounting an  
hundred pieces of artillery at Norfolk  
Sound, lat. north 57°; that since 1813 they  
have decimated the coast, passed the  
mouth of the Columbia five hundred miles,  
and established themselves at Bogalia in  
58° 30' and only 60 miles from the Spani-  
sh settlements in California, where they  
are not only trading with great advantage,  
but are profiting by a fine climate and  
fertile soil to feed their more northern  
possessions." page 152.

This encroachment upon the American  
continent is not the transient effect of the  
present gigantic growth of the Russian  
empire. It is the result of system, of a  
policy followed by every great man, and  
great woman who has sat upon the Russian  
throne. Peter the great began it; the Em-  
press Catharine the second followed up  
his plan; the present Emperor is only ex-  
ecuting the designs of the empire. In  
the course of these three reigns, the Rus-  
sian power has been firmly spread over  
Northern Asia, the straight of Behring  
have been passed, and a solid foothold  
secured in North America. A road  
over land is opened from St. Petersburg  
to Kamchatka and Russian ships, loaded  
with American furs, annually sail from the  
N. W. coast of America, double the Cape  
of Good Hope, traverse 30,000 miles of  
sea, and land their rich cargoes in the  
Gulf of Finland. And, while the public  
is amused with the project of a tra-

dition for some islands in the Mediter-  
ranean, the modern Alexander is oc-  
cupied with a scheme worthy of his  
vast ambition.—The acquisition  
of the gulf and peninsula of California,  
and the Spanish claim to the western  
coast of North America, &c. We learn  
this, not from diplomatic correspondence,  
but from American fur traders, who learn  
it from the Russian traders now protected  
by the Emperor in carrying off our furs.

CHARLESTON, July 9.

From Buenos Ayres.  
The *Ocean*, Capt. Clark, arrived  
yesterday, sailed from La  
on the 8th of May. Capt. C. informs  
that an Armistice had been concluded  
between Artigas and the government of  
Buenos Ayres, and it was said that they  
were to join their forces against the Por-  
tuguese, who occupy Montevideo. Pre-  
vious to the armistice, Artigas had cut off  
the communication of the Buenos Ayreans  
with the interior, and numbers of their  
troops were deserting to him daily.

The corvette ships *Horatio*, Captain  
Skinner, and *Curiso*, Capt. Delano,  
which our readers may remember sailed  
from N. York last September, for Bu-  
enos Ayres, still remain in that port, the  
former under American colors, owing (as it  
is said) to some misunderstanding between  
that government and the parties concern-  
ed—the latter hoisted the Chilean flag a few  
days after her arrival, and is now in readi-  
ness to join Lord Cochrane at Valparaiso.

WILMINGTON, July 17.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.  
To the Editor of the *Watchman*, by the  
brig *Roe*, arrived at Philadelphia.  
BROOKLYN, May 6th, 1819.

"At this place all is pomp and show.  
Another princess has come to the world;  
the christening of which took place on  
the 3d inst. and has cost the nation some  
thousands of dollars, which I think would  
have been better applied to the paying off  
the sailors & soldiers, many of whom have  
not received one dollar for 3 years! This is  
perhaps one of the most tyrannical, despo-  
tic, and corrupt governments under heav-  
en; how long it will last, is difficult to  
tell; but I would not insure it many years.  
We never have any news, unless what we  
get from English or American papers,  
which I have not seen of late date."

May 23.

"I am sorry I cannot forward you the lat-  
est paper I have seen from Buenos Ayres,  
which announces Belgrano being at the  
head of affairs there, and that he has al-  
ready made an armistice with Artigas,  
preparatory to a peace and union,  
which I have no doubt has been taken  
place, from which we may calculate upon  
very important changes, and I have some  
hopes that they will now go on well—for  
this every friend to those people may thank  
the King of Spain for his threaten-  
ed expedition to the River la Plata;  
these people have not as yet had an en-  
emy to contend with, which is the reason  
they have been at war among themselves;  
and I sincerely hope the expedition talk-  
ed of so much will actually proceed to  
the River; nothing can do these people  
greater service."

From the *Liverpool Mercury*, of May 28.  
PICTURE OF IRELAND.

Mr. Shaw brought forward his motion  
relative to the Irish window tax. In doing  
this, he showed in how great a degree the  
closing the windows of the poor had con-  
tributed to the increase of epidemic fever.  
This was so strongly felt by the govern-  
ment of the country, that orders were is-  
sued to remit the taxes on all such win-  
dows as had previously been shut up, and  
had been re-opened for the admission of  
air, from the apprehension of contagious  
disease; but there was so much mistrust in  
the minds of the wretched sufferers, that they  
apprehended that the inducement held  
out to them, to open their windows, was  
nothing but a scheme, pretending to re-  
lieve them, but, in reality, designing to  
impose upon them the payment of the  
whole. Others could not be persuaded to  
open windows that were blocked up, be-  
cause they could not afford the expense  
of window shades. This would give the  
house an idea of the way in which taxes  
pressed most heavily. He concluded  
with moving for a select committee, to in-  
quire into the expediency of the repeal  
of the window tax in Ireland. This mo-  
tion was seconded by Mr. Gratian. In  
the course of the debate, the following  
document relative to the unhappy state of  
Dublin, was brought forward by Mr. Gra-  
tiau, under the title of "Queries submitted  
to the Churchwardens of the different  
Parishes in Dublin."

1st. The number of houses in the pa-  
rish—20. The number inhabited 50.  
The number to be let, whether occupied  
or not 10th. The number of insolvent  
debtors—

St. Mark's Parish.—There are 85 shut  
up, there are 50 to be let, and 120  
insolvent. In 1815 a Mr. Piele demand-  
ed for his house £1500 & £150 a year,  
a house in the same street, equally good, was  
let a few months ago for 1600 fine & £130 a  
year.

St. Andrew's.—400 houses; 147 were  
returned in arrears by the parish collector  
and 95 insolvent.

St. James.—About 700 houses; 50 un-  
inhabited 150 or thereabouts to be let. Half  
of the houses in St. James parish are  
returned as insolvent for Grand Jury Cases.  
Rent has fallen fully one third.

St. Nicholas Within.—84 houses; 70  
inhabited 14 uninhabited and between 30  
and 40 returned insolvent, both for Grand  
Jury and Parish Cases.

St. Mary's.—1900 houses; 271 shut up,  
291 returned insolvent on the oath of  
Mr. Irwin, Collector of Grand Jury Cases,  
9th November 1817.

St. Thomas.—1550 houses; 140 re-  
turned insolvent; 450 returned as waste.  
St. Catherine's 1887 houses; 105 re-  
turned as insolvent; 110 down or in ruins, 89  
waste.

St. Bridget's.—680 houses; 103 shut up,  
57 kept open, but all insolvent.

St. Andrew's.—450 houses; 129 insol-  
vent.

St. Michael's.—111 houses; 42 insolvent  
and 11 shut up.

Mr. Vansittart contended, that though  
this was a war tax, yet as it stood pledged  
to the public creditor, he could not give  
it up. The motion was lost by a majority  
of 150 to 73.

From the *New-York National Advocate*.  
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

I have heard much of the *Savings Bank*,  
and the name of Bank, together with its  
operations, not being generally understood  
by that part of the community, the least  
informed I was fearful that the new pro-  
ject in our city would not take, or that it  
would meet with powerful obstacles. I  
am extremely happy to find that I was in  
error, and that this admirable guardian  
of the poor, industrious, and economical,  
will most assuredly thrive and produce  
great blessings. I find, however, that the  
operations of this bank are not yet fully  
understood; and that an idea, pre-  
valent that bank notes are to be issued,  
speculations set on foot, discounts effect-  
ed, and debts created and bankruptcy  
hazarded. By no means Oliver said I,  
to my old domestic, who came to me with  
\$200 of his earnings, to deposit in this  
bank, there is no risk in this bank, there  
is no loss to be incurred, for there were  
the objects of the bank, which are to pre-  
serve and secure deposits, would then be  
destroyed.

"Save the pence, says my old friend  
Benjamin Franklin, 'and the pounds will  
take care of themselves.' I took a walk  
to the institution to see the operations of  
the new bank; I found the directors all  
good moral men, worthy of confidence. So  
far all was right; and I took my stand near  
the entrance to notice the characters who  
approached. I first saw a pretty little  
servant girl of about 16, who I had often  
seen in the house of my friend, Mrs. Cle-  
ver, in Hudson street, and admired also  
so for her cleanliness and good deport-  
ment. Ah, Katy, said I, my pretty maid,  
where are you going, and what have you  
just tied up in that blue cotton bag?

Why, Mr. Howard, said she, with a  
smile, which displayed her fine teeth,  
I have forty dollars here, which I have  
saved from my wages, and I am going to de-  
posit it in the bank. Indeed, forty dollars,  
why you have been very economical, said I.  
Why said she, I receive six dollars a  
month, and I find that I can save  
four of it, now four dollars saved a month  
makes very near 50 dollars a year. I am  
only 16, suppose I deposit 50 dollars yearly  
from my wages for ten years, when I  
live I shall be 26 years old; why, what  
with interest accumulating upon interest,  
I shall have several hundred dollars at  
my command; quite a little fortune to be-  
gin the world with, and something  
handsome towards house keeping should I  
marry. Excellent, said I, giving her an  
affectionate shake by the hand, and adding  
a two dollar bank note to her stock, you  
calculate like a little philosopher, Katy;  
& you must do well. She entered the bank,  
and I shortly after perceived Cuff, my boot  
cleaner, with a row of polished boots ar-  
ranged on his pole, which he was carrying  
home; he also stopped and took out a rag-  
ged pocket book and counted some bank  
notes. What are you going to do with that  
money Cuff, said I. Why, I shall deposit it  
in the Savings Bank, said he. I find that  
I can lay by 100 dollars per year, and in  
ten years, I shall be able to buy a little  
farm and be comfortable in my old age.

Excellent again, said I, here's a poor un-  
educated African, who toils for his daily  
bread, and yet in this good country, he can  
by industry, lay by securely, enough  
to make him happy when the evening of  
his life approaches. See the benefit of  
these good institutions. A clerk from Cha-  
rles street next approached, I had known  
him to be an extravagant young man, he  
came to make a small deposit. How now  
Robert, said I, have you any thing to  
report, which you are disposed to lay by?  
Why, sir, said he, I have been six years a  
clerk, and I found after paying all my ne-  
cessary expenses, that I had 200 dollars  
per year over, which, had I not spent ex-  
travagantly and needlessly, I should have  
had at this day upwards of \$1200 to be-  
gin business with. Now sir, I am deter-  
mined to turn over a new leaf, and in-  
stead of spending money in pleasure, I  
shall lay it up, and in time secure to my-  
self a competence. After him, came a  
variety of persons, with small and large  
deposits, and cheerfully left them at the  
bank with the hope, that the solid ben-  
efit which the institution held forth, would  
induce many to follow their example. I  
came away highly pleased at the prospect  
in view, and have no doubt of its success.

There is one thing which I should not omit  
noticing, and that is, the importance of  
having the directors always as correct  
and honorable as the present board now  
is, for the trustees are fully responsible; it is  
not the rich, but the poor and industrious,  
who will suffer from the improper specu-  
lations of the directors; these should be  
seldom changed and always cautiously se-  
lected, and the very best stock should be  
purchased for the sums deposited, so that  
no possible risk might be incurred. Es-  
tablish confidence on a sure basis and it  
never will be shaken. HOWARD.

From the *Spirit of Pennsylvania*.  
MEDICINAL.

In Agricultural America, almost every  
newspaper introduces some new plant or  
improvement in the science of farming,  
and in the science of our enter-  
prising and industrious citizens. The  
"Ruta Laga," by the celebrated Cobbett,  
and the *Chilian V heat*, by Mr. Bland, cer-  
tainly promise a rich reward to the cul-  
tivators of our luxuriant soil. Nevertheless,  
other equally important improvements re-  
main yet to be made in this movement,  
and since the current of commerce has  
powerfully against us, I would solicit your  
attention, at your useful paper is capable  
of circulating the following information  
extensively, to the cultivation of some of  
our most important imported medicinal  
plants.

The *Rheum Palmatum*, or *Rheubarb*, is  
the root and plant which I propose, at pre-  
sent, principally to treat of. The *Rheubarb*  
is a native of China, and the East In-  
dies. Hitherto this valuable & mild cathar-  
tic, at very considerable expense, has been  
imported into the United States, from  
Turkey, Russia, China, and the East In-  
dies. Latterly, this plant, by some en-  
terprising and scientific gentlemen, was  
first introduced into America and culti-  
vated in New England, in 1805—since that  
time it has been cultivated in various parts  
of the United States, rather as a curiosity,  
than an object of utility. The first speci-  
men of this root which I saw, was from  
the garden of a Mr. Ely, in Northampton,  
(Mass.) near 10 years ago. There is now  
growing in Mr. Benjamin Rose's garden,  
in this borough, a plant of the above de-  
scription, which thrives luxuriantly.

The cultivation of *Rheubarb*, deserves  
to be considered an object of high impor-  
tance in the United States; for our cli-  
mate is perfectly congenial to its growth.  
The *Palmated Rheubarb*, may be raised  
from the seed sown, either in the spring  
or autumn. This plant requires to be  
kept clear of weeds, during the summer,  
and in the winter to be covered with straw  
or some kind of litter, to prevent frosts,  
&c. Like onions, the small plants of  
*Rheubarb* may be transplanted four or five  
feet apart, the following spring. The best  
soil for the cultivation of this plant, is a  
fine light mould, and requires deep plough-  
ing, in order to soften and pulverize the  
soil; and not infrequently the young  
plants require to be sheltered from the  
sun, until they may have obtained some  
degree of strength. The seed stalks must  
be cut off on the withering of the leaves  
and their roots covered. This root re-  
quires six or seven years growth before  
its medicinal qualities are perfected.

Much care is required in curing and pre-  
serving the roots for use. They lose four  
fifths of their weight in drying, which pro-  
cess is accomplished in five or six months.  
The usual method of drying *Rheubarb*, is  
to suspend small pieces on pack thread,  
sufficiently far apart to prevent them  
from moulding. The root stalks impart  
an agreeable acidity similar to that of  
gooseberries, and is used by some in pies  
and tarts.

Whilst I am on the subject of *Rheubarb*,  
permit me to inform the public, that re-  
cently, in one of my excursions, among the  
Blue Mountains, in this neighborhood, I  
met with an empiric, who gave me what  
he denominated *Indigenous Rheubarb*,  
which he had transported from the moun-  
tains, to his garden. The leaf of this  
plant, resembles that of the English *reubarb*,  
the root was long and thick, of a  
bright yellow color, and slightly bitter  
taste. The person of whom I procured  
the above specimen, informed me, that he  
had used it for some time in his practice,  
and had found that the properties of his  
root were more actively cathartic than the  
imported. I shall make further experi-  
ment on the medicinal properties of this  
indigenous *Rheubarb*, or what I have tak-  
en the liberty of naming *Rheubarb Americanum*,  
in a future number which shall contain the  
opinion of ESCULAPUS.

From the *American Farmer*.  
SKIPPERS IN BACON.

Give much trouble to house wives in  
the country.—It has been discovered, by  
a female correspondent in the country,  
from whom we have received several use-  
ful communications, that skippers in Ba-  
con may be effectually & speedily destroy-  
ed by the use of elder juice, but the exact  
manner of preparing and applying it,  
are not described. This ought always be  
done in giving receipts, the field is yet open  
for numberless useful discoveries in  
all the departments of rural and domestic  
economy.

Since writing the above, we have the  
following more particular account, from  
our esteemed correspondent.

Last year we lost at least one third  
of our ham meat, by the skippers, not-  
withstanding every attention, but never  
destroyed the skippers while the meat  
lasted. Our neighbors were in this re-  
spect as unfortunate as ourselves.

This spring, knowing that our meat had  
been well smoked, and the weather being  
dry, we neglected airing it, as customary,  
until our old enemy the skipper, returned,  
and had eaten it smartly. Sister, who  
attended to it had it examined, scraped and  
sunned; (no one can be more particular.)  
In a week after, she had it examined and  
found that there were in it, nearly as  
many skippers as at first; you may sup-  
pose, after the loss we suffered last year, we  
were very anxious to destroy this trouble-  
some insect. I had known for many years,  
that elder juice would destroy weevils;  
if a hog sheep, or any other animal get  
wounded, and the flies get to the wound,  
they will create maggots; by washing the  
wound with elder juice, they will roll off  
by hundreds if there be any in it—  
I proposed therefore to try it on our ba-  
con. The leaves were accordingly beat  
in a mortar, adding a little water; the  
juice side of the meat was rubbed with  
the leaves thus bruised, and where small  
holes appeared, the juice was poured in.  
In three weeks after, the meat was re-ex-  
amined, and the skippers utterly destroy-



The application here described, does not in the least degree communicate a bad taste to the meat. I have little doubt, that this, with many other simple applications, within the reach of every housekeeper, might be applied to many other useful purposes, if proper pains were taken to make the trial. If such homely communications, on such homely subjects, are admissible in the American Farmer, you can publish what I have written, as you know you can depend on its accuracy, and I shall be amply paid for my trouble by what I know I shall receive the thanks of many.

**A HOUSEKEEPER.**

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

**ANECDOTE.**—An Irishman lately appeared before the grand jury in this city to complain of a person who had robbed him. Please your honors, said he, I must tell the story in my own way. You must know that I went down to the battery to sniff the cooling breeze, and take a nap on the grass after night. Well, by the powers! when I awoke, I found myself robbed of my money and other articles. Thinks I now, Paddy how are you? To catch the thief, when a tough attack me on my head to go the next night on the battery, and to lie down and pretend to be asleep, and if the thief came again, to rob me, to save him and hold him tight. Well, your honors, away I goes to the battery, and lays me down and pretends to go to sleep, and would you believe it? I did actually go to sleep, and when I awoke, by the powers I was robbed again. Botheration seize me, I could have basted myself for being such a fool as to go to sleep, when I laid down to keep myself awake. Well, courage, Pat, says I, try again.

So the next night I went again, and laid down on the grass, and went to sleep, but I kept awake all the time, & sure enough the thief came, and was rummaging my pockets, when I gripped him by the collar and carried him to Bridewell, and that's all. On examination, it was found that the culprit had three shillings about him, which could not be identified as the Irishman's; and as he had been ten days in confinement, he was dismissed.

**EASTON, Md.**

**MONDAY EVENING, JULY 26.**

**FEDERAL REPUBLICANS OF TALBOT.**

It is the opinion, and the wish of a great many of your Brethren of Talbot, that an immediate meeting be called for the people to determine on their Candidates for the next General Assembly.

You are therefore invited Federal Republicans to attend a general meeting in Easton, at the Court House, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, on the 10th day of August. The more numerous the meeting, the more satisfactory, and the surer pledge of success. Attendance is therefore expected by all friends to the cause.

*Amalco! Amalco!*

From your slumbers ye Federal Republicans! Throw off sloth and indifference and clothe yourselves with energy and industry, to maintain your rights and to defend the cause of the people. Assume the "armor and the attitude" of men who are conscious of the rectitude of their views and of the soundness of their principles. Remember, you have suffered not an inglorious species of martyrdom for your principles already; & that those very principles for which you suffered, have become the leading doctrines, the very elements of the course that your adversaries now pursue in the administration of the general government.—This is to you a proud triumph—assert your own principles or you will be robbed of them.—If you do not continue to assert them, it will next be denied that you held them, and you will be despoiled even of that for which you magnanimously suffered and which was once imputed to you as a stigma. Assert and maintain your principles even in the hands of your adversaries—even in the hands of those who traduced you and who would have crushed you.

**Principles are Immutable.**

But men change. But you Federal Republicans can never deny or abandon your principles whether administered by a Washington, or a Hamilton, from whom they sprang, or adopted by Monroe, and redrafted by the learned descendant of the sage of Brantree, whom the Democrats used to call a Hoary-headed Incendiary. Support that administration that adopts principles calculated to preserve the welfare of the people & the independence of the country. A sound principle is not like a piece of burnished steel, it cannot be tarnished by any handling—but like a virtuous friend, the more known, the more loved.—So let it be with us.

**Desperation.**

And concomitant exertions exist and are working. Under the present apparently calm surface there is an active undercurrent that is busily employed. All methods are to be tried.—The most active exertions are making by our political opponents without disturbing the calm repose—Every string is to be sounded, and

even new schemes are in agitation to try all things. The little remnant, the miserable plintance that is measured out to keep the embers of learning alive in the state is assailed, & those embers are now threatened to be quenched by the destroying waters of democracy.—The dikes which common sense would erect to preserve the means of maintaining our excellent constitution and government and to give effect to the pure influence of Republicanism, are to be cut down, and the devastating flood of democracy is to be let in to sweep into destruction all that is dear to men and valuable in society. Yellow citizens look to the times and rouse yourselves in time. The armor of a real republican is vigilance.—His weapons of assaillance and defence are truth & reason. If you slumber & become careless, you will be betrayed, you will be robbed, you will be put to shame and to repentance.—But if you will do what freemen ought to do, and what your country has a right to expect from you, you will maintain all that belongs to an American and that is all a man can wish or wear.

**For the Eastern Gazette.**

**MARYLAND POLITICS.**

The bill proposing the change of the mode of electing the governor as reported by Mr. Worthington, contained the following features, viz:—To abolish the council, and to elect the governor by the people.—The governor to be continued in office for three years.

2d. To invest in the governor all the powers and authorities now invested in the governor and council, or in the governor alone.

It has been before stated particularly the reasons that influenced the minority of the House of Delegates to oppose the proposed alteration in the mode of electing the governor. It would at once have placed the country interest of the state and placed it entirely under the control of the wealth and population of Baltimore. Baltimore alone would have given to Maryland her governor, and consequently disposed absolutely of all the various appointments which flow from the executive. Do the country people need such guardians and protectors?—A lamb should as soon ask the protection of a wolf.

By the present mode of electing the governor, the influence of the people of the country is felt; and that influence has heretofore been exercised in the choice of the most respectable citizens of the state to fill the office of chief magistrate.

The bill as reported by Mr. W. was also particularly objectionable on account of the extraordinary power proposed to be vested in a single individual. Extraordinary power tends to produce corruption, wherever lodged; whether in the ruler of a nation or the officer of a bank. Such is the experience of mankind; I have always thought this a republican doctrine, but our democrats, who affect to be exclusively enemies of kingship, thought differently, and were willing to confide to a single individual, the choice of all the officers of the state civil and military, and also to permit the same individual to embody the militia at his pleasure, and to take command thereof, in person for such period as he might think proper.

To this vast accumulation of power in a single individual, the federalists of the house of delegates objected. Mr. LeCompte moved that the bill might be so altered as to retain the council—it was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Forrest, that the following be added to the clause giving the governor the appointments "except the appointment of chancellor, judges, attorneys general, district attorneys and officers of the militia, which officers the governor shall nominate and with the consent of the Senate appoint"—It was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte the question was put, that the words "but he shall not command personally in the field, nor less he shall be advised so to do by a resolution of the general assembly," be added to the clause, vesting the appointments in the governor? This was adopted.

Also on motion of Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the following be added to the said amendment, "and also in the appointment of all civil and military officers the governor shall first nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint"—Determined in the negative.

Had this amendment been adopted, the mode of making appointments in this state would have been the same as that pursued in the government of the United States. There all appointments both civil and military are subjected to the revision and ratification of the Senate of the United States; and why should the will of the president of the United States be subjected to this control in making appointments, and the governor of the state be permitted to act at pleasure? Let the friends of the change answer.

It is believed that every state of the union except Pennsylvania and Delaware have pursued a different course. However they may differ as to the mode they respectively pursue in appointments, they all agree in rejecting this vast accumulation of power in the hands of a single individual. Pennsylvania has recently shown in the case of the *archbishops* for the city of Philadelphia, the *millenarian* management that can, and has been exercised, where the power of appointment vests in a single person.

After much discussion upon this point some discontent having been produced among the friends of the bill, it was determined on motion of Mr. Kell, to subject the "appointment of chancellor, judges of the courts of common law and the attorney general, to the revision and ratification of the Senate" leaving still all other civil and military appointments to be disposed of at the sole will and pleasure of the governor.

Another very important amendment was offered by Mr. C. Dorsey—an amendment rendered peculiarly important from the very extraordinary powers proposed to be vested in the person who should be elected the governor, to wit: "that the person to be elected governor, should be a resident of the State of Maryland for ten years previous to his election and be a natural born citizen of some one of the States or the territories thereof, or have been resident thereof prior to the year of 1783." This proposition was rejected. And as I intend to make its rejection the subject of future remark, I will here record the yeas and nays on the question, in order that the people may see how their representatives acted—those in favor are democrats—Yeas, Blackstone, Heard, H. Highman, Knight, Dare, C. Dorsey, Jenner, Brawner, Garner, Goldsboro, Th. Frazier, Long, Murray, King, Dashiell, LeCompte, Bennet, Digges, Somerville, Claggett, Wilson, Williams, Washington, Galtier, Linthicum, Forrest, Tomlinson, Shaw, Tidball—29 Nays.

Mr. Speaker, Prior, Marriotti, Estep, Th. H. Dorsey, Ch. Stewart, Necker, Kent, Dalrymple, Showers, B. S. Thomas, W. Hayward, Eccleston, S. Frazier, Lake, Wroth, Mackey, Moffitt, Patten, Claude, Stephen, Harrison, W. R. Stewart, Quinlan, Cockey, Worthington, Smith, Hawkins, Mansley, Morris, Steel, Henderson, Saulsbury, Willis, Whitty, Kell, Brackensridge, Yates, Keller, Kennedy, Schenck—41. Every federalist in the affirmative—every democrat in the negative.

Persons disposed to ascertain more particularly the course this bill took in the House of Delegates are, referred to the votes and proceedings pages 48-9, 50, 51.

The bill having thus passed the House of Delegates, it was carried up to the senate—it was there unanimously rejected. This was precisely the late a similar bill met with in the democratic senate of 1804-5.

A plain question proposed for the consideration of the people of Maryland. Could you feel so secure with a foreigner for your governor with the power of disposing of all military appointments, whilst engaged in a war, with possibly the country of his birth—the land which contains the "grave of his fathers," as if you were under the control of a full blooded American?

Party spirit may answer this question in the affirmative—but reason and sober reflection must say no!

Mr. Jefferson has made some good remarks upon the danger of admitting foreigners to office in this country, which I intend hereafter to publish for the benefit of his followers.

We have lately seen and read much in our public papers about the encouragement of domestic manufactures. That we should endeavor to render ourselves independent of European workshops.

This subject has been urged upon the public attention in a series of essays honorable to the literary character, and intelligence of our country.

These are praiseworthy efforts and cannot fail to be productive of results the most beneficial to the future and permanent advancement of our country. But ought we not also to encourage the "manufacture" of "home made" merit, by some exclusive privileges in its behalf?

Is not that a strange sort of spirit of independence, that would boast of an American coat, hat, & boots, and yet calmly set down under a foreigner as a chief magistrate?

**A FEDERALIST.**

**WHAT CAN THIS MEAN?**

By the following article from the National Intelligencer, there seems a doubt suggested whether the treaty for the cession of the Florida, will ever receive the sanction of his Catholic Majesty.—The Editor significantly states that resolutions are in circulation, that considerable efforts have been made to defeat the treaty, and then expresses a wish that they may have such success as they deserve. Does this editorial speculation bear any relation to the expedition now pending against the Texas?—*Chron.*

No new act of the ratification of the treaty with Spain. We wish the event many not when we have been too sanguine in our expectations of its speedy ratification, the necessary sanction of the king of Spain. What is given with an ill grace is more than half refused. Rumour speaks of considerable effort being made to defeat the treaty. May they have just such success as they deserve?

**PHILADELPHIA, July 20.**

**IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.**

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman, dated

"St. Thomas, July 3, 1819.

"I hasten to apprise you that we have this day received information from Augusta, of an action fought on the 13th ult. at Curiana, by a division of the Spanish army under the command of Gen. Arana, and a division of the Patriots led by Marino, in which the *Royals* were totally defeated, with a loss of from 1000 to 1100 men, all their camp equipage, documents, &c. The patriots, I regret to add, suffered severely, having lost 400 men."

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

We thought the boasts which we published the other day from Philadelphia, were what our countrymen call "sheepers," but the following speech and

toast from Baltimore beat them all hollow in point of eloquence, sentiment and subject.

Mr. President—I must ask pardon for introducing a toast on this occasion, which does not contain the name of the subject thereof—I hope my apology will be accepted when you are you, that my feelings impel me to hold the being up to scorn, but my conscience does not allow me to pronounce his name. I consider it entirely too infamous to utter on that day, on that sacred day which is the anniversary of our independence.—Throughout all these United States and their territories, this day is celebrated with joy and with the thought that forty-four years since the American Eagle took his flight and all soared in the horizon, to beckon to the oppressed of all nations and countries, to repair for happiness to the soil of Washington, now illumines every American bosom—even the air, the light zephyrs passing over our heads, seem to bring joy and refreshment from the cool and sacred groves of Mount Vernon. Can I therefore mention a name on this occasion, which would destroy these feelings like a Siroc wind, or poison them like the Opist? No, I cannot.—The forty-fourth anniversary of American independence dare not, must not, shall not be polluted by the name of him, whom I now proceed to hold up to public scorn and contempt as

**The Seedman of Doubt and Hero of Vengeance.**—the Rata, Baga of infamy and the Swedish Tharp of contempt.

Whereupon the President rose and made the following reply.—As president of this respectable society, I thank you for the masterly manner in which you introduced in our notice the Seedman of Doubt.—We participate in your feelings and most cheerfully accept your apology for mentioning his name, which no good citizen ought to pronounce on the ever memorable day of our national independence.

**Henry Willis**

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

**Boots & Shoes.**

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

**HENRY WILLIS.**

July 26—1f.

**Oak & Pine Wood**

**FOR SALE.**

The Subscriber offers for sale between two and three thousand cords of Oak Wood, from three to three and a half miles to the town of Easton, & from a quarter to a mile to the nearest navigable water, also about 1000 cords Pine Wood on his farm called "Plain Dealing," convenient to navigable water.

**LLOYD NICOLS.**

July 26—3r.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Harrison against Harrison Hadaway, will be sold on Tuesday the 27th of August, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, the following property, viz. All the legal and equitable right of him the said Hadaway, of, in and to several tracts or parts of tracts of land called "Maiden's Defeat"—also part of a tract of land called "Haddaway's Addition"—also part of a tract of land called "Lancaster"—and a tract of land called "Larkley"—situate, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, and on the north side of Harris's creek: The metes and bounds for the several tracts or parts of tracts of land with fully appear by a reference to the original grants for said lands, his the quantity of land more or less, and will be sold to satisfy the foregoing writ.

**ALLEN HOWIE, Sheriff.**

July 26—4w.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, at the suit of Enoch and Jesse Levering, and also a. l. f. at the suit of Daniel Martin against William Burdette, will be sold at the residence of said Burdette, at the Trapp in Talbot county, on Saturday the 14th day of August, next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz. One Grey Horse, one Carriage and harness, one Horse Cart, five Beds and furniture, one small Table, one Desk, one Chest and Book Case, one Pine Cupboard and contents, one Looking Glass, one Dressing Table, one pair of Andirons, one Borel Horse, one Pine Table, one negro Boy John for a term of years, all to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above suits, subject to a Bill of Sale payable to S. Higgins and Peter S. Dickinson.

**ALLEN HOWIE, Sheriff.**

July 26—4w.

**MARYLAND.**

**Essex County, to wit.**

Thomas H. Sudders and Joseph Sudders, insolvent debtors having applied to me as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Essex county, for their benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of their application, evidence of their residence within the said state, during the period required by law together with a schedule of their property and a list of their creditors on oath as far as they can ascertain the same, and a certificate from the Mayor of said county of their confinement in the goal of said county, they were forthwith discharged, and I do hereby direct that the said Thomas and Joseph give notice to their creditors of their application, and discharge aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Federal Gazette" newspaper in the city of Baltimore, the "Eastern Shore Intelligencer" of Easton, three weeks in succession, three months previously to the first Saturday of the ensuing November term for the county aforesaid, & that they likewise cause copies of this order to be set up at the Court House door of said county, and at one of the Taverns in said county, and that they be & appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by their creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 25th day of April Anno Domini 1819.

A true copy.

**JOHN J. BELL,**  
**JOHN DONE, Clk.**

July 26—3w.

**TAYLOR'S ISLAND**

**Camp Meeting.**

The Steam Boat Maryland will take passengers for Taylor's Island Camp Meeting, on Sunday next, at 5 o'clock, will leave Easton Point, and will arrive at 5 o'clock in the morning, and will leave the meeting precisely at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day to return home, the ship will take passengers from Perry Neck, at the Mill Mills, and from Oxford.

**CLIMES VICKERS, Master.**

N. B. Dinner will be provided on board for such as wish it.

July 26.

**Dr. GEORGE T. MARTIN**

Having settled in Easton, offers his Professional services to the public. His office is at present at Mrs. Susan Bell's.

Easton, July 26.

**COACH, GTG**

**AND**

**ALL KINDS OF CARRIAGES.**

MADE AND NEATLY REPAIRED IN CENTRE-VILLE, QUEEN ANNS COUNTY.

**BY DANIEL NEWMAN.**

Who has carried on the above business for ten years and from the great encouragement received, has lately much improved his establishment, which renders it equal if not superior to any in the state, for his business. He returns his grateful thanks to his friends for their past favors and assures them that his workmen, materials, &c. &c. are of the first rate, and from his long experience in business, upwards of eighteen years, he flatters himself he is able to do his customers ample justice, and begs those who wish to deal in his line to call and judge for themselves, as he is determined to have his work done in the neatest and best manner, surpassed by none—and to dispose of it on as low terms as can be bought in the state. All orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

July 26.

**SCHOONER**

**FOR SALE.**

For Sale a New and Elegant Schooner, with all her appars, best bower, anchor & cable, running rigging, pump and blocks, all new—Built near St. Michaels, Talbot county—her frame of the best white oak and red cedar—will carry about 1200 bushels of grain, and thought by the best judges to be a handsome model and fast sailer. Any person wishing to purchase, the terms will be made very accommodating. For further particulars apply to the Subscribter, near St. Michaels, where the Schooner may be seen, or to Mr. John Graham, who lives within half a mile.

**JOHN SKINNER.**

July 26—3w.

**MARYLAND.**

**Worcester County, July 19, 1819.**

The Subscribter, petitioner to the Judges of the Worcester county court, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, do hereby give notice respectively to their creditors that the second Saturday of the next November Term of said court is assigned for the hearing of their petitions and of which all persons interested are to take notice.

**Jacob Tier,**  
**John Parker,**  
**Levi Leggett,**  
**Lemuel Veazey,**  
**Elisha Baynum.**

July 26—4w.

**Easton Academy.**

An Examination of the Scholars of this institution, will be held on Thursday the 29th of July, instant, at the Academy, at which the parents and Guardians of the pupils, and the citizens of this and the neighboring counties are requested to attend.

By the Board.

**N. HAMMOND, President.**

Easton, July 19—2w.

**Notice.**

Notice is hereby given, that the Levy Court for Talbot county, will meet on the 31st day of July next, at the Court House in Easton, to appoint a Collector of the county Tax, any person desirous to obtain the appointment will attend on that day.

By order of the Levy Court.

**J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.**

June 28—

**LAND NEAR EASTON.**

**For Sale.**

Will be sold at Public Sale, upon the premises, on Saturday the 1st day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the evening, under and in virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county Court, at November Term, 1818, in the case of the administrators of Hugh Sherwood deceased, against Robert Sharp Harwood, and John James, Henry and William Harwood, the children and heirs of Am Harwood deceased, who was the only child and heir of John Dougherty deceased, of the land and part estate of the said John Dougherty, of Talbot county, aforesaid, decreed for the payment of his debts. These lands consist of parts of the tracts of land called "Carter's Bottom," "Hickory Grove" and "St. Michaels," French Run, all situate on the road leading from Easton to Centerville, and near the mill of John Bennett, Oak and cotton by estimation, the quantity of two hundred and twenty three acres and one quarter of an acre more or less.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the lands, as it is presumed every person desirous to purchase, will take a view of them before the day of sale. Robert Sharp Harwood, who occupies the premises will show them to any person desirous of viewing them.

**Terms of Sale.**

The Lands aforesaid, will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bonds with good and approved security, to the Subscribter as Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money within that time, with interest thereon from the day of sale—upon the payment of this purchase money, and not before, there will be a deed executed, acknowledged and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, conveying all the right, title and estate of the aforesaid John Dougherty, in and to the land and real estate so sold to him, her or them, free clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants aforesaid, on either of them.

All the creditors of the aforesaid John Dougherty deceased, are requested to take notice, that by the decree aforesaid they are required to exhibit their claims and vouchers, properly authenticated to the Clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale aforesaid.

**JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.**

For sale of real estate aforesaid.

July 19—1s.



