

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

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AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.
BOTTS IN HORSES.

Fountain Rock, August 25, 1823.

DEAR SIR,

I have read in the American Farmer, of the 15th instant, a communication on the subject of botts in the stomach of horses, addressed "to Mr. Lundy," referring to an extract from a Lexington paper, purporting to be an effectual remedy for the botts, (that prescription I have not seen, having mislaid that number,) signed "A Subscriber"—I have made similar attempts to destroy them, after dissecting the maw or stomach of horses which have been killed by botts, but have discovered nothing would kill the botts (which I tried) that would not kill the horse, if given to destroy the botts while in the horse. I have concluded the only way to save or cure horses, when attacked by botts, is to extract or make the horse discharge them—I have found them troublesome to horses before they had eaten into, or fastened on the maw or stomach; indeed I have seen the botts collected in the throat of the horse, in such lumps or quantities, as to choke and kill the horse in-tand; which will always be the case if relief is not given, by inserting into the throat a mop, or the hand of the groom to dislodge them, returning them into the stomach, when they so collect in the throat. The best and most effectual cure I have yet discovered, is to dislodge and bring away the botts, which I have done, by drenching the horse affected, with warm blood, say one or two quarts, or more if it can be conveniently obtained, as there is no danger in giving any quantity injuring the horse. As soon as the dose thus given, reaches the botts in the stomach, they will let go the maw or stomach to feast on the blood thus given—which gives the horse instant relief, but of short continuance if they are not speedily removed, which must be done by cathartics.—Say Linseed Oil, 1 quart, or such quantity judiciously given as will purge freely; keeping food, (except drinks, or bran tea warm) from the horse until the operation is over, during which gentle exercise is advisable, when it will be found the botts will be freely discharged in so healthy a state, that acqutortis will be found scarcely sufficient to kill them—I have during the month when soft corn (roasting ears) were to be had, given the horse of them to eat plentifully in preference to oil—they purge freely, and the slime brings the worm away forcibly. I have often tried this remedy after all efforts were suspended, and have rarely known it fail, and never when first used, or before the bott had eaten through the stomach. I was led to the experiment of giving blood; from the reflection that it was the food of the bott, which they were in pursuit of—to obtain it I always have recourse to one or more of my healthy strong horses, as the quantity desired may be. Though I have bled in the neck, and used the blood of the horse affected, (when no other horse was convenient) without any hesitation, and I believe it will not be found injurious to bleed horses occasionally when in health, but rather beneficial to most horses.

I have known horses relieved when attacked by botts in some instances, by killing the dung hill fowl & taking the entrails while warm and cramming them into the stomach of the horse, though I have not myself confidence in its curing or relieving, where the botts have taken fast hold—to prevent botts, burn hickory wood into ashes and keep on hand for use, giving once a week about one pint to each horse in his food; if oats, wet and sprinkle the oats; the horse will eat them without objection, and I think it, perhaps, the means of keeping horses in health, where they would, without the ashes fed, have been diseased from other causes, which your own investigation will, no doubt, inform you they are subject to.

I give you the trouble of reading this reluctantly, leaving it for gentlemen of more leisure and experience to attempt instruction or edification.

NIMROD OWINGS.

Our distant readers are warned that they may have confidence in what they see from the pen of our correspondent above, in relation to that noble animal, the horse.—Mr. O. is known to possess a stock of very superior horses, and to be one of the best judges and masters of that animal in this country.—*Edut. Am. Far.*

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Flannel Cakes.—Two pounds of flour, six eggs well beaten, one wine glass of yeast, a little salt, wet it with milk into a thick batter, and set it to rise, bake them on a griddle.

Cocoa Nut Pudding.—Half a pound of butter and half a pound of sugar beat to a cream, the whites of eight eggs well beaten, half a glass of brandy, wine and rose water; and half a pound of cocoanut grated fine, and mixed in together by degrees. This quantity will make three puddings. One cocoanut is half a pound generally.

Lemon Pudding.—Half a pound of butter and half a pound of sugar beat to a cream, five eggs beat to a high froth, grate in the rind of one large lemon, and squeeze in the juice, then add half a glass of brandy, wine, and rose water, (the three together to make the half glass.)—Two puddings.

Pumpkin Pudding.—Half a pound of butter half a pound of sugar, beat to a cream, one pound of pumpkin, stewed and passed through the cullender, four eggs, one wine glass of brandy, wine and rose water, one tea spoonful of spice.

Potatoe Pudding.—One pound of butter, one pound of sugar, beat to a cream, one pound of potatoes boiled and passed through the cullender, eight eggs, one glass of brandy, one of wine, half a glass of rose water one tea spoonful of spice.

Orange Pudding.—One pound of butter, one pound of sugar, beat to a cream, one glass of brandy, wine and rose water, ten eggs beat to a high froth, pare two oranges and boil the rind till it is tender, (change the water twice or three times) then beat it in a mortar, and squeeze in the juice together with the rind of one lemon grated, and the juice of the same. For apple pudding add four large spoonful of strained apples to each pudding.

Almond Pudding.—Half a pound of butter, half a pound of sugar, beat to a cream, half a pound of almonds blanched, and beaten very fine; beat them well together and add five eggs, one wine glass of brandy, wine and rose water. Two puddings.

Tomato Catsup.—Wipe the tomatoes clean, and slice them in a deep pan, to every layer sprinkle a handful of salt, let them lie twelve hours, put them in a skillet and let them boil four or five minutes. then strain them through a coarse cloth, to get all the juice, pour it in the skillet again, and boil it briskly thirty minutes; to one quart of liquor add a quarter of an ounce of mace, ginger, and half a quarter of an ounce of white pepper, strain it through a thin cloth, and when cold, bottle it, and cork it tight; put four or five blades of mace, and six cloves in each bottle, and some nutmeg. Shake the bottle when used.

FROM THE BACKWOODSMAN.

Bowling Green, Ky. Aug 6.
NEW JERUSALEM—SOMETHING NEW.

The founder of this new City calls him self JESUS CHRIST, but is the same person who formerly went by the name of M'DONARK, a tailor by profession.—He is about 50 years of age, small stature and his head is somewhat bald. He has been preaching occasionally in this place for about 12 months, the doctrine of LIVING FOREVER in this world in our present shape! He says he is the Christ because he was the first that embraced the doctrine of living forever on this earth;—he quotes many parts of the Bible to show if we have faith we 'shall never die,' and says 'God surely will not lie,' adding that many of the disciples of the former Christ never died, or that the Bible furnishes no evidence of the fact. He takes the Bible as his guide, and is conversant with every chapter and verse therein. He possesses good natural talents, but his education is quite limited. He was formerly a Roman Catholic, and some say a priest, but the latter we are inclined to discredit.

The centre of this New Jerusalem is situated about half a mile from our little village, and the only building as yet is a little hut, built in the shape of a tent with small poles, (about two or three inches in circumference) and covered with dirt. Curiosity prompted us a few days since to visit this humble habitation. We found the old gentleman engaged in cooking his breakfast. He appeared pleased at the visit, and conducted us to a seat. He seems to live a frugal life; a large gourd of water composed his beverage, three or four old boards afforded him a place to repose his head; and one or two more makes him a temporary desk. He appears quite cheerful and communicative—he shewed a plan of this wonderful city;—it is to be 14 miles square and it is contemplated to erect one or two good brick houses this fall. As absurd as the doctrine will appear at first to the reader, his astonishment will be increased when we inform him that twelve men have actually declared in its favor and some of them commenced preaching! The best of all, however, is, that some of the converts are worth about 4 or \$5,000!!!—Let us assure our distant readers that this 'LIVE FOREVER' is not a deranged man. His schemes, intentions, &c. we cheerfully leave to others to judge of, without offering a comment ourselves.—All we feel disposed to say, is, he is an inoffensive old man; and if he and his disciples can live forever, let them do it.

MR. MATHEWS.

The Scotsman, published at Edinburg, has the following hit at this celebrated

comic actor, who, it appears, is preparing for the gratification of John Bull, and in return for the kind attentions he received here, an exhibition of 'Yankee oddities,' &c.

It is understood that Mr. Mathews has made a very successful campaign in America. He has not only returned with his pockets well lined, but he has imported (free of duty) a cargo of Yankee oddities, humors and whim-whams, more singular and wonderful than the Great Sea Serpent, and which he means, in due time, to divert the British public. Poor Jonathan? It is hard enough to have his follies & blunders pickled and preserved, and exhibited cut and dry among his enemies—and all this by a man he had feasted and flattered! But casuists have decided that the thing is quite fair. Nations eat no bread and salt together; and, therefore, according to Grotius, possess an indefeasible right to laugh at each other's follies. John Bull holds this by a more ancient tenure than jury trial, and is more tenacious of the privilege. Jonathan, too, has had his recompense. But little did he think, when chuckling over the blunders of the Cockneys, in Mathews' Budget, that the sly artist was treasuring up all his grins, absurdities and barbarous English, to serve him up in his turn for the edification of his trans-atlantic brethren?

THE LAW.

We find the following communion in the National Intelligencer, and transfer it to our columns with much pleasure—regarding it as a just tribute to the talents of the gentleman named therein, and to the excellent institution he has established.

Amer.

To the Editors of the Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN:—I wish to draw the attention of such of your readers as are students of law, or design to become such, to the Law Institute established in Baltimore, by DAVID HOFFMAN, Esq. Professor of Law in the University of Maryland. The lectures in that institution will commence again early in October; and, as I have had considerable opportunity to form a judgment of their value, and of the pains and research which their author has bestowed on them, I take the liberty of expressing it in your columns.

This enterprise has been in progress for several years, and being undertaken by a gentleman who has as much legal erudition as he has enthusiasm for the diffusion of legal science, has been performed, so far as the course of lectures is complete, on a most comprehensive plan, and with admirable learning. To such as have seen the syllabus published by Mr. H. sometime ago, I will only remark, that every lecture which has thus far been finished, is, in fact, a regular and elaborate treatise on its particular subject, and traces it from its root in the ancient law, through all the ramifications which interpretation or positive statute has added to it, up to the present day; affording, in a compact and methodical shape information which is to be gathered from books by great labor only and is sometimes unobtainable from them altogether.

On this useful, but most laborious plan, Mr. H. has already proceeded so far in his undertaking, as to see a probability of completing it in the same method and perfection, during the two years which will be required for the delivery of the course. In the mean time, his materials are nearly all collected, and considerably digested; and when it is remembered that the syllabus gives the outline of three hundred lectures, many of which consist of two and sometimes three parts, and embrace every branch of the law, the boldness and laboriousness of the attempt, in a gentleman who is yet far from having reached middle life, may be pretty well appreciated.

As for my own part I do not hesitate to say that, having nearly completed the probationary studies of the profession and having been naturally desirous to embrace every labor saving aid to my progress, I have obtained from no other source as much valuable knowledge, with as much ease and pleasure, as from this course of instruction. I say this with the more confidence—though on such a point a student's opinion is perhaps as valuable as any other—from my knowledge that the lectures have drawn extreme approbation from some of the most enlightened members of the profession.

In order to foster the inquiries which his lectures are well adapted to promote, there will, I understand, be established a moot court, in which the professor will preside himself; his library is ample, and selected with much judgment: his accommodations for students extremely convenient, and to be increased by an additional erection, which will be completed in the autumn. But for these particulars, I refer students to his Introductory Lecture and I recommend his syllabus to their particular examination, as abundant evidence of the diligence, learning, and method, which I have described as characterizing his lectures.

The bench has just been deprived by death of the talents and learning of Judge Dorsey, who had also established a law school in Baltimore. While we lament the loss which his sudden death has occa-

sioned to the Judiciary of Maryland, it is fortunate for the students who had resorted to his institution, that, as a Lecturer, he has in Mr. Hoffman a worthy and most capable successor. As, on the one hand it were much to be regretted if a scheme so laudable, and executed with so much care and ability, should not receive adequate patronage from the public, or should not (to speak more properly) be used to the degree in which it is capable of being useful, so, on the other it would be a very desirable circumstance if, in a city much advanced in the conveniences and refinements of life, and so near the southern section of the United States, an institution of this kind could be permanently established. It would, I am persuaded, be fraught with more than usual advantages for acquiring the science of the most important profession in our country; and would bring together a society of liberal and accomplished young gentlemen, whose future emulation in public business would be both fostered and softened by the remembrance of such an association.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, yours,
S.

The following notice of the late Lord Castlereagh is extracted from the Preface to Lord Byron's last Cantos of Juan.

"In the course of these Cantos, a stanza or two will be found relative to the late Marquis of Londonderry, but written some time before his decease. Had that person's obliging died with him, they would have been suppressed; as it is, I am aware of nothing in the manner of his death or of his life to prevent the free expression of the opinions of all whom his whole existence was consumed in endeavouring to enslave. That he was an amiable man in private life, may or may not be true; but with this the public have nothing to do; and as to lamenting his death, it will be time enough when Ireland has ceased to mourn for his birth. As a Minister, I, for one of millions, looked upon him as the most despotic in intention and the weakest in intellect, that ever tyrannised over a country.—It is the first time indeed since the Normans, that England has been insulted by a minister (at least) who could not speak English, and that Parliament permitted itself to be dictated to in the language of Mrs. Malaprop.

Of the manner of his death little need be said, except that if a poor radical; such as Waddington or Watson, had cut his throat, he would have been buried in a cross road, with the usual appurtenances of the stake and mallet. But the minister was an elegant Lunatic; a sentimental suicide—he merely cut the 'carotid artery'—(blowing on their learning) and lo! the Pageant and the Abbey! "And the syllables of Dolour yelled forth" by the newspapers—and the baraque of the Coroner in an Eulogy over the bleeding body of the deceased—(An Anthony worthy of such a Caesar) and the nauseous and atrocious cant of a degraded Crew of Conspirators against all that is sincere and honourable. In his death he was necessarily one of two things by the law—a felon or a madman—and in either case no great subject for panegyric. In his life, he was what all the world knows, and half of it will feel for years to come, unless his death prove "a moral lesson" to the surviving Sejani of Europe. It may at least serve as some consolation to the nations, that their oppressors are not happy, and in some instances judge so justly of their own actions as to anticipate the sentence of mankind. Let us hear no more of this man; and let Ireland remove the ashes of her Grattan from the Sanctuary of Westminster. Shall the Patriot of Humanity repose by the Werther of Politics?

The Philadelphia papers state that on Saturday morning, between two and three o'clock, the residents of the neighborhood of South and Ninth streets, were alarmed by an explosion, and the instantaneous demolition of the eastern front of a three story brick house, in Ninth, next to the corner of South street.—The eastern and southern walls, together with the floors, closets, furniture, &c. were thrown on the pavement and into the adjoining yard, a heap of ruins. The houses immediately contiguous were slightly injured.

The house had been occupied for several years past by an insane French gentleman named Rioult de Mombray. His remains were found in the ruins, blackened and lacerated by the powder, of which it is supposed 50lbs. must have been used to produce the scene of ruin which the premises exhibit. The numerous frantic acts of the deceased, who was the only occupant of the house, leave no doubt that he was the author of his own destruction.

The Philadelphia Gazette adds the following particulars:—*Amer.*

"M. De Mombray's mind had been for some years past haunted by many imaginary foes. He was the special object of vengeance with the French government, whose displeasure he fancied he had incurred by his political opinions, and by exposing the abuses of men in authority. The emissaries of France, seemed to have little to do but to work his destruction. They

had poisoned all the wells in his neighborhood, and when Mr. De Mombray wanted a drink of water, he was obliged to go from his own house in Ninth street near Lombard, as far perhaps as the Northern Liberties. Sometimes he took a boat, and from the middle of the Delaware obtained the necessary supply of pure water. It was equally difficult for him to obtain a whole, some loaf of bread. In vain was it that Mr. De Mombray published advertisement after advertisement offering large rewards for the discovery and prosecution to conviction of those persons who were plotting against his life. In vain was it that he appealed for assistance to his brother masons, among whom he had been for ten years a past master. The number of his enemies increased rather than diminished; and some of our newspaper editors fell under suspicion for refusing to publish his advertisements, though he was convinced that the reluctance of others to insert them arose from a dread that they also would be poisoned, if they exposed the designs of the French emissaries. He dwelt alone, not daring to trust another person in the house with him, and under continual dread of attacks on his life. It was this state of mind, which made him look upon almost every man as his enemy, which probably, led him this morning to put an end to his terrestrial sufferings. He set fire to a magazine of powder, and blew out the front and gable end of the house in which he dwelt. This morning the remains of the unhappy Mr. De Mombray were taken from among the ruins. He was a man of elegant appearance and refined manners."

SINGULARITY.

The following curious passage occurs in Capt. Franklin's Journey to the Polar Sea. The Quarterly Reviewer says that he 'recollects a case stated by Humboldt in South America, perfectly well authenticated, and almost precisely similar to it.'

"A young Chipewyan, had separated from the rest of the band for the purpose of trenching beaver, when his wife, who was his sole companion, and in her first pregnancy, was seized with pains of labour. The husband was inconsolable, and vowed in his anguish never to take another woman to wife, but his grief was soon in some degree absorbed in anxiety for the fate of his infant son. To preserve its life he descended to the office of nurse, so degrading in the eyes of a Chipewyan, as partaking of the duties of a woman.—He swaddled it in soft moss, fed it with broth from the flesh of the deer, and to still its cries applied it to his breast, praying earnestly to the great master of life to assist his endeavors. The force of the powerful passion by which he was actuated, produced the same effect in his case, as it has done in some others which are recorded, a flow of milk actually took place from his breast. He succeeded in rearing his child, taught him to be a hunter, and when he attained manhood, chose him a wife from the tribe. The old man kept his vow in never taking a second wife himself, but he delighted in tending his son's children, and when his daughter-in-law used to interfere, saying that it was not the occupation of a man, he was wont to reply, that he had promised to the great Master of Life, if his child was spared never to be proud like the other Indians. He used to mention too, as a certain proof of the approbation of Providence, that although he was always obliged to carry his child on his back while hunting, yet that it never roused a moose by its cries, being always particularly still at those times.—Our informant added that he had often seen this Indian in his old age, and that his left breast even then, retained the unusual size it had acquired in his occupation of nurse."

NEW INVENTION.

A committee of gentlemen of Baton Rouge (Lou.) speak in the following terms of an invention which they had been requested to examine—

"Having been called on as a committee, to examine and inspect a new invention of projectile power, (called by the inventor, 'THE AMERICAN TORPEDO')—after a due examination of its geometrical and mathematical principles—we are sanguine in believing, that if the engine was constructed agreeably to the several designs and drawings, presented us by the inventor, (Mr. Joshua Blair, of Baton Rouge,) and in a situation to be put into practical operation, a new era would have been commenced in the art or science of war. That the tremendous projectile power of the engine, will, of itself, if reduced to practical experiment, have a tendency to produce this effect; as we verily believe, that no ship, of whatever strength or dimensions on the principles of ship building, would be able to contend with the TORPEDAL BATTERY, when in full operation for twenty minutes. The TORPEDAL BATTERY is calculated either for sea or land defence, and would perhaps in certain situations be more destructive on land than at sea; particularly in the defence of narrow bays and rivers. We do not conceive that it would be saying too much if we were to assert, that a single vessel, of sufficient strength and tonnage to carry a full TORPEDAL BATTERY, might navigate the ocean alone, and unconnected with any other force, bid defiance to a navy."

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, September 23.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the (old line) Packet Ship Amity, Captain Maxwell, in 34 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the National Advocate has received London papers to the 15th and Liverpool to the 17th inclusive.

The accounts from Spain continue to be very uncertain and contradictory. A telegraphic despatch has been received at Paris, which announces that Ballasteros has submitted to the regency appointed by the French. This is a sad blow, though the results of the late action may have left no other alternative. Barcelona, Cadiz, St. Sebastians, Pampeluna, Corunna and a few other fortresses hold out; and if treason does not get within their walls, Spain may yet be saved.

The London Courier, amidst all this disastrous intelligence insists upon it, that the duke d'Angouleme finding himself in a critical situation, actually left Madrid for Seville in order to be at hand and negotiate with the Cortes for the withdrawal of the French troops from Spain without disgrace; nay, it is asserted that the duke finding Cadiz not likely to surrender had opened a correspondence with some members of the Cortes, in which pledges, and the mediation of England, & other propositions were made. We hope this news may prove true. There never was a more interesting period for the British government to interfere with success; any arrangement to purge the French from Spain, and preserve the constitution, would be acceded to by the Cortes, even to a great indemnity.

There has been some severe fighting in Greece, and much suffering among the people. It appears that the Greeks have gained a triple victory, and totally deranged the plans of the Turks. The Captain Pacha, after doubling Cape d'Oro, detached thirty transports, escorted by some ships of war, for Patras, while he himself, with the main force, made for the Bay of Corytos, in the isle of Euboea. Here under protection of the batteries of the place (occupied by the Turks) he landed 5000 troops, which he ordered to gain Attica by the Strait of Negropont, and then proceeded to Phocis in order to favour the entrance of the Turks from Thessaly by the pass of Thermopylae. The Greeks defending the pass would thus have been placed between two fires. The Pacha, however, had scarcely effected the landing of the troops at Corytos, when a Greek squadron, which had watched his movements attacked him. The combat was long and well sustained by the Turks, but at length the Greeks by their skill in manœuvring and their fire ships, blew up several Turkish vessels, took six, and put to flight and chased the rest of the enemy's fleet. The squadron which sailed for Patras, upon hearing this disaster, instantly quitted the harbour, which it had reached, and bore away for the coast of Africa. The Turks have also been defeated at the pass of Zetouni, and driven to the plains of Pharsalia, by Odysseus [or Ulysses]. Such a turn have these advantages given to the affairs of Greece, that the Turks, it was expected, would be disabled for the present year, and Greece probably secure her independence.

Abduhad Pacha has sent 12,000 men from Salonica to the Gulf of Volu, in order to suppress the insurrection. The insurgents took refuge in Trikeri, but the Turks burned no less than 24 villages, and massacred more than 3000 men, while women and children were carried into slavery. It is reported that the Pacha of Scutari is in possession of Thermopylae.

There is reason to believe from movements of the Russian Cabinet, and disposition of the army, that some interesting events are about to take place in relation to Spain and Turkey. Russia thinks that the season of deliberation has passed, that the moment of action has arrived.

It was rumoured in London that the Russian troops were actually on their march towards Spain.

FROM HAVANNA AND SPAIN.

By an arrival at Charleston from Havana, papers of the latter city to the 13th instant have been received.

A proof slip from our correspondents of the Mercury says:—

Cadiz dates of the 9th of August reached Havana on the 11th inst.

The President of the Cortes adjourned that body on the 5th of August. The King made a speech from the throne, in which he spoke with great confidence of the final triumph of the Constitution, and animatedly urged severely on the conduct of the French Government. The treason of Abisbal was alluded to in strong terms.

The Cortes replied to the King, responding his sentiments, and then adjourned; both parties apparently reposing confidence in each other.

From the adjournment of the Cortes, we may conclude that no immediate dangers are apprehended by them—if such were their impressions, the sittings would have been permanent.

Count Boudesoult sent a present of some ice to Ferdinand, by a Spanish officer, who had joined the invading army. General Valdes sent the present and the bearer back, with the answer that his Majesty had ceased from using cold drinks; and further, that if any communications were forwarded again by a Spanish renegade, he would hang up such a messenger.

No abundant was the supply of Grain in Cadiz in August, that wheat had fallen twenty reals the fanega.

By a decree of the Cortes, the importation of tobacco is allowed in Spain, without monopoly. Unmanufactured tobacco

is to pay a duty of three reals per pound in foreign vessels, and two reals per pound in Spanish vessels.

On the 23d of July the Cortes passed a decree for equipping four ships of the line, five frigates, and several other vessels of war. We rather apprehend that the means are wanting for carrying this decree into execution.

There are no accounts in the Cadiz extracts of any transactions of the armies in Peninsula worth noticing.

Our Spanish Minister.—A Cadiz date of the 30th July states that the Minister of the United States who had arrived in the frigate Congress, (whose entrance the French Admiral Hamelin has opposed) had sent from Gibraltar a proper complaint to the Duke d'Angouleme, and one to the American legation at Paris.

At San Fernando, an article of July 26th describes the enemy as forming in the neighbourhood about 2000 strong. Their works on the line proceeded but slowly. The Spanish labours continued with incredible activity, and would be finished in a few days.

[FROM HAVANA PAPERS.]

CADIZ, July 24.

This morning arrived at the entrance of our port, the American Frigate, [Congress] which brings out the New Minister Plenipotentiary [Mr. Nelson,] of that nation to our government but being denied an entrance by the French blockading squadron, they were obliged to alter their course towards the Straits, (el Estrecho.) A short time after, a vessel sailed from this bay, under the American flag, in which went the Charge d'Affairs, [Mr. Appleton] of that Nation, who resides in this place, and having reached the Admiral's ship, for the purpose of being informed what motives led him not to permit the entrance of the frigate, was simply answered that the frigate had gone to Gibraltar. This conduct of the French Admiral appears to us so much the more strange, as only a few days ago he permitted a Portuguese vessel of war to enter the port which brought on board the Minister Plenipotentiary of that nation. Posterior to this, we have also seen, an English frigate arrive in our port. What then could have been the cause of this odious exception towards the American Frigate? It can be doubtless nothing else but the American government is not a monarchy.

One day later from England.

By the Packet ship Leeds, Captain Stoddard, the editors of the New York Evening Post, have received London and Liverpool papers of the 23d of August, one day later than those brought by the Manhattan.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The intelligence by this arrival does not throw much further light on the state of matters in the peninsula. It is noticed as a report in the London Times of the 23d Aug. that at an extraordinary sitting of the Cortes on the 4th it was agreed to receive propositions from the French. The same paper hints at the probability of Ballasteros having entered into a Convention with the enemy on an understanding with the Cortes. Whatever may be in this, it appears pretty evident that the army which was under his command continued true to the Constitution.

The Duke d'Angouleme was expected to arrive before Cadiz on the 16th August.—Corunna and all the other fortified places held out; and Mina is stated to have addressed an energetic proclamation to his soldiers, in which, after noticing the defection of Ballasteros, he declares that he will never surrender, and that he would sooner set fire to all the towns in Spain.

The Duke d'Angouleme's order for setting at liberty the Spanish Constitutionalists, who had been imprisoned by the Regency, is said not to have been obeyed in some places. The Madrid Gazette prefers a charge against Quiroga of having, prior to his leaving Corunna, caused fifty one prisoners to be embarked on board a vessel, under the pretence of conveying them to a place of safety, but on reaching the offing, they were all murdered and thrown overboard. We believe this to be an entire fabrication of the invaders.—It is also said, that General Novella who succeeded Quiroga, sent a flag of truce to the French General Bourke, offering to sign the capitulation afforded some days previous, but which was then refused. Novella, dreading an assault, then solicited permission to write to Morillo for advice.—From the anticipated reply of the latter, the speedy surrender of the place was regarded as certain.

Sir Robert Willson had arrived at Lisbon. Letters received in London state, that he was taken on board a merchant vessel off Vigo, in consequence of the French having entered that place before he could reach it. Aware of his being in this quarter, they were anxious to secure his person, and it was with considerable difficulty that he escaped. The Lisbon papers state that his wound had not been dressed for several days, and that on the British Consul, learning the circumstance, he sent a surgeon to wait on him.

Sir John Downie and his nephew, who are confined in the dungeons of the Caracca at Cadiz, on a charge of attempting to rescue the King and royal family on their journey from Seville to Cadiz, had addressed a petition to the King, asserting innocence, and complaining in the bitterest terms of the cruelty of their treatment, and praying to be brought to trial. This petition was dated on the 28th of June, but as late as the 8th July, no notice had been taken of it.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The King of England's health was so precarious that he had held a Court at Windsor, his removal to town being considered rather dangerous.

The Duke of Wellington had sailed from Dover to inspect the fortifications in the Netherlands. It was never intended that he should go to Cadiz.

Accounts have been received at Lloyds, of the capture by the French of the British ship Spanish Patriot, a regular trader between London and Cadiz.

Accounts from the neighbourhood of Smyrna state, that great alarm prevailed there because the Greeks threatened a landing.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By arrivals at New York on Saturday evening, the editors of the Mercantile, Daily Advertiser and Gazette, have received London dates to the 27th and Paris to the 31st of August inclusive, from which we are enabled to lay the following interesting items before our readers:

The most prominent articles of intelligence are disastrous to the Spanish cause, and give us fears that resistance to the invaders is nearly at an end.

Corunna, and Algeiras, both capitulated to the French, on the 14th August.

The last advices from the Duke of Angouleme, state, that on the 18th of August he was holding a council of war under the walls of Cadiz. Previous reports stated that he arrived at St. Mary's on the 16th, and immediately sent a flag into Cadiz, with propositions for a negotiation with the Cortes—but the Cortes, it is said, declined to receive any propositions except they came through the British government.

The defection of Manso one of Mina's generals, is confirmed. He had joined the French with 42 of his troops.

The Regency at Madrid, it is said, endeavoured to procure of the Duke of Angouleme a modification of his decree against their authority to imprison the constitutionalists. But it appears the decree was put in execution, and upwards of 600 men had been released from prison at Madrid.

There are reports that the Greeks had obtained further great victories on land, that they had encountered and nearly destroyed the grand Turkish fleet, only 10 vessels escaping, and that they were about to undertake an enterprise against Smyrna.

DEATH OF THE POPE.

Pope Pius VII. died at Rome on the morning of the 20th of August.

A letter from Rome says:—"According to immemorial custom, the body of the Pope will lie in state nine days, in an illuminated chapel. The burial will take place on the 9th day, and on the 10th the sacred college will assemble in conclave. Arrangements are making for the first formal rites observed at the election of a Pope. The foreign cardinals will be admitted to the conclave on the first or second day after their arrival at Rome.—Cardinal Peca Camerlingo of the Roman Catholic religion, has taken the temporal government of the States of the Church."

A letter from Bayonne, August 19th, says a courier passed through that place on the 18th, reported to be the bearer of an order from government at Cadiz, to the Constitutional Generals, for the suspension of hostilities. Another courier passed through Bayonne, with news of the death of Mr. Belin, at Seville, the agent of the house of Rothschild.

A diary of events is published in the English papers that took place at Corunna from the 2d to the 15th of August. A heavy firing was kept up by the French on the 3d, a captain of artillery was killed in the street by a musket ball, a girl and several children were also killed in the streets. An engineer officer was shot whilst looking through a spy glass.—Bread had become dear, and no vegetables to be had. The French also destroyed the aqueducts, and cut off the supply of water for the city.

On the 5th a vessel arrived with the intelligence that Santona was in a state of starvation. All the French troops at Ferrol had left it and joined General Bourke before Corunna. On the 6th a French fleet came into the bay. The French erected batteries on the hills, and opened a heavy fire upon the city. The finest part of the city, where the merchants resided, was in part destroyed. The cries in the night of women and children were dreadful; many were killed and wounded.

On the 7th, two French frigates arrived and joined the fleet in the bay. On the 8th and 9th the firing ceased. On the 11th intelligence was received that the town of Vigo had been abandoned; the guns were spiked and the troops retired to Oriuiks, and joined General Pallarea.

The Journal des Debats states, that General Ballasteros had 7000 men at the time he capitulated, and that this army is now reduced to 4000, the remainder having returned home; that the 4000 are now in French pay, like the army of Morillo, and are ready to march against the Cortes.

On the 3d of August, Riego left Cadiz with 2000 men, with the design of gaining Malaga; but the fire of the French batteries and soon after the musketry from the French and allied army, promptly made him retreat. Riego had attempted a sortie by sea a day or two previous, but failed, and the French fleet captured several boats.

The French were making preparations to bombard Cadiz; 15 gun boats, bomb vessels &c. had descended Guadalquivir—others were to follow.

Dreadful Volcanic Eruption.

The government of Batavia has received a detailed account of the volcano Galeang, in October last. In this terrible visitation, 4011 persons perished, and 114 campings were destroyed, and 5361 injured; the number of coffee trees destroyed amount to 775,736, those injured to 2,871,742; 2,983 rice plantations were totally destroyed, and 5,361 injured.

NUREMBERG, August 20.

The private intelligence from Constantinople is in direct opposition to the infor-

mation from the capital contained in the Austrian Journals. Merchants and others write that they 'momentarily expect some catastrophe; that the Janissaries begin to get the upper hand, and appear determined to give themselves up to all kinds of excesses. The Europeans are very much alarmed, and remain shut up in their houses.—The Grand Seigneur is himself afraid, and dare not take any energetic measures.—The demands of Russia appear to be of such a character that they will not be accepted by the Divan."

AFFAIRS AT CADIZ.

PARIS, Aug. 26.

We learn that his R. H. the Duke of Angouleme arrived on the 16th at Port St. Mary, opposite Cadiz, and that the next day he reviewed the troops. Every thing was in readiness to begin the bombardment, if no arrangement could be effected.

It was rumoured at the Exchange this day, that his R. H. on his arrival before Cadiz, had written to King Ferdinand, and that most auspicious results were expected from the Answer of H. M.—

PARIS, August 27.

It is reported that his R. H. as soon as he arrived before Cadiz, sent a flag of truce to King Ferdinand, bearer of the conditions that may bring forth an arrangement between the belligerent parties. His R. H. they say, required an answer in twenty four hours.—It seems that a reply was immediately returned to the Prince that this term was too limited, and that his R. H. granted them five days. Three days having already elapsed since the departure of the flag of truce without his returning, a favourable result, was anticipated from this delay.

Letters from Port Saint Marie, of 18th, say, that the Prince Generalissimo had assembled the general officers of his army in a council of war.

It is ascertained that Algeiras, after having been bombarded, capitulated on the 14th.

PARIS, August 28.

No further news have been received this day from Cadiz. The evening ministerial paper only mentions that M. de Lahitte, aid de camp to his R. H. has been admitted into the place, and has had a long interview with M. Valdes, military governor of Cadiz. The letter, of which he was the bearer, was handed to the King. A bottle is said to have been picked up on the 5th of June, in lat. 44, 2, long 27, W. in which was a piece of paper with the following words written upon it:—

"North Polar Expedition, Jan. 7 1822.—This bottle was sent a drift in the North Polar Sea, by the officers of the North Polar Expedition, being then frozen up five degrees west of Melville Island."

The Emperor Iturbide was performing a 30 days quarantine on board the Rawlins, at Leghorn.—He was not permitted to land at the Lazaretto.

The Duke of Wellington was on a visit to the Continent.

The London papers of the 27th of August, say the harvest promises to be so abundant, that before Christmas wheat will fall 20s. per quarter, and cause great distress to the Farmers, who will not be able to pay their rents and taxes, at low prices for their produce.

A Reply to a Maryland Father.

My address to the 'Freemen of Maryland, I find, has unkenneled a pack of scoundrels, who attack me from all quarters; but fortunately for me their teeth are so worn by age, or broken by biting at the file, as to render them perfectly harmless amidst all their snarls. I deem it wholly unnecessary to notice 'A Christian,' who deals in abuse only; or Aristides, who, although a finished poet, appears not to know the difference between an 'oath' and a delaration. The good sense of the people will consign these productions to their merited places. I will make a few remarks, and only a few, on the piece which appeared in the Patriot of the 15th instant signed 'A Maryland Father.' If I were to give way to conjecture on this subject, I should be strongly impressed with the belief that the author was the father of the infidel law in question, or some near relation to this decrepid and hateful bantling. Charity would inspire this hope. We all know the blindness of a father to the defects of a 'darling child.' The writer after an expression of surprise and regret, attempts to prove by an insertion of the copy of the bill, that I have essayed to mislead the public by saying that the bill was so ingeniously worded as to keep out of view its offensive features. If we take a view of the title and preamble of the bill, we shall find the assertion to be sustained. The title pretends to place all the citizens of Maryland on the same footing with the citizens of the United States. The bill does not do this, for if this bill should be confirmed, a large and valuable class of our citizens, the ministers, who can hold any office under the United States constitution, will still be precluded from our legislature, &c. Is not here a plain and manifest deception? Besides, it placed all the citizens of Maryland on the same ground as the citizens of the United States free negroes would be eligible to office. This the bill does not provide for, therefore it carries falsehood on its very face. One of the reasons given in the preamble for passing the law is, that certain citizens of the state are deprived of their civil rights on account of their religious principles, the enacting clause then goes on to abolish the test without mentioning the preachers; or taking off the restriction against them. This bill, I repeat, is calculated to palm a deception upon the unwary by inducing a belief that, if the bill should pass, ample justice would be administered to all the citizens of the state, which is not the fact.

Passing by a number of observations in regard to the United States Constitution, and the Constitution of other states, (which go to prove nothing; or if they prove any thing in favor of the law in question, prove also the expediency of admitting the free negroes into the enjoyment of all our rights and privileges) I will remark in answer to the question 'Does he believe that the religious test required by our Constitution is necessary to support the Christian religion?' that I do not believe that Christianity stands in need of the acts of any human legislature to support it; but I do verily believe that human government, in order to be good and permanent, must have the sanction of the principles of Christianity, or at least the persons who conduct the government, must be influenced by a belief in future rewards and punishments. Otherwise perjury, robbery, murder, and every other species of crime may be perpetrated, and go unpunished. What would be the avail of an oath, if the person taking it did not believe he would have to give an account in a future day for its violation?

He asks, 'has the test any good effect?' I answer it has; for although the infidel, who may make the declaration, may make a false declaration, still having made it, he will feel himself bound by his regard to be esteemed consistent, to keep his mouth shut from uttering any sentiment unfriendly to Christianity, and thereby his influence of office will be thrown into the scale of Christianity; and instead of his office being the means of corrupting others, it will strengthen the arm of justice in the same proportion as it causes a respect for the obligations of an oath. Intending to be as concise as possible in my notice of the piece which I am reviewing, I hasten on to his remarks relative to Col. Chamber's amendment. He says that Colonel Chambers would not have voted for the bill if his amendment had been adopted. This does not at all interfere with the argument, as it makes no difference how Col. Chambers would have voted. They say they wanted a Jew Bill, and Col. C. gave them an opportunity of making it such, which they refused to do. He would have preferred probably that the test should have remained untouched, but if it must be abolished, he would get the best test he could, believing that some test was necessary. The "Father" attempts to persuade the people that I am grossly ignorant, and intended to deceive them; when I stated that some of our citizens were sworn on the Bible. I did never intend to say that Mahomedans, Pagans, &c. were to be sworn on our Bible. There are, I presume, none such in Maryland.—If there where I agree that they would be sworn according to their belief. Quakers I agree also are affirmed and not sworn—others swear with an uplifted hand, &c. But the bill which he advocates goes further than this: it admits into office men who will not be allowed to swear at all in a Court of Justice—men deemed by law worse than Jews, Mahomedans, Turks or Pagans, totally unworthy of credit. All the advocates of the bill are silent upon the subject of the proscription of the ministers. Why not come out and tell the people the reason that induces them to contend so earnestly for the toleration to be extended to the Jew and the infidel, while they feel no commiseration for the friends of Christianity.

They are afraid probably that it will come out that some of the advocates of this very bill refused Mr. Allen leave to bring in a bill at December session 1820 or 1821, to take off the restriction from ministers of the Gospel. They have thought nothing of spending thousands of dollars in the discussion of the Jew Bill, while they have denied the leave (which is rarely ever done) to bring in a bill in favor of the preachers of the Christian religion. If this does not look like a preference given to infidelity over christianity, what would look like it. I am asked to produce an instance of any injury having resulted from the abolition of the test in other states? It is impossible for me to tell the injury which has resulted or may result from it. The work of corruption probably is going on. I will ask the Maryland Father what evil has resulted in Massachusetts, New York, and other states from the free negroes having been allowed to vote or to hold offices under the United States Constitution. He can prove none: therefore if his position, that no known evil has resulted from the abolition of the test, goes to prove that it ought to be abolished in Maryland, it is equally fair to say we ought to admit the free negroes to vote or represent us.—Who is prepared for this state of things? I need not repeat that ministers are not proscribed by the United States Constitution, why then refuse the leave to bring a bill for their relief. Be assured that there is 'something rotten in the state of Denmark.' I am accused of being the advocate of religious tyranny; here I am slandered, for I detest every thing like 'Church establishments' or 'established religions'; but I equally despise the perfidious wretch, who disregards the principles of the Christian religion and openly reviles it. Such a man is the enemy to God and man. He endeavors to strip the Creator of his attributes, and would poison the only stream of consolation to the afflicted and agonized bosom of poor fallen man. Who would say that such a man ought to be elevated to office? I now take my leave of this controversy, fully assured that the public mind is decidedly hostile to the confirmation of the bill. In return I would ask for an instance in which the test has been oppressive.

A NATIVE OF MARYLAND.

Sept. 20th, 1823.

A rumour prevails in Germany that the Archduchess Maria Louisa is about to contract a second marriage.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4.

CANDIDATES

To the next Legislature of Maryland.
Talbot County—Stephen Darden, Spry Denny, James C. Wheeler, Theodore R. Lockerman, Edward Lloyd, Jr. Nicholas Martin, Richard Spencer.

The following is an amusing extract from the "Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy" consisting of Mr. Kerwin's plan of Prognostics in regard to the weather deduced from observations of a series of 112 successive years, for which we are indebted to a late N. Y. Evening Post—although the old adage is, "that nothing is more uncertain than the winds and the weather," yet long experience has taught us that there is an analogy of weather as well as of other things, and if the following selection is of no other use to our agricultural friends and patrons, it is hoped that it will at least interest and amuse them.

Prognostication of the weather.—Mr. Kerwin has laid down the following plan, from observations made in England, during a period of 112 years; namely, 1677 to 1798, vide, "Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy," vol. v. 1. When no storm has either preceded or followed the vernal equinox, the succeeding summer is in general dry, or at least, five days out of six. 2. If a storm happen from an easterly point, on the 19th, 20th, or 21st of May, the ensuing summer will four times in five also be dry. The same event generally takes place if a storm arise on the 25th, 26th, or 27th days of March in any point of the compass. 3. Should there be a storm either at south west, or at west south west, on the 19th, 20th, or the 19th, 20th, 21st, or 22d March, the following summer is wet five times out of six.—In England, if the winters and springs be dry, they are mostly cold; but if moist, they are generally warm; on the contrary, dry summers and autumns, are usually hot; as moist summers are cold. Thus, if the humidity or dryness of a particularly dry season be determined, a tolerable correct idea may be formed respecting its temperature. To these indications may be added the following maxims, which being the result of observation made by accurate inquirers may so far be depended upon as they will afford a criterion of the mildness or severity, or of the dryness or moisture of future seasons. 1. A moist autumn, succeeded by a mild winter, is generally followed by a dry and cold spring; in consequence of which vegetation is generally retarded. 2. Should the summer be uncommonly wet, the succeeding winter will be severe; because the heat or warmth of the earth will be carried off with such unusual evaporation. Farther, wet summers are mostly attended with an increased quantity of fruit on the white thorn and dog rose; nay, the uncommon fruitfulness of shrubs is considered as the presage of an intensely cold winter. 3. A severe winter is always indicated by the appearance of cranes and other birds of passage, at an early period in autumn—because they never migrate southwards till the cold season has commenced in the northern regions. 4. If frequent showers fall in the month of September it seldom rains in May, and the reverse. 5. On the other hand, when the wind often blows from the south west, during either summer or autumn, when the air is unusually cold for the season, both to our sensation and by thermometer; at the same time the mercury being low in the barometer; under these conditions a profuse fall of rain may be expected. 6. Great storms, rains or other violent commotions of the clouds produce a kind of crisis in the atmosphere; so that they are attended with a regular succession of either fine or bad weather for some months. Lastly, an unproductive year mostly succeeds a rainy winter; as a rough and cold autumn prognosticates a severe winter.

The Rev. Gabriel Richards of Detroit, a Roman Catholic Priest, has been elected a delegate to Congress for the territory of Michigan.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council of Maryland on the sixteenth instant.

BALTIMORE, Sept 26.

In compliance with an invitation from the President of the Board, the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society had their first meeting on Wednesday last, at Hampton. It was gratifying to see the punctuality with which they attended at an early hour, and the cheerfulness and zeal with which they proceeded to make the necessary arrangements for the next Agricultural Fair and Exhibition, by the appointment of committees to award premiums—the designation of marshes, &c. After dinner, the Trustees, with other invited guests, were very agreeably entertained with a view of Gen. Ridgely's fine stock of horses, cattle, sheep & hogs, and at the close of the afternoon, separated, with the understanding, that the next meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 15th day of Oct. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Col. Nicholas M. Bosley's residence, on the York turnpike. The proceedings of the day will be published in detail.—*American Farmer.*

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. FEMALE EDUCATION.

The education of the female sex is generally acknowledged to be an object of the highest importance; yet, that it is very much neglected in our part of the country cannot be denied. We send our daughters to school indeed—but it is to acquire a mere smatter of the solid and useful branches of learning, and with this we are too apt to be satisfied. We are greatly in want of seminaries at which young ladies may learn not only to show off a little of the outside glitter of knowledge; but where they may acquire thoroughly such a fund of information, as would be likely to render them useful and sensible women. Any school that bids fair to answer so valuable a purpose, ought to meet with the warmest encouragement.

On the first of September instant, I attended a Public Examination of a female seminary, opened not long since by Mrs. Leah Wilson, on Monie River, near Princess Anne, in this county. I do but speak the sentiment of all who were present, when I say that I was highly gratified on witnessing the rapid—the astonishing improvement of the scholars, and the peculiar talent of Mrs. Wilson for the business she has undertaken. The Misses were, most of them very young, but their acquirements in their several studies, particularly in Grammar and Geography, would have done honour to much older scholars, and gave ample evidence that they had been diligently and ably instructed. The examination was conducted on the most fair and liberal principles—what the pupils really knew was honestly and satisfactorily exhibited to the spectators. It is well known to those who have the honour of her acquaintance, that Mrs. Wilson is a lady deeply skilled in the knowledge she professes to communicate, and from what I have heard, and from what has, from time to time, fallen under my own personal observation, I cannot hesitate to say, that her pains are unremitting, and that she is desirous, by an indefatigable attention not only to the literary acquirements, but to the morals, health and comfort of her pupils, to deserve the patronage she solicits. Her residence is delightful and salubrious. Her terms for boarders are \$120 per annum, including tuition, the pupil furnishing bed and bedding. Every possible care and attention are extended to her boarders by Mrs. W. and her daughters who assist in her seminary. I cannot help congratulating my fellow citizens of Somerset, on their having among them an institution, at which they may have their daughters educated as well as in any part of the country; and it is confidently to be hoped they will not suffer it to dwindle for want of encouragement.

A VISITOR.

Somerset, September 23, 1823.

The Holy Alliance in Ireland.

"The Duke of Liepster, Grand Master of Freemasons in Ireland, has issued a notice directing all Lodges of Freemasons in Ireland not to meet again after the 1st of August, until called together by him, which will not be the case until the Legislature may deem it expedient to repeal or modify the recent act against Secret Societies."

On passing the late law against secret societies in Ireland, Ministers opposed a motion which went to exempt Freemasons from its operations.—The consequence is, that the craft under a free Constitution, experience blessings similar to those enjoyed by their brethren in the States of the Holy Alliance.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.

PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

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

MARRIED

In this county on Tuesday 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. James P. Anderson, to Miss Susan Ann Hopkins, all of this county.

— In this county on Thursday the 25th ult. by the same, Mr. William Bullen, to Miss Eliza Ann Meare, all of this county.

DIED

On the 25th ult. in the city of Washington, after a few days illness, the Rev. Lewis R. FERRIER, presiding elder in the M. Methodist Church, and lately a stationed minister in that city.—A zealous and faithful labourer in the best of all causes.

FARMER'S BANK OF MARYLAND.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1823

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after Monday the 6th day of October next.

By order,
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

Oct 4—

To the Farmers

Of Queen Ann's and the adjoining Counties.

The Subscriber will furnish the Farmers of Queen Ann's and the adjoining counties with Axes of a superior quality made by Mr. Henderson, (who has been justly celebrated for his skill in the manufacture of edged tools) on the most reasonable terms.—Persons wishing to purchase Axes, can have any quantity by addressing a line to the Subscriber near Wye Mill—Gentlemen of Talbot county will be immediately supplied by leaving their orders at the office of the Easton Gazette.

THOMAS HEMSLEY.

Queen Ann's county, near Wye Mill, Maryland, October 4 3w

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE.

To be sold on Monday the 1st of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, several fine Tracts of LAND, (part of the estate of Edward Tilghman, Esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased) containing about

1900 ACRES

of arable and woodland, which will be divided into farms of convenient size, and into lots of woodland. These lands are about four miles below Centreville, on the post road to Easton, and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it.—Possession will be delivered on the 1st day of January next, with a crop of wheat growing. A liberal credit will be given; the terms to be made known at the time of sale.

Wm. TILGHMAN, Trustee.

Philadelphia, Oct 4—9w

New Saddlery.

John G. Stevens

Inform his customers & the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening, at his stand nearly opposite the Court House,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERY,

Of the latest fashions, selected with care and attention, which renders his stock on hand very complete. He has also an excellent assortment of materials, which he will manufacture in the best manner, and dispose of on the lowest terms for cash. Harness of every description made at the shortest notice.

N. B. He has also just received an assortment of Chaise, Gig and Switch Whips.

Oct 4 3w

\$50 REWARD.

Ran away from the Subscriber on Friday the 22d August 1823, negro boy Jack, about 17 or 18 years of age, very black, active and smart, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; this fellow has been lurking about Oxford and Bayley's Neck, and other parts of the county. Whoever takes up and puts said boy in Easton jail or brings him home to the subscriber shall receive the reward of \$50, if taken in the county, 30 if out of the county and 50 if out of the state, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

TURBUTT CALLAHAN.

October 4—

NEGRO BOY FOR SALE.

A fine healthy negro Boy about twelve years of age, for sale for life—he will not be sold out of the state—For terms apply to the editor or to

THOMAS HEMSLEY.

Queen Ann's county, near Wye Mill, Maryland, October 4 3w

LANDS IN CAROLINE COUNTY FOR SALE.

To be sold pursuant to the last will and testament of Mrs. Mary Phipps, deceased, the Farm or Plantation lately belonging to her, situate and lying in the upper part of Caroline county, on the road leading from Greensboro, rough to the Nine Bridges, and consisting of a part of a tract of land called 'Hunter's Forest,' of part of another tract called 'Mount Pleasant,' and of another tract called 'Harrington's Neglect,' and containing about two hundred acres of land.—Persons disposed to purchase will examine the premises; and for the terms of sale, which will be reasonable, they will apply to the subscriber in Easton; who, on the ratification of the contract, will convey an undisputed title.

CHRISTINA SETH, Trustee.

Easton, Oct 4

Coroner's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, against James Wrightson at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton will be sold on Saturday 25th inst. at St. Michaels, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M. the following property, to wit: the fourth part of 4 undivided lots with the improvements thereon, ONE DWELLING HOUSE, and Kitchen, one Smoke House and one carriage House—all subject to the Widow's dower being in St. Michaels on the north side of Thompson's alley—the property of the said James Wrightson. Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

JAMES HARRISON, Coroner.

October 4 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni fieri facias issued from Talbot county Court and the Court of Appeals to me directed against Thomas Martin at the suits of John Stevens, Jr. Groome & Lambdin, Joseph Brown, 4th and James Chaplin, Jr. will be sold at public sale at the court house door in Easton, on Tuesday the 28th instant, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, interest and claim of him the said Martin, of, in and to the Farm or Plantation, on which he resides, called 'St. Michaels,' 5 head of horses, 20 head of sheep, 1 yoke of oxen and cart and 1 Jackass; seized & will be sold to satisfy the above executions

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 4 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against Mrs. Pamela Frances McGinney (now Pamela F. Bromwell, wife of Charles M. Bromwell) at the suit of Levin McGinney, will be sold on Tuesday the 28th instant, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of the same day, the following property to wit: a Lot of Land containing 14 1/2 acres more or less called 'Oldham's Discovery,' situated in Oxford Neck. Pamela F. Bromwell's dower in the Farm of her deceased husband, Daniel McGinney, situated in Oxford Neck, called 'Piny Point's Advantage.' One negro boy Horace about 18 years old to serve until he is 35 years of age, one negro girl Susan 11 years old to serve until 25 years of age, two sorrel horses, one grey horse, and one old carriage and harness—the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Charles M. Bromwell and wife. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 4 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, against John Helsby, at the suit of Joseph Martin, will be sold on Saturday 1st November next, at the Trappe, between 3 and 5 P. M. the following property, to wit: said Helsby's House and Lot in the Trappe, containing one acre more or less, 3 head of Cattle, 3 Beds and Furniture, one Walnut Desk, two Walnut Tables and 4 Hogs.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 4 ts

To be Leased,

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

Union Tavern,

in Easton, at present occupied by

Mr. JAMES C. WHEELER.

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

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Sept 27, 1823—ts

Notice.

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

G. Turbutt and Mary Turbutt.

September 27—ts

MARYLAND.

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

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

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

THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

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

JOHN DENNY, Adm'r.

of James Richardson, dec'd.

Sept 27—3w

MARYLAND.

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

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

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

THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

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

JOHN DENNY, Adm'r.

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

Sept 27—3w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court, OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1823.

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1823.

J. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of October, Anno Domini, 1823.

JABEZ CALDWELL, Adm'r.

of James Hardcastle, dec'd.

Oct 4 3w

To the Voters

OF TALBOT COUNTY.

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

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

SPRY DENNY.

Talbot county, Sept. 13—

To the Voters

OF TALBOT COUNTY.

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

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

JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, Sept. 13

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY

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

Your obedient servant,

SAM'L. ROBERTS.

Sept. 27—ts

To the Voters

OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

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

Your Humble and Obedient Servant,

WILLIAM HUTSON.

August 9th, 1823

To the Voters

OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

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

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

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

Your Obedient Servant,

STEPHEN DARDEN.

Talbot county, Sept. 6, 1823.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON

REASONABLE TERMS.

POETRY.

PERCIVAL'S POEMS.

This elegant specimen of American poetry, which has long since been announced as in a course of publication, is soon expected to issue from the press. The first poem in the collection, says the editor of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, is an original Tale, entitled *The Wreck*, which extends to about 1000 lines. The plot of the tale before us is very simple, and has no great pretensions to originality. Indeed in contrast to 'Prometheus,' our author's earlier poem, simplicity of plot and artlessness of manner, seem to be its characteristics. Two lovers are divided by their parents on account of their unequal condition in life; whereupon the youth leaves his home secretly, and after a long absence returns to be wrecked in sight of port; and the maiden finding his body, dies of a broken heart. In this slender plot, like which there are many others which haunt our remembrance, there is nothing very striking; but the manner of conducting it, is made the vehicle of many fine descriptions, and tender and exalted sentiments in poetry, which bear the stamp of a highly gifted and feeling mind. Take the following as a specimen of the authors power of description. It is a common object, yet genius has here gifted it with hues of such vivid reality, that it comes to our mind with all the zest of novelty. It is the rising of a breeze on the departure of the ship, which bears away the lover. (Page 18 and 19.)

Taxi look'd upon the waters, and below
Another sky swelled out, thick set with stars.
And chequered with light clouds, which from
the North
Came flitting o'er the dim seen hills, and
shot
Like birds across the bay. A distant shade
Dimmed the clear sheet; it darkened and it
drew

Nearer. The waveless sea was seen to rise
In feathery curls, and soon it met the ship,
And a breeze struck her. Quick the floating
sails
Rose up and drooped again. The wind came on
Fresher; the curls were waves; the sails were
filled

Tensely, the vessel righted to her course,
And ploughed the waters; round her prow the
foam
Tossed, and went back along her polished
sides,
And floated off, bounding the rushing wake,
That seem'd to pour in torrents from her
stern,

The wind still freshened and the sails were
stretched,
Till the yards cracked. She bent before its
force,
And dipped her lee side low beneath the
waves.

Straight out she went to sea, as when a hawk
Darts on a dove, and with a motionless wing
Cuts the light yielding air. The mountains
dipped
Their dark walls to the waters, and the hills
Scarce reared their green tops o'er them. One
white point,

On which a light house blazed, alone stood out
In the broad sea.

All were glad,
And laughed and shouted as she darted on,
And plunged amid the foam, and toss'd it high
Over the deck, as when a strong curbed steed
Flings the froth from him in his eager race.
All had been dimly starlit, but the moon
Late rising, silver'd o'er the tossing sea,
And lighted up its foam wreaths, and just
threw
One piercing glance upon the distant shores.
They met his eye, the sinking rocks were
bright,
And a clear line of silver marked the hills,
Where he had said farewell. A sudden tear
Gushed, and his heart was melted.

Again this tender and faithful description of
young love:—

To that point
Where the flag waved, she often bent her
steps,
And gazed upon the ocean earnestly,
Watching each dim speck on the farthest
verge
Of sight, and deeming every cloud a sail,
And every wreath of foam her lover's sign.
Two years had gone away, and she had thus
Sought the high cliff at morning, noon, and
night,
And gazed in eager longing till her eye
Was fixed and glazed. Her cheek grew thin
and pale;
Her form was wasted; and all knew that sor-
row
Freyed on the blossom of her health, and eat
Her life away

Youth is the time of love;
All other loves are lifeless, and but flowers
Wreathed round decay, and with a livid hue
Blowing upon a grave. The first fresh love
Dies never wholly; it lives on through pain
And disappointment: often when the heart
Is crushed and all its sympathies pressed out,
This lingers, and awakens, and shines bright,
Even on the borders of a wretched grave.

Notice.

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

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

HENRIETTA M. TILGHMAN, Ex'rx.

August 23—

PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON
REASONABLE TERMS.

For Sale,

On advantageous terms, the best Farm in
the North East section of Talbot county.
For further information enquire of the Print-
er.
August 23—tf

Private Tuition.

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

JOHN TILGHMAN.

Melfield, Queen Ann's County, }
Sept. 13, 1823—4w

Sherwood Forest FOR SALE.

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

THOMAS SHERWOOD.

September 6

For Rent,

Lord's Gift Farm, the residence of the late
William Coursey, Esq. Apply to
JOS. T. MITCHELL,
near Rock Hall, Kent county.
September 20, 1823—4w

Education.

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

English Grammar.

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

CASH,

And a liberal price will be given for
THIRTY YOUNG NEGROES,
of both sexes, by applying at the Bar of the
Union Tavern, Easton.
September 20—3w

To be Leased,

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

TAVERN IN CAMBRIDGE.

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

JOS. E. MUSE.

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

\$50 REWARD.

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

Henry Murphy,

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

JOHN CAMPEL.

August 30, 1823—

WANTED,

At my Mill in Queen Ann's county.

A Blacksmith,

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

EDWARD HARRIS.

August 30, 1823—

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS.

Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from New York and Phila-
delphia a large and extensive
ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

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

Also, just received a cask of superior Port
Wine.
N. B. Feathers and Country Linsey will be
received in exchange.
Sept 20—3w

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE

Canal Company.

Old Stock.

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

H. D. GILPIN, Secretary.

Canal office, Philadelphia, Aug. 7
23, 1823—Sept. 20—12w }

For Sale.

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

September 20, 1823

A Good Country Stand

FOR A GOOD SHOE-MAKER.

To be Rented for next year the
HOUSE AND LOT,
near the Hay Lands Gate, 3 miles
from Easton, where Mr. John Sneed
now lives.—For terms apply to
ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH;
May 2—tf

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

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

This article is prepared from, and possesses
all the properties of Peruvian Bark, in so con-
centrated a form that a few grains is equal to
an ounce of that valuable, and to most sto-
machs, nauseous medicine. The extensive
use that this preparation has got into in Phila-
delphia and its neighbourhood, proves its ef-
ficacy in all cases where the administration of
Bark is proper.

Of whom also may be had,
SUPERIOR LINA, OR CROWN BARK,
BEST QUALITY PALE PERUVIAN DO.
Do YELLOV do.

With a general assortment of genuine Drugs
and Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Painters' Colours
and Brushes, Window Glass and Putty, Lin-
seed, Spermaceti and Common Lamp Oil, &c.
&c.—All which will be sold on reasonable
terms, and put up in the neatest and most
careful manner—at

WM. W. MOORE'S

Drug and Medicinal Store.

9th mo. 20 1823

TO RENT,

That large and Commodious

Establishment,

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

PERE WILLMER.

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

Notice.

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

Centreville, June 14—

For Rent,

THE NEXT YEAR,

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

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

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, August 2, 1823.

Sheriff's Sale.

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

September 20—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

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

HOUSE and LOT

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

September 13—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept 13—w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept 13—w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept 13—w



ANNAPOLIS

Jockey Club Races.

Will be run for over the Annapolis Race
Course, on WEDNESDAY the 5th day of No-
vember next, a Jockey Club Purse of not less
than \$250, heats four miles each, carrying
weights agreeably to the rules of the club.—
On THURSDAY the 6th, a Colts' purse will
be run for of not less than \$150, two miles
each.—And on FRIDAY the 7th, the City
purse will be run for, three miles each, free
for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning
horse on the first day excepted.

ISAAC HOLLAND, Treasurer.

Subscribers to the Jockey Club are re-
quested to call and pay their subscriptions.
The members will meet at Williamson's
tavern the evening previous to the race.

September 20—7w

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

Paper Hangings.

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

Tanners Attend.

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

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

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

Sept 27—tf

An Ox,

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

CHA'S. GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.

Sept 27—3w



THE STEAMBOAT MARYLAND

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

The MARYLAND will commence her route
from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chester-
town, on Monday the 10th day of March, leav-
ing Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every
Monday, and Chertestown every Tuesday at
the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore,
during the season—Horses and Carriages will
be taken on board from either of the above
places. All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
All persons expecting small packages, or
other freight, will send for them when the
Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 1, 1823—tf

Additional Notice.

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

C. VICKARS, Captain.

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

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

AGUST TERN, A. D. 1823.
On application of George Parrott, adminis-
trator of William Parrott, late of Talbot coun-
ty, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the
notice required by law for creditors to exhib-
it their claims against the said deceased's es-
tate, and that he cause the same to be pub-
lished once in each week for the space of
three successive weeks, in one of the newspa-
pers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly
copied from the minutes of pro-
ceedings of Talbot county Or-
phan's Court, I have hereunto set
my hand and the seal of my office
affixed, this 18th day of Septem-
ber, in the year of our Lord, 1823.

J. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11, 1823.

NO. 43.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
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num payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square in-
serted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the American Farmer.

Maryland Cattle Show and Fair, No. 4.

The Board of Trustees elected under the new organization of the Maryland Agricultural Society, held their first meeting at Hampton, on Wednesday the 24th September, in pursuance of an invitation from General Ridgely, the President of the Board: and then and there proceeded to make arrangements for the next Cattle Show and Fair, to be held at the Maryland tavern, on Wednesday the 5th of November next.

Extract from the Minutes.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED TO AWARD THE
PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.

On Horses.—Henry Thompson, Christopher Carnan, Nicholas Goldsborough, Frisby Tighman, William Riggan.

On Mules and Asses.—Col. Thomas Emory, E. B. Duval, C. S. Ridgely, Dr. G. W. Thomas, General S. Ringgold.

Hogs.—Com. Isaac Chaucey, Samuel Owings, Robert Wright, Nicholas Martin, John Yellot, Jr. Grafton Duval.

Sheep.—Virgil Maxcy, James Gittings, R. W. Bowie, W. R. Stuart, J. Sykes.

Cattle.—R. H. Goldsborough, N. M. Bosley, William Potter, P. Wethered, David Williamson, Jr.

Butter.—Gen. T. M. Forman, R. Gil-
mor, G. M. Rubin, Joseph Gales, Jr. P. E. Thomas, Jonathan Meredith.

Agricultural Machinery.—Gen. John Mason, Dr. S. McCulloh, Fench Tilghman, G. E. Mitchell, Roger Brook.

Ploughing.—H. V. Somerville, J. W. McCulloh, John Marsh, J. L. Webster, T. Tongue, B. F. Mackall.

Household Manufactures.—Thomas El-
licott, Thomas Culbreth, T. H. Wilkinson, Edward Lloyd, Charles Goldsborough.

Crops.—Nicholas Hammond, B. W. Hall, Joseph Blake, Robert Sinclair, Daniel Martin, Samuel Hardin.

Fermented Liquors.—John McLean, Stevenson Archer, William Gibson, Joseph Kent, Ely Balderston, Daniel Murray.

Committee of Admission.—James Cox, W. F. Redding, Philip Tyson, Elisha Tyson, Jr. Evan Poulney, John Wm. Thompson, James Piper, W. E. Cole, John Schwartz, John Hewes.

Marshalls.—Dr. A. Thomas, George Howard, Lloyd N. Rogers, S. Smith, Jr. R. Riddell, A. Sterling, W. F. Johnson, Theodore Anderson, Benjamin I. Cohen, John Beckett, D. R. Guest, Henry Carroll.

James Carroll, Jr. J. W. McCulloh and J. S. Skinner, were appointed a committee to prepare and publish rules and regulations for the government of the exhibition, and R. Gilmor, James Cox and H. V. Somerville, Esqrs. were appointed a committee to prepare and cause to be engraved the design and form of a certificate, to be issued with each premium, under the seal of the Society, and the signature of the President.

The Secretary was instructed in behalf of the Trustees, to request General R. G. Harper, to deliver an address on the affairs of the Society, and the subject of Agriculture, [to which Gen. H. has politely assented.]

The Trustees then adjourned to hold their next meeting, at the residence of Colonel Nicholas M. Bosley, on the York Turnpike road, on Wednesday the 15th of October.

JAMES HOWARD, Secretary.

It will be recollected that in June last, the constitution of the Society was remodelled, and in lieu of a committee of Arrangement, a PERMANENT BOARD OF TWELVE TRUSTEES, was provided for each Shore. This was done in imitation of a similar feature in the constitution of that eminent and excellent institution, the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts.

These twelve trustees have been duly elected for the Western Shore, with the understanding that, as in Massachusetts, they are to meet at each others houses, in rotation, at an early hour, on a given day in each month. When convened, the affairs of the Society are to be in the first instance, the exclusive subject of attention and business. That being finished, the conversation naturally turns on the prospects and interests, the practice and the science of Agriculture generally. It is understood that the entertainment on these occasions is to be plain and substantial, without ostentation or extravagance; and that every one is at liberty and expected to bring with him for exhibition, specimens of any thing very remarkable, such as beautiful samples of any

kind of grain, or grass, tobacco, or extraordinary melons, fruits, &c.

Before rising from the table, the host is expected to designate the gentleman at whose house the trustees will dine, on that day four weeks.

It will be readily seen how well this system of monthly meetings in the country, is calculated to keep alive the zeal for agricultural improvement. The intervals are so short that it has not time to languish, and we venture to say that were the same system adopted wherever agricultural societies are established, we should see them go on as that in Massachusetts has done; increasing from year to year, in public spirit and usefulness—constantly augmenting its resources, multiplying the objects of its patronage and extending the sphere of its influence.

We regret exceedingly to hear that no steps have been taken by our friends on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, towards another exhibition at Easton. How different this result, from what was indicated by their first attempt last fall! We venture to assert that no association to promote improvements in husbandry, ever commenced more happily than they did.—For the first essay, it was whether in the annals and household manufactures exhibited, in the solid character and gentlemanly deportment of the farmers attending, or in the whole style and conduct of the exhibition, to say the least, certainly not inferior to any ever held in the United States. We cannot, we will not believe, that where means are so abundant, intelligence so ample, and advantages so obvious, they will allow an association to be dissolved, whose services are so well calculated to ensure to a profession, by which their sons are destined to live, that degree of pleasure and respectability, which it was not always enjoyed, but to which it is so justly entitled.

Editor Am. Far.

The Editors of all the papers in the State of Maryland and District of Columbia, are respectfully requested to copy the foregoing proceedings and remarks.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

The Cultivation of Rice and the Reclamation of Marsh Lands in Maryland.

Cambridge, (Md.) Sept. 23, 1823.

DEAR SIR,

I received your favour, enclosing some rice from Governor Clinton, and have committed it to the care and culture of the gentlemen from the Carolinas, who have been reclaiming marshes on the Nanticoke, chiefly, though not wholly, with a view to the culture of that article; and in return I send you a specimen of the kind which they have grown, and are now growing, on the reclaimed grounds, though yet on a very small scale, and designed for experiment alone: this seed they brought from South Carolina; it is, in appearance, far superior to Governor Clinton's, and twice the size, but may not be as well adapted to the climate of Maryland, as that which may have been acclimated, by its Northern growth, of which, from the strong evidence, exhibited by those gentlemen of intelligence and enterprise, we shall be faithfully informed, in the course of another season.

You desire to know the particulars of this undertaking to reclaim marsh, and grow rice in Dorchester, and the probability of success:—On this subject I have often conversed with the gentlemen, and have recently received a communication from one of them; they are quite sanguine in the success of their undertaking; but having made but little progress, their impressions are derived, chiefly from a comparison of the grounds, they are attempting, with those on which similar attempts have been, under their own management, crowned with success: this remark, necessarily, has only a geological reference; in this respect, they inform me, they have a decided advantage over the Carolinas; their Dorchester soil is a black rich loam several feet in depth; in fact, it is a congeries of the carbonaceous remains of animal and vegetable decomposition, mixed with the products of the more recent stages of the process, and a good proportion of sand and clay, to place it in the first order of soils, when dried.

As to the drying and draining of this soil, no doubt can remain; the tides ebb and flow from three and a half to four feet, (ordinary tides,) and as they can drain to low water mark, they can, necessarily, keep the lands dry, at least two and a half feet deep; and, consequently, can grow any article which the climate will admit of: indeed they say, 'they are most advantageously situated, as to water, and all other requisites to make them safe and sure, and not as liable to the influence of equinoctial gales, and sudden inundations from the overflowing of the tides, as those of the Carolinas.'

In regard to the only remaining question of climate in the state of Maryland, to grow rice, very little, if any, doubt can remain; both reason and facts concur to settle the point; we have more than five months of a fine vegetative season, and a majority of the time warm; and to grow rice, requires only five months, 'fully to mature the grain.' Moreover, we have instances of successful experiment; I am, informed by Robert Dennis, Esq. of

Vienna, a gentleman of the most unquestionable veracity, that his father owned an African, who used to raise as much rice, annually, as served the family, in Worcester county: an old negro in my family who formerly belonged to John Leeds, Esq., a most respectable and intelligent farmer of Talbot, says that her master frequently raised rice: the Domestic Encyclopedia records that Mr. Bordley raised rice, many years since, near Annapolis; and also in Talbot county? Finally, the gentlemen from Carolina, have, though on a small scale, tested the fact, 'perfectly to their satisfaction,' and express themselves as 'certain of success.'

But even admitting the failure of rice to grow with sufficient certainty and abundance, to authorize its culture; what an infinite boon of providence have we, for ages spurned and neglected, in those rich fountains of wealth; the whole range of vegetable nature, for luxury and profit, which our climate will afford, may be most brilliantly substituted on these marshes, for worthless reeds and bushes; so fully convinced have I been of this, that I have reclaimed sixty acres of a deep morass on the Fransquakin, which has now become sufficiently dry and firm to be ploughed, and will yield me, no doubt, in corn, wheat and grass, a handsome return for the trouble and expense incurred, to reclaim it.

In addition to the small quantity of rice, which the gentlemen from Carolina are growing, for further experiment, and which they inform me is very flourishing, they have raised on their reclaimed grounds, the present year, a small crop of oats, which yielded largely; and they have a small crop of cotton growing prettily, and bearing well, also 'some corn which looks well,' and 'pumpkins which are fine.'

In respect to the price of those lands and cost of reclaiming, the gentlemen cannot, yet, render an accurate account; the maximum price paid by the acre, was fifty cents; some were bought in large unknown quantities, for much less; and the State granted them permission to take up, free of composition money, three thousand acres, which cost them, only the expenses of location.

The cost of reclaiming, may be estimated (they say) by the following data: set six hundred cubic feet of earth can be thrown out, by one laborer, with ease, in one day; and if the margin of the bank be no more than ten feet from the ditch, he will at once, make the bank, but, if the bank be made further from the ditch, the laborer is under the necessity of removing the mud, which will consume as much more time, as the first operation, and consequently cost double the price: their ditches on the river side of the marsh are fifteen feet from the river; and their banks ten feet from the ditch: these river banks are eight feet base, and six feet high; those on the high land side of the marsh and the interior banks; which subdivide their ground into twenty acre lots, are smaller.

With a confidence that you will excuse a hasty and imperfect compliance with your request,

I am,
Your's respectfully,
JOSEPH E. MUSE.

ELECTION OF A POPE.

We translate from the Constitutionnel of the 30th August the following historical details as to the election of Popes, which, in actual circumstances, seem to us of interest.—N. Y. Amer.

The election of a Pope is an important affair in Christendom. The manner of giving a head to the church has, like all other earthly things, undergone changes. The first four Popes designated their own successors; after that, the clergy of Rome rendered themselves masters of the election. The Emperors of the West, the Greek Kings, the successors of Charlemagne, afterwards obtained a share in the election; but the Romans, gradually shaking off dependence on the Emperors, no longer invited the foreign ambassadors to a election of the Popes.

The clergy of Rome began insensibly to deprive the people of the share which they had till then in the election, and excluded them, entirely towards the middle of the 12th century; finally, thirty six years after, the Cardinals began to arrogate to themselves the right of electing.

As soon as the holy father expires, the Cardinal Camerlingo, in a violet dress, goes to his door, knocks at it three times, with a golden hammer, and at each time calls on the Pope in a loud voice, by his baptismal family and papal names. After a short pause, he says, in presence of the clerks of the chamber and the apostolic notaries, who take a formal note of the ceremony, he is dead then. The fisherman's ring is then brought to the same Cardinal, and broken with the same hammer. The fragments belong to the master of ceremonies. Finally, he goes to take possession of the Vatican in the name of the apostolic chamber, accompanied by the clerks of the chamber, habited in black. After having established his authority in the palace, he sends his guards to seize the gates of the city, of the castle of St. Angelo, and the other gates; and when he has insured the safety of Rome he leaves

the Vatican in a carriage, preceded by the captain of the Pope's guards, and having beside him the Swiss who ordinarily accompany his holiness. When this march begins, the great bell of the capitol is rung, which, as it only rings on such occasions, announces to the whole city the death of the Sovereign Pontiff. Meanwhile, the officers of St. Peters, with the chaplains of the deceased Pope, take care to have his body embalmed. They afterwards dress it up in pontifical robes, the mitre on its head, and expose it for three days on a state bed. At the expiration of these three days, it is carried in the evening to St. Peter's the burial place of the Popes, with the ordinary funeral pomp.

The corpse remains exposed for nine days in that church to the view of the people; it is afterwards placed in a cypress-culm, which is closed in one of lead, and finally in a third of pine, and remains deposited in the chapel until a mausoleum can be built for it, or it can be transported where the Pope desired.

In this interval, the Cardinals hold many meetings, in order to regulate the proceedings of the Conclave, and to elect by ballot the officers who are to do the necessary service of that Conclave. The ninth day of the obsequies, the funeral oration is pronounced in St. Peters. The nine days of the Pope's obsequies being expired, the Cardinals assemble the next day at the church of St. Peters, and the elder Cardinal says the mass of the Holy Ghost for the election of the new Pope. Then a prelate pronounces a discourse in Latin, exhorting the Cardinals to choose a person worthy of so eminent a place. After which the principal master of ceremonies takes the papal cross. He is followed by the musicians, singing *Veni Creator*, and by the Cardinals, two and two, each according to rank, who go personally to the conclave which is prepared for them in the Vatican.

The conclave occupies a portion of the Vatican, that immense palace, of which the name alone inspires respect. It begins at the gallery over the portico of St. Peters, and extends along to the right hand. Through the whole length of the first apartment, and of the corridors which traverse it, there are several large rooms, separated from each other by wooden partitions. The spaces between these partitions are called cells; each cell consists of different small rooms and cabinets, each Cardinal has for himself and his conclavists one—the chamber which he occupies, is only large enough to hold a bed, five or six chairs and a table.

When the Cardinals enter the conclave they go to the Sixtine chapel. The bulls concerning the election of popes are there read, and the Cardinals swear to observe them. Afterwards the Dean of the Sacred College represents to it the importance of following the prescriptions of the bulls. This done, the Cardinals who wish to dine at their own palaces, are then permitted to leave the conclave under a promise of returning there in the evening. The master of the ceremonies then gives them notice that they must not shut themselves up in the conclave, unless prepared to remain there, according to the ordinances of the bulls, as long as it lasts.

The hour of closing the conclave being arrived, the first master of the ceremonies rings a small bell, to notify the ambassadors, princes, prelates and other distinguished persons who may be present to retire. Every body having withdrawn, the doors and windows are 'built up,' except a small aperture for the admission of light. The only communication with the exterior is by means of boxes turning on a pivot, such as are seen in convents. If a cardinal desire to leave the conclave, either from indisposition, or any other serious cause, it is permitted; but he thereby loses his vote. Those Cardinals who have not gone in, have three days after the commencement of the conclave to decide, whether they will join it or not; after which they are no longer permitted to do so; but are considered as being at Rome incognito.

The next day, the elder Cardinal addresses a discourse to his colleagues, to exhort them to go seriously to work for the election of a Pope. The same day they begin, and the Cardinals hold their assemblies in the chapel for voting, without discontinuing, morning and evening. The assembly is thus convened. A master of the ceremonies goes through the whole conclave every morning at 6 o'clock and in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, ringing a little bell and exclaiming *ad capellam, domini*—(to the chapel, my lords.) Every evening the same master of ceremonies announces with his little bell, the hour of retreat saying, *ad cellam, Domini*—(to your cells, my lords.) There are four acknowledged forms of election, according to different times. The first is by compromise; the second by acclamation or inspiration; the third by ballot, and the fourth by access, or approaches. The third, by closed ballots, is the form now in use. In the midst of the Sixtine chapel before mentioned, a long table is placed, having at each end

* This building up, is a formality which, according to the Apostolical Constitutions is essential to the validity of the election. Hence great care is taken to keep the conclave close.

two vessels filled with ballots. Cups to receive the ballots are placed on the table. The Cardinals being all assembled, go by seniority and deposit their ballots, whilst those attending the sick if any, go to receive their ballots in their cells. All the ballots being given in, one of the Cardinals, the head of an order, that is to say, either a bishop, a priest or a deacon, turns them out on the table, and one of the tellers opens the ballots and reads aloud the name written thereon. Thereupon the other tellers mark off on the list of the Cardinals, (which lists are daily renewed) the number of the votes for each, and he who unites two thirds of the votes, is reported canonically elected.

There are many circumstances which concur in the choice of such or such a person for Pope. The sacred college is divided into factions; and according to the number of Cardinals made under each pontificate, is the number of factions. The Emperor, the Kings of France and Spain, and other powers also have their factions, composed of Cardinals born their subjects. The chiefs of these factions are those whom the King entrusts with this secret. Generally the chiefs of factions are sure of the votes of those depending upon them, and if two or three chiefs of factions, however little numerous, agree, they can controul the election. Hence the sovereigns named, and who take a great part in the election of the Pope, cause the Cardinal whom they do not approve to be excluded; and once excluded from the pontificate, he scarcely ever reaches it. There are only the three crowns above named who have this right of exclusion. Thus the Cardinal who is charged with the secret of his crown, makes his protest, in the name of his master, that he will not have such a Cardinal, being well informed that he is not well inclined to his interest; but it must be observed that only one Cardinal can be excluded by each crown. And here it is that all the Roman policy is displayed; for (for instance) as soon as it is perceived that such or such a power wishes to exclude a certain person, another, not more agreeable, and to whom it is almost certain that a negative will be given, is almost invariably proposed. ***

When the tellers have ascertained that any Cardinal has two thirds of the votes, then one of them, raising his voice aloud, with a grave intonation, proclaims the name of the Cardinal. In a moment all the Cardinals on his right and left, separate from him. His consent is then asked to the election which has been made of him, which being given, the Cardinals, beginning with the eldest, make their adoration by kissing the foot and then the hand of the elect. Then the first Cardinal deacon, preceded by the first master of ceremonies, and by the musicians, who sing *Ecce Sacerdos Magnus*, goes to the stand whence the Pope dispense their blessing, in the portal of St. Peters, in order to apprise the people of the election of a Pope, which he does in these words: 'I announce to you tidings of great joy, we have a Pope—it is the most eminent Cardinal N. N. who takes the name of N.'—The great culverin of St. Peters is then discharged as a signal to the castle of St. Angelo, which immediately salutes with all its artillery and all the bells of the city begin to ring.—The people tear down the enclosures of the conclave, and pillage whatever they can meet with; so that whatever the Cardinals wish to save, they take care previously to put away.

From the Bath Society Papers.

The Popham family were lords of Burnham, in Somersetshire, England, in the last century, and we have a tradition amongst us, that ancestor of this family, when a young university blood, in company with two jovial companions, made too free with a gentleman's purse on the road. Soon after Popham repented, and his companions thought nothing less than a dice very would follow, which in order, to prevent they led him into a wood, fastened his hands behind him fixed one end of a halter round his neck the other end to a limb of a tree, and in this situation left him seated upon his horse. Popham was under dreadful apprehensions of his approaching fate, and so much the more as the grass grew short on which the horse had for a time quietly fed; but he now began to stretch the rope by extending his circuit, and Popham, who had been humoring him with a Jocky whistle, began to cry out in great agony of soul—*Ho! Ball! Ho! Ball!* but at the very instant he was about to swing off, he was relieved by one of his companions, who had divided from the other and had returned back for that purpose. It happened that in a series of years Popham became a judge before whom his companion who had saved his life was convicted for a capital offence and being asked why judgment of death should not pass, he mimicked the judge's former tone of voice, and cried out *Ho! Ball! Ho! Ball!* The judge, who now recollected his face, told the Court that the prisoner appeared to be insane, and that he would respite sentence till next assizes, before which he found means to get the culprit pardoned and provided for.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3. FURTHER FROM SPAIN.

The following is an extract of a letter received at Providence, dated on board the United States frigate Constitution, at Gibraltar, Sept. 3.

"Since we have been here, we have had a fine view of an engagement between a Spanish fort and two French ships, which lasted two hours, when the ships hauled off—the fort has since capitulated, as the French were erecting a battery on a height which commanded the fort. Mr. Nelson, our Minister to Spain, is now residing on board our ship, as he cannot get to Cadiz. The French General Lallemand, and Sir Robert Willson who are now engaged in the Spanish constitutional cause, are now here & have visited our ship. We have this day received letters which state that we shall be relieved by the Cyaue, in November."

The following is an extract of a letter dated on board the Constitution, August 13.

Yesterday, a detachment of 5000 of the French army took quiet possession of St. Roque, and to day, at 1 o'clock, of Algeiras; both towns are in sight of our present anchorage."

RUSSIAN STATE PAPER.

ST. PETERSBURGH, June 12.

The occupation of the Capital of Spain by the French troops and the restoration of order seem to fix the point on which we may prove to demonstration the correctness of the resolutions taken by the Sovereigns at Verona. What an extensive yet simple field for the unprejudiced observer, who seeks only pure truth. Great objects have already been attained; others will be so shortly. Serious apprehensions are removed, and are succeeded by the well grounded hope, that the tranquility so much desired will be attained.

The judicious and unprejudiced observer could not well avoid, in the course of last year, seeing two causes of alarm, which must be removed, unless Europe was to be replunged in all the horrors of revolutionary war, and of the fruits to be lost, which the present wishes and exertions for the happiness of nations had produced & cherished during the last eight years. These two objects were the state of the Western Peninsula and that of France. The latter was doubtless, the most important to Europe, and therefore merited the most mature consideration.

What was France in 1822? A volcano over which we walked with trembling? What was to be feared from France? That some accumulations of infernal ingredients would cause the volcano to burst, and that the all consuming lava would issue in a torrent like that of 1793. The inevitable consequence would have been new wars, the duration and the issue of which it was impossible to foresee. Nay, the Peninsula might have joined revolutionary France, and the East of Europe have been engaged in a contest with the West, which would probably have made Germany the theatre of desolation and bloodshed. If unprejudiced individuals could not avoid feeling such apprehensions in 1822, how much more must they have engaged the Cabinets, which desired nothing so much as the preservation of tranquillity, to which all their endeavours were directed.

Daily experience showed that the elements of revolution were spread in France, not only among the citizens, but even in the Army, which should be the true support of the Throne and the security of the French nation. The mild Sovereign of France was compelled to adopt rigorous measures, and saw with regret that his unceasing efforts to make his children happy had not the success which they certainly would have had on other nations. Hostile winds brought from the west principles and maxims, which only served to kindle the fire on this side of the Pyrenees. They even possessed the minds of persons who were called in the great Council of France, to co-operate in its real happiness. In fine they threatened to destroy the fruits, which the King of France was incessantly laboring to mature.

Such a state of things, which in its possible consequences, affected all Europe, could not be disregarded by the Sovereigns, and least of all could they escape the penetrating eye of the Emperor who is so devoted to peace. The great question, how this state of things was to be remedied must of course be discussed at Verona, and it deserved the whole attention of the assembled Sovereigns.

Proceeding on the fundamental principle of the Holy Alliance, to uphold with a strong hand the restored order of things, and the happiness of nations, the whole Diplomatic Assembly at Verona, clearly saw that it was high time to stop the sources, which threatened from the west of Europe to deluge the world with new sufferings—Only the means of attaining this important object were to be considered.

We of course are not going to recapitulate the proceedings of the Congress, but we may now admire the profound views and the elevation of mind that were necessary to reach the goal where we now are. In a few words, the problem was, to make use of a nation not yet tranquilized, to bring back another nation, and with that all Europe to a fully consolidated repose.

The foundation of the proceedings adopted was a just view of the history and character of the French nation, which in the noble occupations of war had developed national activity and always forgot the discords which, spread by the evil minded threatened to destroy the national prosperity. The history of the last six months proves the correctness of this estimate of the French character, and the wisdom of the

measures adopted. France, since the march of its army, was, as was foreseen, returned to a state of tranquillity in which a high spirited people is flattered at seeing its victorious standards wave in the territory of a foreign and heroic nation. The nation which thought itself humbled, finds itself again raised to the rank of an independent nation, able to perform great deeds by its own exertions. It sees the name of its future King, enrolled in the list of Generals, who will defend his own kingdom from attack. It sees a brave nation retire before its armies, and the majority of that nation come to meet them with wreaths of victory. No more was necessary to attain the second great object mentioned in the beginning of these remarks.

Let us now turn our eyes to the Peninsula. As long as the great truth is acknowledged that consistency is especially necessary in every Government, statesmen and future historians will call the resolution of the Sovereigns to put an end to the disorders in Spain, a wise one. Would not the Government of Europe have been guilty of the grossest inconsistency & contradiction to all the Conventions & Resolutions since 1815, if they had suffered the contrary to subsist in some parts of Europe?

If the fire of Revolution is to be quenched it cannot be suffered to glimmer under light ashes, which the slightest breath may carry away.

There have been persons who have found something great in the Revolution in the Peninsula, because it had not degenerated into the horrors which distinguished that of France. But, must we wait for the very worst before we find any thing to disapprove? Were not the civil wars in Spain and Portugal sufficient to make us detest the Revolutions which produced and supported them? A people cannot be called happy unless every individual citizen, by his own fire side, can look without apprehension to the coming day. Did such a state of things exist in the Peninsula before the French army entered it? Was not the blood of the citizens shed by each other's hands? Was not the majority subject to the oppression of a party which despises all principles? Has not the French army been received as a delivering angel?

The advocates of the re-action beyond the Pyrenees, generally have the word Inquisition in their mouths, the re-establishment of which after the Restoration, they pretend to have been the true cause of the Revolution. But this is a great error. It is an acknowledged fact, that after the expulsion of the French; the re-establishment of that tribunal which they had abolished, was considered by the whole Spanish nation as one of the main pillars of the Spanish Monarchy. Would not a thousand voices have been raised against it on the King's return, had not the principles imbibed by the Spaniards, from their infancy, made them look on it as necessary? Would not the Clergy, who were always considered as a branch of the Inquisition, and who, doubtless, contributed to its re-establishment, have been the subject of incessant persecution if the nation had thought otherwise? No person, unless actually weak in mind, will consider this as a defence of the Inquisition and its frequent cruelties. The light of reason is too strong in our times to call things good which it cannot approve. The efforts of the Christian Sovereigns are too evident to make us waste a word to show, that they cannot be inclined to protect the Spanish Inquisition in particular, as it formerly exercised its functions. We mean only to show how the Spaniards in general thought before the 1st of January, 1820, and prove that the insurrection in the island of Leon is by no means to be attributed to the existence of the Inquisition. But it may be replied, in this case, Spain may be long deprived of the light of knowledge which other States enjoy, and this leads us to the important principle (disputed by many mistaken persons) that great political changes ought in reason to proceed from a legitimate Government. He who will determine any thing great and comprehensive must have a view of the whole, which cannot be acquired but by extensive knowledge of the various interests of the State, and by long practice. Are there not thousands of difficulties, when all the inhabitants of a single town are to make resolutions relative to the whole society, and to essential changes in the Constitution. Must not these difficulties be far greater in a large empire?—And how can an individual, a military character for instance, even with the best intentions, execute such complicated undertakings without falling into a thousand errors at every step.

If this could not be proved by the history of our own times, some philosophical hypotheses against it might be listened to; but the events in Naples, Piedmont and Spain, should put theorists to silence. Great political changes were suddenly introduced; they originated in a heated imagination, owed their apparent progress to the inflamed zeal of some officers of considerable rank, while hired and deluded Journalists threw a lustre over those enterprises. We should have thought the three nations would have sacrificed property and life for the new order of things. But when the hour of trial came the whole edifice sunk into nothing. Why did it fall? Because the majority of the three nations was convinced that the old order of things was better than the new.

Lord Liverpool has blamed Ferdinand for not having fulfilled the promises respecting the organization of the State, which was made in 1814. But we apprehend that his Lordship did not weigh the difficulty of introducing into a country like Spain new and extensive changes, after it had just been making every sacrifice for its old institutions. The mention of Lord Liverpool leads us to the apparently im-

portant point of the difference in the opinion of this Minister and his Colleagues, and that of the other Ministers at Verona respecting the affairs of the Peninsula.

The main point is, does such a difference of opinion respecting the cause of the war really exist? We think not. Even the papers laid before Parliament show that England must be as hostile to revolutionary movements in Europe as other States; and they prove that the British Ministers consider the political changes in the Peninsula as opposed to the existing European system. Would they else have so earnestly advised modifications in the Constitution of Madrid.

But the Congress of Verona never asked any thing more than modifications and an assimilation of the Spanish Constitution with those of other States. But all representations made to the Spanish Government were fruitless. The King who, at the beginning of the Revolution, had decidedly expressed himself against it, became from the day he was deprived of the Council chosen by himself, a passive instrument of the party a prisoner without any influence in Government.

His present Ministers and the Cortes rejected with pride and even with contempt every proposal for conciliation. The Sovereigns who had already shown in the cases of Naples and Piedmont, their firm adherence to the system they had adopted for the welfare of their nations, could not hesitate in the case of Spain, especially as civil war had already broken out in that Kingdom. France was here the most interested as Austria had been in the affairs of Naples, and the duty of interference was so evident, that the Allied Sovereigns not only approved the interference of France in the affairs of Spain, but even invited the King of France to employ it.

The only difference with the English Cabinet was about the mode of interference. It merely objected to the entrance of French troops into Spain: this was all. Had it had a positive interest to prevent this armed interference, it would in the consciousness of its own power and influence have used other language. England did not fear any thing from the war but from its possible consequences it apprehended that the new policy which disinterestedly seeks the repose of Europe, might degenerate into the old policy, where interest predominated—it feared nothing else. The war—for in the principles which led to the war, it agreed with the other Powers. Whether the moderation and wisdom of the Allied Sovereigns gave a reason for such apprehensions, time will show, unless it is shown already, as we affirm to be the case. From the war between France and Spain no others will arise.

We have been told that the English nation, full of enthusiasm for the Spanish Liberals, is ready to take up arms for them. In this, as in other points, we have not been told the truth. With what ardour has the Parliament approved the neutrality resolved on by Ministers. How decidedly was the motion to repeal the Foreign Enlistment Bill rejected, a motion that was evidently favourable to the Spaniards. We must leave it to the public to judge of the correctness of our observations; but we think the calm observer, who remembers what his country and himself have suffered, and appreciates the peace they now enjoy, will acknowledge that the resolutions taken at Verona intended the real happiness of him and his fellow citizens. Russia will always look back with pride on this period of her history, and on her great Monarch, who disinterestedly employs his vast power in securing the peace and tranquillity of the whole world.

NORFOLK, Oct. 2.

Yesterday arrived here from Thompson's Island the United States sloop of war Peacock Captain Cassin, bringing further intelligence from that ill fated spot, which will be heard throughout the country with the liveliest sorrow: WATSON, the gallant and distinguished officer, the estimable and noble spirited gentleman, has sunk beneath the ruthless hand of disease. He whose valour had achieved for him a deathless name, and shed fresh lustre on the reputation of our gallant navy, now sleeps in the silent tomb—but it is the tomb of the hero, bedecked with never fading laurels, and bedewed with a nation's tears. Captain Watson (for such his station in the squadron ranked him) was appointed to the command of the John Adams in place of Captain Renshaw, who had left ship to return to the United States. He was attacked with the prevailing fever on the 9th September and after a severe struggle of four days fell a victim to it on the 13th. We would attempt to inscribe his eulogy, but feel ourselves inadequate to the task. It was glowingly depicted in the saddened countenances of our citizens on the announcement of his death—never have we seen a more general gloom, nor more heart felt manifestations of sorrow. He was known to us all—beloved, admired, and respected by all. His courteous demeanour, his sprightliness and affability, his frank and generous nature, his correct and gentlemanly deportment, had endeared him to our hearts, and we united in the plaudits of the nation on his recent heroic achievement on the coast of Cuba, with the liveliest feelings of joy.

Captain Watson was a native of this state, and though young (being we believe about 28 years of age) had been long in service. As has already been stated in this paper he was in active employment during the late war and was a Lieutenant on board the United States brig Argus a time so much annoyed the enemy's commerce in the British Channel. From that stormy period he was employed on various services in which he gained the

unlimited confidence and esteem of his superiors in command. His brilliant exploit in the destruction of an overwhelming piratical force, near Matanzas, is of too recent a date to require a recapitulation.

We now pass to other details of sorrow.—The anxiety on the arrival of the Peacock was in proportion previously excited in the minds of our citizens for the safety of relations, friends, and acquaintances attached to the vessels at Thompson's Island—our last accounts from that place being of a description to create the most fearful forebodings—Every one wished to know the worst, but dreaded to make the enquiry. The following list, for which we are indebted to Mr. Debee, Purser of the Peacock, contains the names of all the officers who have died, not before reported.

Capt. William H. Watson of Virginia, at Thompson's Island, Sept. 13.

Lieut. George W. Hammersley, of Maryland, on board the Fox off Havana.

Lieut. Nathl Carter, Jr. of Massachusetts, at Thompson's Island.

Acting Sailing Master Arthur Bainbridge, of New Jersey at ditto, 15th.

Midshipman Richard M. Bainbridge, at ditto, 13th.

Midshipman Robert Taylor, of New Jersey.

Chaplain D. P. Adams, of Massachusetts, on board the Peacock, on the 21st, while homeward bound. Mr. Adams was a man of consummate genius as a mathematician, and a great loss to the Navy.

About 40 seamen and other persons are stated to have died during the prevalence of the fever, a total about 60 cases of the disease at Allentown and the Hospital, including those sent ashore from the ship. The officers who remained sick at the Island were Surgeons Williamson, Babbitt, Van Brunt, Basset, and Midshipman Radcliff.

The Peacock sailed from Thompson's Island on the 16th September, and experienced very rough weather, the greater part of her passage. Lieut. Comdr. JOSEPH CASSIN was assigned to the command of the John Adams, on the death of Captain Watson, and sailed in company with the Peacock for this port, but parted with her on the 21st.

The Seagull, Lt. Comdr. Voorhees, and the scho. Allen, Lt. Comdr. Legare, were the only vessels left at the Island, and they were to follow shortly after. COMMODORE PORTER was much better, and intended coming home in the Seagull. It was believed on board the Peacock, that these two vessels left the Island the same day that the Peacock and John Adams sailed as they described a smoke which they supposed might be from the Seagull.

The Wild Cat had sailed a day or two before for Havana for Hospital stores, and would return in company with the Fox.

The Greyhound and Jackall were at Havana. Nothing had been heard from the Hornet since her departure for the Gulf of Mexico.

We are happy to learn that the Peacock has returned healthy—her officers all well and only two or three cases of intermittents among the men. She lost on her passage, besides Mr. Adams, two seamen, one of whom had been put on board sick from the Island—their names are John Clark and James Rose.

PORT GIBBS N. (Mis.) Sept. 6.

A letter from a respectable gentleman in the vicinity of Natchez, to his friend in this town, written on Wednesday last, informs that about 100 persons who remained in the city, 19 died on the 30th and 31st ult. of the prevailing fever; 16 on the 1st, and 8 on the 2d inst.

A gentleman who arrived from the neighborhood of Natchez yesterday, informs that the fever had begun to rage under the hills, and that the residents, and between 200 and 300 who had sought an asylum there during the prevalence of the disease of the city, were flying from the dreadful pestilence.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

In New York, on Wednesday evening, the democratic republicans in the different wards held meetings to choose delegates to the general republican committee for nominating members of assembly. The supporters of Mr. CRAWFORD exerted themselves to elect such delegates as would nominate members of assembly favorable to the continuance of the power of choosing presidential electors in the hands of the legislature. The friends of other democratic candidates for the presidency made efforts to effect such a nomination as would be favorable to the transfer of that power to the people. They succeeded in obtaining a considerable majority in the general nomination committee, who, it is believed will name only members that will authorize the people, at their primary elections, to choose electors of President and Vice President. In that event of such a change Mr. CRAWFORD will stand no possible chance of obtaining the votes of New York. Indeed whether such a change be effected or not, it is believed that a majority of the next New York legislature will be decidedly against him, and of course the electors will also be opposed to him.

Franklin Gaz.

The Georgia papers state that from various parts of the country, they hear of the prevalence of bilious fever, and in some places its ravages have been unusually great and fearfully rapid, terminating the existence of the youthful & vigorous in the space of two or three days.

A verdict was rendered last week in the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Broome, (N. Y.) in favour of Miss Almira Griggs against Mr. Timothy Judd, for the sum of eleven hundred dollars, for a breach of promise of marriage.

A few days since a large New Foundland Dog, having been duly levied upon in this place, was sold at constable's sale for twenty dollars. This is the first case of the kind we recollect to have heard of. Whether cats are not equally liable to execution, might perhaps be a question worthy of grave discussion. Those of the Whittington breed would probably sell well where rats were plenty, & many persons would gladly perhaps see even the rats themselves disposed of, by execution or otherwise.

Augusta Chron.

New Materials for Cement.—In clearing the entrance of the harbour of Harwich, an accumulation stone has been removed in large quantities, which is found to form an excellent cement. It is said that more than thirty sail of vessels are employed in transporting this new material, the value of which is owing to the researches of modern chemists.—N. Y. Daily Adv.

Water Proof Cloth.—A process has lately been invented in Glasgow by which cloth may be rendered water proof. It is reported to consist in gluing two pieces of cloth together by a wash of caoutchouc (or Indian rubber,) dissolved in the mineral oil produced at the gas works, and passing them through a rolling press. It is said that a coat may thus be made perfectly impervious to rain.—ibid.

DANDY HATS.

Our city has been much amused with a low tripod kind of a hat, made of fine beaver, and worn by our Bang ones—Some call them the Touch others the Gape and Stare, the real name of them is the Bohing-brake. It is about 6 inches in crown, and four in rim, shaped like an inverted cone. It is a real tippy. We yesterday saw one of the fancy dressed quite unique, blue frock, black silk Wellington cravat, buff waistcoat, Cossack pantaloons, high heel boots, black ribbon and eye glass, bushy hair frizzed, and surmounted with one of these little tippy hats. He looked like an old glass, and minced his steps along Broadway in the real Jimmy J-top style. The ladies were highly amused, and more glasses were directed towards him, than could be to the Emperor of Turbide, had he just landed; while our blond, insensible to all this curiosity danced up the street, humming the favorite air of, "Look dear ma'am, I'm quite the thing; natus hay, tippy ho!"—Nat. Advocate.

MOUSE THREAD MILL.

To the Editor of the Edinburgh Star. Sir—Having seen a paragraph in your paper some time ago, stating that a gentleman in Kirkcaldy had trained two mice, and invented machinery for enabling them to spin cotton yarn, making 5d per day profit, I take the liberty of informing you that a Mr. Hutton, of this town, has had two mice constantly employed in the making of sewing thread for upwards of 12 months, and that the curious may be entertained with a fair statement of facts, I hope you will give a place to the following description, which is by no means exaggerated, as having often seen his mouse thread mills. I thoroughly understand the amusing operation. The mouse thread mill is so constructed, that the common house mouse is enabled to make atonement to society for past offences by twisting, twining, and reeling from 100 to 120 threads per day Sunday not excepted of the same length and quality with the enclosed hank, which I send as a specimen of work, for the inspection of the curious. To complete their task, the little pedestrian has to run ten miles and a half. This journey it performs with ease every day. An ordinary mouse weighs only half an ounce. A half penny worth of oat meal, at 15d per peck, serves one of these tread wheel culprits for the long period of five weeks. In that time it makes (110 threads per day, being the average,) 3850 threads of 25 inches, which is very nearly nine lengths of the standard reel. A penny is paid there to women for every cut made in the ordinary way. At this rate a mouse earns 9d every five weeks, which is just one farthing per day, or 7s 6d per annum. To be fed off board, and allow 1s for machinery, there will arise 6s of clear profit for every mouse yearly. The last time I was in company with the mouse employer, he told me that he was going to make application to the heritors for a lease of an old empty house here, the dimensions of which are 100 feet by 50 and 50 in height which, at a moderate calculation, will hold 10,000 mouse mills, sufficient room being left for keepers and some hundreds of spectators. Allowing 200l for rent & task masters, and 600l for the interest, of 10,000l to erect machinery, there will be a balance of 2,300l per annum. This, Sir, you will say is projecting with a vengeance, but it would surely be preferable to the Old South Sea speculation. I remain your obedient servant.

A CONSTANT READER.

Dunfermline, July 28, 1823.

DRIVING BUSINESS.

The Greenfield Gazette States that on Monday the 15th inst a man named Collins drove two yoke of Oxen into Sunderland, sold them and received his cash. On the night of the same day, he stole them from the purchaser drove them to Hadley Mills, and on the morning of Tuesday, sold them again: but before he received the pay, he was arrested, brought back to Sunderland, examined, the first purchaser received his money back, and before 2 o'clock in the afternoon, of the same day, he was safely lodged in Greenfield gaol, to await his trial at the next Supreme Court. The thief admits that he stole the oxen in the first instance, about a mile west of Shelburne meeting house. It is probable the owner had not discovered his loss before the villain was confined.

From the National Intelligencer Extra of Saturday, we have made the following extracts from Col. Leavenworth's report of his operations against the Ricaras Indians by which it will be seen that they were completely but mercifully chastised without loss on our part.

HEAD QUARTERS 6th Regt-2 Fort Atkinson, Aug. 30, 1823.

Sir - I have the honor to inform you that the troops who lately visited the Ricaras towns returned to this post on the 27th inst.

We arrived before the Ricaras Towns on the 9th of the present month. The Sioux Indians, who were with us, were met by the Ricaras a short distance from their towns, and a skirmish took place between them. The Ricaras maintained their ground, or rather, drove the Sioux back, until the regular troops and General Ashley's men arrived, and formed their line. The Ricaras were then immediately driven into their towns. The Sioux were so much scattered in front of the troops that the latter were unable to deliver their fire, without killing some of the Sioux, and therefore did not fire.

Our boats arrived subsequently during the evening of the 9th, and our artillery was disembarked.

On the morning of the 10th, Captain Riley, with a company of Riflemen, and Lieut. Bradley, with a company of Infantry were ordered to take possession of a hill above the upper village. They immediately took a position there within one hundred steps from the town, and in a situation which screened them from the fire of the enemy from the towns. At the same moment, Lt. Morris, with one six pounder and a five and a half inch howitzer, commenced an attack on the lower town. Sergeant Perkins with one six pounder, was ordered to report to Mr. Vanderburg, of the Missouri Fur Company. This six pounder was placed above the upper village. A brisk fire was continued upon the towns until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Sioux were in the mean time busily engaged in gathering and carrying off the corn of the Ricaras.

At 8 o'clock Maj. Ketchum was also ordered to the upper village with his company.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock the six pounder and the troops opposed to the upper village were withdrawn, and our whole force concentrated below the lower village, and the troops ordered to form, for the purpose of collecting corn for their own use, as Gen. Ashley's men had then been destitute of provisions for two days. At this time, a party of Sioux, and a party of Ricaras, both on horseback, were discovered holding a parley on the hill beyond the upper town. It was also discovered that the Sioux were going off though they had given no intimation of their intention to do so. The Ricaras sent out and begged for peace. They said that the first shot from our cannon had killed the celebrated chief, called 'Grey Eyes,' who caused all the mischief, and that we had killed a great many of their people and of their horses. They were evidently very much terrified, and completely humbled. Being convinced of this, and supposing that the government would be better pleased to have those Indians cured than exterminated, and as the Sioux, amounting to about 7 or 800 warriors, had left us in a very strange and unaccountable manner, it was thought best, under all the circumstances of the case, to listen to the solicitations of the Ricaras for peace, especially as it was understood that our round shot were nearly all expended; consequently, a treaty was made with them a copy of which is enclosed.

Early on the morning of the 13th, we found the Ricaras had left their towns during the night.

Major Ketchum, with his company, and company E commanded by Lieutenant Bradley and Lieutenant Morris, with one six pounder, were ordered to take possession of the towns, and to suffer not the least article to be taken away, or the towns to be injured.

A messenger was sent to call back the Indians, if possible, and to induce them to take possession of their villages, but they could not be found. It was now evident that our artillery had been served with very great effect. The towns had been completely riddled. We found 31 new graves, and we found that several old ones had been opened, and the surface set thick with prickly pears to conceal the new dirt. We know that ten men, who were killed by the Sioux in the skirmish on the 9th, were buried in five graves; and we know, also, that more than one was buried in several of the other graves. From the best evidence which we could collect, it is supposed that more than 50 of their people were killed, and a great number wounded. Our messengers returned on the evening of the 14th, without having been able to find the Ricaras.

On the morning of the 15th, we placed the mother of the late chief, Grey Eyes, (an aged and infirm woman, whom they left in their flight) in one of the principal lodges of the lower village, gave her plenty of provisions and water, and left her in the quiet possession of the towns, and the property left by the Indians, except some corn which had been taken for the subsistence of the men. At about 10 o'clock, on the evening of the 15th, the troops were embarked to descend the river, and our guard withdrawn, and every soul removed from the villages, except the woman beforementioned. All the boats were got under way nearly at the same time. Before we were out of sight of the towns, we had the mortification to discover them to be on fire. There is no doubt but they have been consumed to ashes, nor is there any doubt but they were set on fire by one M'Donald, a partner, and one Gordon, a clerk of the Missouri Fur Company.

Had not this been done, there is no room to doubt, but that the Ricaras Indians would, in future, have behaved as well towards our countrymen as any other Indians on the river. It is now my deliberate opinion, that those Indians will be excited to further hostilities.

During our operations, we sustained no loss in men, and had two wounded Hugh Johnson, of Gen. Ashley's command, and Smith, a private of Major Ketchum's company.

Our officers and men have returned in fine health and spirits, and it is well, for those left here are nearly all sick. Captain Fowler arrived here with 85 men, (recruits) on the 28th inst.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

ELECTION RETURNS.

TALBOT COUNTY.

CANDIDATES.

Theo. R. Lookerman	280	146	117	129	672
Edward Lloyd, Jr.	225	131	122	159	637
Nicholas Martin	214	142	146	139	641
Richard Spencer	195	140	101	168	604
Spry Denny	119	45	66	127	358
Stephen Darden	99	97	43	40	284
James C. Wheeler	109	63	61	20	253

QUEEN ANNS COUNTY.

Delegates Elected.

William E. Meconekin	Richard Moffitt
Daniel C. Hopper	Charles R. Nicholson

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Delegates Elected.

John Boon	Joseph Doughlass
Elijah Barwick	Edward Barwick

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Delegates Elected.

John R. W. Pitt	Levin Lake
John Willis	William Hutson

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Delegates Elected.

George Jones	Joshua Bratten
Littleton I. Dennis	George A. Dashiell

HARFORD COUNTY.

Delegates Elected.

Whiteford Sewell	Norris Steel
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BALTIMORE CITY.

Steuart	2906
W. G. D. Worthington	2736
Kell	2077
Tyson	2167
Purvisance	1367
Charles Worthington	324
Warner	179

The returns from Baltimore county are received from eleven of the twelve districts, which render it probable that the following gentlemen are elected.—*Fed. Rep.* J. T. H. Worthington, T. E. Stanbury, W. F. Johnson, [Hugh Ely]

ANNAPOLIS.

Thomas H. Carroll	165
Jeremiah Hughes	173
Col. Lewis Duvall	139
Edward Williams	121

American Colonization Society.

With us are left "Proposals for publishing a monthly periodical work entitled *The African Repository and Colonial Journal*" to which we invite the attention of the public.—Price two dollars a year, payable on delivery. This highly important & interesting subject, which appertains so peculiarly to the Statesman, the man of morals, & the man of philanthropy, we earnestly recommend to the patronage of every man—Prejudices in great concerns, however they may impede, are still to be disregarded—There are great difficulties we acknowledge in this noble work of restoring the exiled African to his native shore—there are difficulties in procuring the release of the slave, on terms agreeable to all, from the possession of a master, and placing him as an independent man upon the land that was assigned him—there are difficulties in transferring the sable free man from these to other shores where he may rise to the elevated station of the man endowed with all his rights, his faculties and his usefulness.—But every dictate of good sense, of virtue, of patriotism and of duty commands, a bold, a strenuous exertion to overcome them all.

Information on this all important subject is highly necessary—it will be the means of solving doubts and dispelling prejudices—much opposition to it springs from want of knowledge, and the more we are acquainted with it, there can be little doubt, the more we shall befriend it—No one has had the hardihood to deny the benefits of the scheme, if carried into effect—the doubt is in its practicability—let us encourage it at least so far as to endeavor to understand it, and be so just to the opinions of others as not to throw the impediments begotten by our ignorance upon their zealous and laudable exertions.

I beg work we offer to the public for their patronage will supply the best materials to form correct opinions, it will be a guide to

truth in the affair, & we earnestly solicit our fellow citizens at large to furnish themselves with so correct a directory, so certain a means of obtaining a full, correct and satisfactory knowledge upon the deeply interesting subject of African Colonization.

We present to the attention of our readers to day a Russian State paper, explanatory of the views which directed the conduct of the Crowned Heads assembled at the Congress of Verona, that contains much interest and no little development for the consideration of thinking politicians—This paper has been by us for some time, and has been excluded by local matter which could not be denied a place; but as the fate of the invasion of Spain, the principal topic touched on in this paper, is still in doubt, and every account from that hard fated country is more and more critical and interesting, it is still in good time to be greedily devoured by those who contemplate this subject with profound views.

The great problem here spoken of 'To make use of a nation not yet tranquilized to bring back another nation, and with it all Europe to a fully consolidated repose' was as daring in character as it was deep in calculation. To omit all remarks as to the injustice of the invasion, we must confess that it was a statesman like hit, thus to calculate upon the known character of the French nation, who can be diverted from very exaltation at home by the hope of glory abroad—that no state of agitation arising among themselves but might be quelled by directing their attention to foreign military projects—Unhappy France! whose love of gaiety, novelty and glory makes her an implement in the hands of a duping, designing foreign Court to attempt the most nefarious of purposes—Still more wretched Spain! whose long habitual gloominess of character, induced by superstitious devotion and inquisitorial tyranny renders her so slow to anger and tardy in catching the flame of vengeance against her persecutors, who are immolating her people and desolating her country to free themselves from dangers which ought rather to have been met and remedied by internal regulation and ameliorating reform.

NEW YORK CANAL.

The London British Traveller speaking of the Grand Canal in the State of New York, holds the following language:—

This great work, which was begun in 1817, and will be completed next year, is the longest canal in existence, and though upon a small scale as to breadth and depth, is we believe to point of pecuniary outlay, the greatest work of the kind, ever executed. It is 353 miles in length, 40 feet wide at the surface of the water, 28 at the bottom, and 4 feet deep, and will cost about five millions of dollars, (1,100,000), or 3000¢ per mile on an average. Such a vast undertaking, completed in the short period of seven years, by a state with 1,368,000 inhabitants, affords a striking proof of the energy and enterprize generated by free institutions.

It is a work worth a thousand Escurials and Versailles, because it creates wealth, while these only consume it, and it is a monument of public spirit and national prosperity, while these are only monuments of idle magnificence, vain glory, and despotic oppression. When shall we see the inhabitants of a small province of any of the torpid and priest-ridden monarchies of Continental Europe execute such a work by their own spontaneous act, & with their unassisted resources.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.

PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour wharf	\$6 50
Howard-street wagon	7 00
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 16
Do white do	1 30
Rye bushel	cts 45
Indian Corn bushel	38
Oats do	26

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening 30th ultimo, by the Rev. Lawrence Lawrence, Mr. Henry Madison, to Miss Ann Turpin, all of Somerset county.

On the 23d ultimo, by the same, Mr. Freeborn Garrettson, Jr. of Rhinebeck, (New York) to Miss Elizabeth Hutchins Waters, daughter of Francis H. Waters, Esq. of Somerset county.

DIED.

On the 2d instant, at St. Michaels, Mr. Terrence Dooris, merchant of that place.

In this county on the 3d instant, Mr. Nicholas Benson, in the 86th year of his age.

On Monday evening last, after a short illness, Mrs. Tamsy Willoughby, consort of Mr. Richard Willoughby, of Caroline county.

In this town, on the 7th inst. Edward James, son of Mr. Ezekiel Lednum.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Departed this transitory life, on Thursday the 12th ultimo, Mrs. ALICE BRAX, consort of the late Charles K. Bryan, in the 4th year of her age. Thus in less than three months has the relentless hand of death taken away the last prop of a large & helpless family. But her friends, notwithstanding their irreparable loss, should not sorrow as others which have no hope—if the testimony of a dying christian in the *honest hour of death* is to be believed, they have great cause to rejoice in the certainty, that their loss is her eternal gain—since the death of her husband the deceased manifested an uncommon concern for the salvation of her own soul and

those of her family. Faithful in the discharge of her family and private duties she seemed entirely engrossed with the momentous concerns of death, judgment and eternity—She enjoyed much of the comforts of religion and her family was often witness, while engaged with them in morning and evening prayer, to the refreshing seasons she had from the presence of the Lord when with an overflowing heart she could rejoice in the God of her salvation—When brought to the bed of death, she still felt anxiously engaged for the salvation of her children and warned one of them not to put off repentance to a death bed. During her affliction, which was uncommonly severe, not a murmur escaped her lips—perfectly resigned to the will of the Lord she spoke with much composure about death; she seemed not the least alarmed at his approach, but remarked that she had for some time been looking out for his coming and had been earnestly engaged in getting ready to meet him. A short while before her dissolution with the quivering lip and halting tongue of death, she exclaimed 'O what a bright evidence! not a doubt remains but the Lord will receive me! A little while and I shall be done with affliction and trouble forever, and O what a joyful meeting! This in the triumph of faith did she breathe out her soul in the arms of a loving Saviour—Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.'

NOTICE.—The Rev. Mr. Schroeder, being about to leave St. Michaels Parish to supply a vacancy in Bishop Hobart's Church (New York) he will preach his last sermon on Sunday next, 12th October, at St. Michaels' Church.

Public Sale.

Will be offered at public vendue, on Thursday the 6th day of November next, at the residence of the subscriber, near the Head of Wye, a number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; a quantity of Corn and Corn Blades some Household and Kitchen Furniture and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Attendance given by

SUSAN SETH.

Also—To Rent,

For the ensuing year, the HOUSE and LOT on Goldsborough street, at present in the tenure of Mr. Thomas Heardon, S. S.

Talbot county, Oct 11—ts

Cattle Sale,

On Monday the 27th October, to commence at half past ten o'clock.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale on Monday the 27th instant, at the Forest Farm, near Motts Mill, a number of good Cows and Heifers and some good Grass Beef—a credit of twelve months will be given on all sales over twenty dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

Oct 11 3w

EDWARD LLOYD.

Public Sale.

Will be offered at public Sale, on Wednesday the 12th November, if fair, if not the next day—at the late residence of Robert L. Tighman, deceased—A valuable personal property, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils and Household Furniture.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above six dollars, the purchaser giving a note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

HENRIETTA M. TILGHMAN, Ex'rx.

N. B. The terms of sale must be complied with before the delivery of the property.

Hope, Oct 11 ts

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

A Fresh supply just received, and will be neatly prepared in any form it may be required—by

T. H. DAWSON & Co. Druggists.

Oct 11

CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

Mrs. Spencer having taken the house formerly occupied by the Reverend Mr. Smith, tenders her services to Parents and Guardians on the Eastern Shore to teach the following branches of Female Education on the annexed terms, payable quarterly in advance.

Boarding and Tuition per annum	\$100
Piano Forte	5
Theorem Painting	5
DAY SCHOLARS,	
Spelling and Reading	per quarter
Writing and Grammar	(extra)
Arithmetic and Geography	1
Mapping and Use of the Globes	2
Plain and Ornamental Needle Work	1
Embroidery	2
N. B. Produce convertible to family use will be taken for Board.	
Oct 11 3m	

To Rent,

For the ensuing year a Dwelling HOUSE, situated on Washington street, between Thomas Perrin Smith's and Bennett Jones' now occupied by Thomas Meconekin—For terms apply to William Needles, or to the subscriber.

SAM'L. T. KEMP.

Oct 11 tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against Mrs. Pamela Frances McGinney (now Pamela F. Bromwell, wife of Charles M. Bromwell) at the suit of Levin McGinney, will be sold on Tuesday the 28th instant, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of the same day, the following property to wit: A Lot of Land containing 14 1/2 acres more or less called 'Gidham's Discovery,' situated in Oxford Neck. Pamela F. Bromwell's dower in the Farm of her deceased husband, Daniel McGinney, situated in Oxford Neck, called 'Piny Point's Advantage.' One negro boy Horace about 18 years old to serve until he is 35 years of age, one negro girl Susan 11 years old to serve until 25 years of age, two sorrel horses, one grey horse, and one old carriage and harness—the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Charles M. Bromwell and wife. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 4 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni ex-ponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suits of the following persons, viz: one at the suit of Samuel Roberts, one at the suit of Clark & Greek, one at the suit of Thomas Kemp and one at the suit of Mary Walker, Hugh and William Young, administrators of Archibald Walker, against Edward R. Gibson, executor of Jacob Gibson & Fayette Gibson, will be sold on Tuesday the 4th November, on the Court House Green, between 11 and 4 o'clock, the following property: the farm called 'Maringo,' containing 530 acres more or less, with the improvements thereon, 4 head of horses, 15 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep—Seized and taken to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 11 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni ex-ponas & fieri facias issued from Talbot county Court & the Court of Appeals to me directed at the suits of Elizabeth Turner, Joshua Preboux use of George W. Purcell, Trench and William H. Tilghman surviving executors of James Earle, deceased, Henry D. Sellers, Peter Far and Rebecca's wife, the state of Maryland at the instance and use Philip I. Truist use John E. Rigdon, Royston S. Kirby use of John Bennett, against Benjamin Benny will be sold at public auction for cash on the premises on Wednesday the 5th November next, between the hours of 10 A M and 4 P M on the farm where Hinson Kirby resides, to wit, all the right, title, interest and claim of him the said Benjamin Benny, of, in and to the Farm or Plantation, on which he at present resides composed of a tract of land called 'Kirby's Advantage,' and 'Benny's Resurvey,' containing 450 acres of land more or less—also the adjoining Farm on which Hinson Kirby resides as tenant, supposed to contain 150 acres more or less, 2 head of horses, 10 head of cattle, one gig and harness—Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named fieri facias & venditioni and for the payment of officer's fees.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 11 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias issued from Talbot county Court, to me directed against Jenkins Abbott, (as security of Solomon Lowe) at the suit of Trench and William H. Tilghman surviving executors of James Earle, deceased, will be sold at public auction for cash on Tuesday the 4th November next, at the court house door in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, all the right, title, interest and claim of him the said Jenkins Abbott, of, in and to one undivided moiety of a tract of land situated on Choptank River, near Acres' Ferry, containing about 400 acres more or less, 1 yoke of oxen and 1 ox cart—Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 11 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed against Thomas Sherwood at the suits of Terrence Dooris, use of John Tighman, of Queen Anns county, and Isabella Smith, use of William W. Moore, will be sold on Monday the 3d of November next, on the premises at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the right, title, interest and claim of him the said Sherwood, of, in and to the Farm on which he resides called 'Sherwood Forest,' containing by a late survey 272 acres, 1 yoke of oxen and 2 head of horses—Seized and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 11 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Trench and William H. Tilghman, surviving executors of James Earle, deceased, against Jenkins Abbott, will be sold on Tuesday the 4th of November next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 1 & 5 o'clock P M of the same day, the following property, to wit: one negro boy Oliver, 1 negro boy Horace, 3 head of horses and 1 Wagon and Harness—Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 11 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni and fieri facias issued from Talbot county Court and the Court of Appeals to me directed against Thomas Martin at the suits of John Stevens, Jr. Groome & Laidman, Joseph Brown, 4th and James Chapman, Jr. will be sold at public sale at the court house door in Easton, on Tuesday the 28th instant, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, interest and claim of him the said Martin, of, in and to the Farm or Plantation, on which he resides, called 'St. Michaels,' 5 head of horses, 20 head of sheep, 1 yoke of oxen and cart and 1 Jackass, seized and will be sold to satisfy the above executions.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 4 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of venditioni ex-ponas to me directed, against John Helsby, at the suit of Joseph Martin, will be sold on Saturday 1st November next, at the Trappe, between 3 and 5 P M, the following property, to wit: said Helsby's House and Lot in the Trappe, containing one acre more or less, 5 head of Cattle, 3 Bds and Furniture, one Walnut Desk, two Walnut Tables and 4 Hogs.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 4 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias and venditioni exponas to me directed, against Thomas Hardcastle, at the suits of George and William Reed, William Turner and Stewart Redman, George W. Pratt use Matthew Drayver and James Moynihan use Robert Henderson and Edward B. Hardcastle, will be sold on Tuesday 4th Nov. next, at the court house door in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P M of the same day, the following property to wit: The Farm whereon said Hardcastle at present resides, also the crop of Corn growing thereon and one carriage & harness, seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept 13—w

POETRY.

From the New Monthly Magazine.
Men once were surnam'd from their shape or estate;
(You all may from History worm it)
There was 'Louis the Bulky, and Henry the Great;
John Lackland, and Peter the Hermit.
But now when the door plates of Masters and Dames
Are read, each so constantly varies
From the owner's trade, figure and calling—
Surnames
Seem given by the rule of contraries.
Mr. Box, though provoked, never doubles his fist,
Mr. Burns in his grate has no fuel,
Mr. Playfair won't catch me at hazard or worst,
Mr. Coward was winged in a duel,
Mr. Wise is a dunce, Mr. King is a whig,
Mr. Coffin's uncommonly sprightly,
And huge Mr. Little broke down in a gig,
While driving fast Mrs. Gollygity.
Mrs. Drinkwater's apt to indulge in a dram,
Mrs. Ange's an absolute fury,
And meek Mr. Lyon let fierce Mr. Lamb,
Tweak his nose in the lobby of Drury.
At Bath where the feeble go more than the stout,
(A conduct well worthy of Nero)
Over poor Mr. Lightfoot conaned with the gout,
Mr. Heaviside danced a Bolero.
Miss Jay, wretched maid! when she chose Mr. Love!
Found nothing but sorrow await her;
She now holds in wedlock, as true as a dove,
That fondest of mates Mr. Hayter.
Mr. Oldcastle dwells in a modern built hut;
Miss Sage is of mad caps the architect,
Of all the queer bacchels Cupid e'er cut
Old Mr. Youngblood's the starchiest.
Mr. Child in a passion knocked down Mr. Rock;
Mr. Stone like an aspen leaf shivers;
Miss Pool used to dance, but she stands like a stock,
Ever since she became Mrs. Rivers.
Mr. Staff hobbles onward no mortal knows how,
He moves as though cords had entwined him,
Mr. Metcalf ran off upon meeting a cow,
With pale Mr. Turnbull behind him.
Mr. Barker's as mute as a fish in the sea,
Mr. Miles never moves on a journey;
Mr. Goshed sits up till half after three,
Mr. Makepeace was bred an Attorney.
Mr. Gurner can't tell a flower from a root,
Mr. Wild with timidity draws back,
Mr. Ryder performs all his journeys on foot,
Mr. Foote all his journeys on horseback.
Mr. Penny, whose father was rolling in wealth,
Kicked down all the fortune his dad won,
Large Mr. Le Fever's the picture of health,
Mr. Goodenough is but a bad one.
Mr. Crankshank stepped into three thousand a year
By shewing his leg to an heiress;—
Now I hope you'll acknowledge I've made it
quite clear
Surnames ever go by contraries.

FARMER'S BANK OF MARYLAND,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1823.

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after Monday the 6th day of October next.
By order,
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

Oct 4—

To the Farmers

Of Queen Ann's and the adjoining Counties.
The Subscriber will furnish the Farmers of Queen Ann's and the adjoining counties with Axes of a superior quality made by Mr. Henderson, (who has been justly celebrated for his skill in the manufacture of edged tools) on the most reasonable terms—Persons wishing to purchase Axes, can have any quantity by addressing a line to the Subscriber near Wye Mill—Gentlemen of Talbot county will be immediately supplied by leaving their orders at the office of the Easton Gazette.

THOMAS HEMSLEY.

Queen Ann's county, near Wye Mill,
Maryland, October 4—3w

NEGRO BOY FOR SALE.

A fine healthy negro boy about twelve years of age, for sale—he will not be sold out of the state—For terms apply to the editor or to

THOMAS HEMSLEY.

Queen Ann's county, near Wye Mill,
Maryland, October 4—3w

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE.

To be sold on Monday the 1st of December next, if fair, or the next fair day, at Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, several fine Tracts of LAND, (part of the estate of Edward Tighman, Esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased) containing about

1000 ACRES

of arable and woodland, which will be divided into farms of convenient size, and into lots of woodland. These lands are about four miles below Centerville, on the post road to Easton, and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it. Possession will be delivered on the 1st day of January next, with a crop of wheat growing. A liberal credit will be given; the terms to be made known at the time of sale.
Wm. TILGHMAN, Trustee.
Philadelphia, Oct 4—9w

New Saddlery.

John G. Stevens

informs his customers & the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening, at his stand nearly opposite the Court House,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERY,

Of the latest fashions, selected with care and attention, which renders his stock on hand very complete. He has also an excellent assortment of materials, which he will manufacture in the best manner, and dispose of on the lowest terms for cash. Harness of every description made at the shortest notice.

N. B. He has also just received an assortment of Chaise, Gig and Switch Whips.
Oct. 4—3w

To be Leased,

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

Union Tavern.

in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. JAMES C. WHEELER.

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

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Sept 27, 1823—1f

CASH,

And a liberal price will be given for THIRTY YOUNG NEGROES, of both sexes, by applying at the Bar of the Union Tavern, Easton,
September 20—3w

\$50 REWARD.

Ran away from the Subscriber on Friday the 24th August 1823, negro boy Jack, about 17 or 18 years of age, very black, active and smart, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; this fellow has been lurking about Oxford and Bayley's Neck, and other parts of the county. Whoever takes up and puts said boy in Easton jail or brings him home to the subscriber shall receive the reward of \$50, if taken in the county, 30 if out of the county and 50 if out of the state, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

TURBUTT CALLAHAN.

October 4—

Sherwood Forest

FOR SALE.

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

THOMAS SHERWOOD.

September 6

For Rent,

Lord's Gift Farm, the residence of the late William Coursey, Esq. Apply to
JOS. T. MITCHELL,
near Rock Hall, Kent county.
September 20, 1823—4w

Education.

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

English Grammar.

(Thirty-six Lessons, two hours each.)
On that much esteemed plan of Mr. J. Greenleaf, provided he can get twenty subscribers. Tuition per said course \$4. On the same terms he intends to teach a class in Cambridge. For further particulars the inhabitants of both places are requested to call on the Rev. Joseph Scott & Lambert Clavland, Esq. Easton. Persons wishing to become Scholars, can leave their names with the aforesaid gentlemen. Tuition will commence in Easton on the 1st day of October. Same week in Cambridge.
August 9th, 1823

To be Leased,

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

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS TAVERN IN CAMBRIDGE.

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

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, E. S. Md.?
August 16, 1823. }

MARYLAND, Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,

20th September, 1823.

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

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

THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

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

JOHN DENNY, Adm'r.
of James Richardson, dec'd
Sept 27—3w

MARYLAND, Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,

20th September, 1823.

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

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

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JOHN DENNY, Adm'r.
Debonis Nov. of John L. Richardson, dec'd
Sept 27—3w

MARYLAND, Talbot County Orphans' Court,

OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1823.

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court; I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of October, in the year of our L. 1823.

J. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of October, Anno Domini 1823.

JABEZ CALDWELL, Adm'r.

of James Hardestade dec'd.

Oct 4—3w

\$50 REWARD.

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

Henry Murphy,

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

August 30, 1823—

JOHN CAMPER.

Coroner's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, against James Wrightson at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton he will be sold on Saturday 25th inst. at St. Michaels, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M. the following property, to wit: the fourth part of 4 undivided lots with the improvements thereon

ONE DWELLING HOUSE and Kitchen, one Smoke House and one carriage House—all subject to the Widow's dower being in St. Michaels on the north side of Thompson's alley—the property of the said James Wrightson. Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

JAMES HARRISON, Coroner.

October 4—ts

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE Canal Company.

Old Stock.

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

H. D. GILPIN, Secretary.

Canal office, Philadelphia, Aug. 2
23, 1823.—Sept 20—12w

For Sale.

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

September 20, 1823

A good Country Stand FOR A GOOD SHOE-MAKER.

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

May 2—1f

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

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

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

Of whom also may be had, SUPERIOR LOXA, OR CROWN BARK, BEST QUALITY PALE PERUVIAN DO.

Do YELLOWS do. With a general assortment of genuine Drugs and Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Painters' Colours and Brushes, Window Glass and Putty, Linseed, Spemaceti and Common Lamp Oil, &c. &c.—All which will be sold on reasonable terms, and put up in the neatest and most careful manner—at

WM W. MOORE'S

Drug and Medicinal Store.

9th mo. 20 1823

TO RENT,

That large and Commodious

Establishment,

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

Centreville, June 14—

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

Notice.

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

Centreville, June 14—

For Rent,

THE NEXT YEAR,

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

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

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, August 2, 1823.

Tanners Attend.

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

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

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

JABEZ CALDWELL.

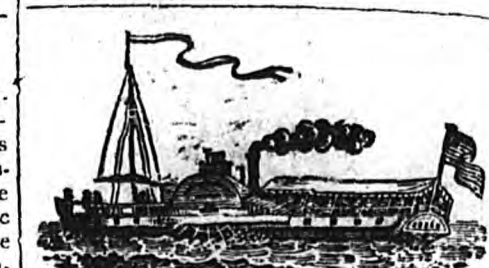
Sept 27—1f

An Ox,

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

CHA'S. GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.

Sept 27—3w



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

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

The MARYLAND will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown, on Monday the 10th day of March, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season—Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All Baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 1, 1823—1f

Additional Notice.

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

C. VICKARS, Captain.

August 30—

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

Jockey Club Races.

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

ISAAC HOLLAND, Treasurer.

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

The members will meet at Williamson's tavern the evening previous to the race.

September 20—7w

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

I. H.

Paper Hangings.

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

July 5—

WANTED,

At my Mill in Queen Ann's county.

A Blacksmith,

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

EDWARD HARRIS.

August 30, 1823—

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON

REASONABLE TERMS.

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI:

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18, 1823.

NO. 44.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.

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

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Baltimore, Friday, Oct. 10, 1823.

The Editor of the American Farmer, well aware of the taste and patriotism of the ladies of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and how materially and honorably they contribute, by their notable housewifery and good management, to the comfort and independence of their families, begs leave respectfully, to present to them his respects, and to offer his services, to show for them such articles of household manufacture, as they may wish to send for premium, to the next Maryland Agricultural exhibition, to be held near Baltimore, on the 5th of November—to explain what he wishes to be understood by this tender of his services.—It may happen that ladies may have prepared or manufactured, certain commodities, and have difficulty in sending them for want of some one, to take charge of and attend to them—what we mean then, is, that if in all such cases they will have them carefully put up and labelled, and sent by Captain Vickers, of the steam boat, addressed to the Editor of this paper, he will cause them to be taken out and fairly exhibited, and either sold, if the owner so wish, or safely returned by the same conveyance. Premiums awarded for any such articles, will be received and carefully deposited with Captain Vickers.

Amer. Far.

ORCHARDING.

A writer in the New England Farmer observes, within a few years I have devoted some time and attention to the cultivation of an orchard. If I am correct in my view of the subject, a good orchard is the most valuable part of a farm, and the farmer who neglects to cultivate one, may with propriety be said to neglect an important branch of good husbandry.

Five years ago I selected a piece of land to be devoted exclusively to an orchard.—It has naturally a good soil, and descends a little to the east. It was somewhat rocky; many of the rocks being so large and heavy as to render it necessary to blow them in order to move them. I cleared the rocks all off so that not one was to be seen on the piece above the surface of the ground. I enclosed this piece of ground with a substantial stone wall, and then ploughed and planted it with potatoes. After digging the potatoes I again ploughed and harrowed it, then marked out the rows for the trees, being very careful to have them exactly straight each way. I then dug the holes for the trees, making them four feet in diameter, and twelve or fifteen inches in depth, taking care to lay the top and bottom of what I took out, each by itself. About the first of November I set out my trees, being careful in taking them up to injure the roots as little as possible. Into each hole, after placing the roots of the trees, I put three pecks of compost manure, next the earth taken from the top of the holes, leaving that which was taken from the bottom to be placed on the top. On this piece of ground I set one hundred and thirty trees, having them exactly twenty feet distant from each other. The spring after setting the trees, I planted the ground with corn, and the next spring sowed it with wheat, seeded it down to grass, & grafted the trees. The grafts grew rapidly the two first years after they were put in. I then put half a bushel of manure around each tree, and they still continue to flourish, the largest of them being six inches in circumference. I have lately ploughed the ground, and intend next spring to plant it with potatoes in order to hasten their growth.

The probability now is, that in the course of five years more my orchard will be quite productive, should it continue to flourish. The farmer who has not yet a young orchard coming on, would do well immediately to choose a piece of ground, and after thoroughly preparing, set it out with apple trees.

No one ought to be afraid of devoting too much time or attention to an orchard, for if rightly managed, it will, after a few years amply pay all the trouble and expense.

An orchard set in ground that has once been ploughed, will not flourish unless it be ploughed every two or three years.—Perhaps it is the better way to keep it in tillage the whole time, as the trees will certainly grow much faster, and produce more and better fruit. Beauty and order are desirable in an orchard, as well as in other things. How much more pleasing it is to see it stand in regular order, the trees being set in rows perfectly straight each way, than to see them stand here and there in a promiscuous manner like the trees of a forest.

Much care should be taken during the

first years of an orchard to give the trees a regular and proper shape. This must be done principally by pruning. Branches should not be permitted to come out from the body of the tree at a less distance than 5 or 6 ft. from the ground. Cattle, sheep or hogs, should never be turned into a young orchard, as they will greatly injure the trees by rubbing against and browsing them.

Very fine Racing Expected.—The association formed in this city for the improvement of the breed of that noble animal, the horse, have proceeded with great spirit and directness to their object. Subscriptions already made, have warranted the Club, in offering very liberal purses for three days racing, to commence on Tuesday the 22d of this month. The sum to be run for on Thursday, is ONE THOUS. AND DOLLARS, and will doubtless, bring upon the turf, the swiftest coursers of Virginia and other States.

Some good citizens object to racing altogether, while others deprecate with too much reason, the manner in which they are often conducted, as being promotive of gaming and other species of dissipation. Those therefore who take pleasure in the sports of the turf, as a source of manly and rational amusement, and as the only effective means of preserving the blood horse in his purity, have long desired to see these sports revived, with such precautionary arrangements and guarantees, as will replace them on the most respectable footing, and preclude from the course, every thing offensive to the eye or ear of the most scrupulous. This we trust in regard to the Baltimore races, has been fully accomplished; such at least is the hope and the intention of the gentlemen now associated, who will use every possible effort to justify the expectation, which their names have excited, and they ask and expect the co-operation of all those of their fellow citizens, who take an interest in the character of the city, and in the particular objects of the society.—*Amer. Farmer.*

From the Minerva.

DRAMATIC ANECDOTE.

The late Mrs. Jordan possessed a heart susceptible of the most tender and humane emotions, and these were called into instant action by the least approach of misery and distress. During her short stay at Chester, where she had been performing, her washer woman, with three small children, was by a merciless creditor thrown into prison. A small debt of 40 shillings had been worked up, in a short time, by law expenses into a bill of 8 pounds. As soon as Mrs. Jordan heard the circumstance, she sent for the attorney and paid him his demand.

On the afternoon of the same day the poor woman was liberated. As Mrs. Jordan, with her servant, was taking her usual walk on the Chester walls, the widow with her children followed her; and just as she had taken shelter from a shower of rain in a kind of porch, dropped on her knees, and with much grateful emotion, exclaimed; 'God for ever bless you, Madam! you have saved me and my family from ruin.' The children beholding their mother's tears, added by their cries to the affecting scene which a sensitive mind could not behold without strong feelings of sympathy. The natural liveliness of Mrs. Jordan's disposition was not easily damped by sorrowful scenes; however, though she strove to hide it, the tears of feeling stole down her cheek and stooping down to kiss the children, she slipped a pound note into the mother's hand and in her usual playful manner, replied:—'There, there, now it's all over; go good woman. God bless you; don't say another word.' The grateful creature would have replied, but that good female Samaritan insisted on her silence and departure.

It so happened that another person had taken shelter under the porch, and witnessed the whole of this interesting scene, who as soon as Mrs. Jordan observed him came forward, and holding out his hand, he exclaimed with a deep sigh: 'Lady, pardon the freedom of a stranger, but would to the Lord the world were all like you!' The figure of this man bespoke his calling; his countenance was pale, and a suit of sable, rather the worse for wear, covered his tall and spare person. The penetrating eye of Thalia's favorite soon developed his character and profession, and with her wonted good humor, retreating a few paces she replied, 'No I won't shake hands with you.' 'Why?' 'Because you are a Methodist preacher, and when you know who I am, you'll send me to the devil!' The Lord forbid! I am, as you say, a preacher of the gospel, which tells us to clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and relieve the distressed, and do you think I can behold a sister cheerfully obeying the commands of my great Master, without feeling that spiritual attachment which leads me to break through worldly customs and offer you the hand of friendship and brotherly love!' 'Well, well, you are a good old soul, I dare say, but—I don't like fanatics; and you'll not like me when I tell you I am a player; you must have heard of me, Mrs. Jordan is my name.' After a short pause, he again extended his hand, and with a complainant countenance, he replied,

The Lord bless thee whoever thou art; his goodness is unlimited; he has bestowed on thee a large portion of his spirit, & as to thy calling, if thy soul upbraid the not, the Lord forbid that I should.'

They reconciled, & the rain having abated, they left the porch together; the offer of his arm was accepted, and the female Roscius of comedy, and the melancholy disciple of John Wesley, proceeded arm in arm to the door of Mrs. Jordan's dwelling. At parting the preacher shook hands with her, saying 'Fare thee well, sister; I know not what the principles of thy calling may be, thou art the first I ever conversed with; but if thy benevolence equals thine, I hope and trust, at the great day, the Lord will say to each—*Thy sins are forgiven thee.*'

'Who seeks to please all men each way,
And not himself offend;
He may begin his work to day,
But God knows when twill end.'

[Old Epigram.]

From the Emporium.—The Village

Printer.—A doctor, a schoolmaster, and a printer, are three as prominent essentials to the establishment of a village of the first class, as a squire, a tavern, and a blacksmith are to one of the fourth or fifth. The printer in the primitive times of our country was usually left out, but ripe age and the general diffusion of light brought him gradually into the service, and increased his character and estimation so much, that he has at least become of as vital consequence as either of the others. If time allowed of comments of this sort, I might be led to say that I view this symptom of the genius of our countrymen as a trait of great and unquestionable promise in a political and moral point of view. But with these things I have nothing to do, and therefore leave the subject as I found it.

In a respectable village which was growing into notice, and which was located not many miles from the Susquehanna, some years ago, the inhabitants, being stricken with the prevalent sentiment, erected a press, and procured from the city a genuine graduate of the type, to take charge of the concern. This was the first introduction of our Hero, Will Sutton, had to the country. He was young, and withal, an honest and ingenious youth of a mild and gentle temper, and but little skilled in the intrigue and deception so current in the world, with which his hasty transit from the shackles of apprenticeship to the post of a publisher and an editor, had allowed him no time to shake hands. Flattered by the blaze of what looked like the opening of a splendid prospect, he, soon after he entered on his new duties relieved the original proprietors of their burden, and assumed the responsibility of the concern himself.

To become popular, in other words to please every one, is, perhaps, the first aim and the freshest hope of every inexperienced and virtuous mind. It was so beautiful in theory, and the road appears at first so plain and easy that he never dreams of difficulty in succeeding in the practice. Will determined therefore to take every body's advice, and, wherever advice clashed, to choose the medium between the two extremes.

He commenced his paper by giving the greatest variety possible, and proffering the most liberal terms, as much as to say, pay me when and how you can; people were pleased with the first numbers, and many good folks took him at his word, and sent in their names. He set this down as ample promise of future success, and built abundant hopes upon it, but sundry printed, written and verbal lampoons soon roused him from his dreaming; one of his brother printers not far distant had lost a subscriber or two through his agency, and, as his body was out of reach, his equitable neighbour contented himself with a desperate attempt to slip the noose round his character, and hang it up to infamy. 'This was the first move that honest Will saw through which staggered his faith and weakened his credulity.

He rubbed his eyes and looked at it a moment, then concluded sagely, if I offend but this fellow, whose motives are broad and palpable, and who cannot deceive others, I may still accomplish my aim; I'll set him down as a cypher. I'll still be popular. Two or three weeks elapsed, however, and the buzz of a hundred busy friends began to hum upon his ear—too much of this—too much of that, and not enough of another description of matter; he listened—he was perplexed—it was the medium he had been pursuing; how should he now act. He at last made up his mind; wholly excluded the description of matter that had the fewest advocates, & increased the quantum of other kinds; a dozen or two were still left complainants, and as he could do nothing with them he set them down as cyphers with the printer; with these exceptions he still resolved to please every body.

Next came in one of his worthy neighbors with a lampoon in his hand for an enemy of his, and politely requested its insertion. Sutton saw a dangerous predicament staring him in the face. If he published it, he should make a powerful man and a host of connexions his enemies—he reasoned the matter over with himself, and concluded to

refuse it an insertion. The author became outrageous; he and his friends turned their faces against the printer, and poor Will was soon compelled to add at least a half dozen cyphers to his already lengthened row. Before this circumstance had become cool on his memory, a flock of birds flew across the village, and the opinions of the people became divided on the question whether they were wild ducks or wild geese. Sutton published the fact and gave his opinion that they were ducks; the geese party called him a fool, a catch penny, a stragler and a puppy; in almost despair he added a dozen and a half cyphers to the account he was keeping. But when he looked at that account even now, it bore a small proportion to the population of the country, and he concluded that he would at least eventually please a great majority of the people if he could not succeed with all.

Even in this, however, he was unfortunately disappointed; election times came on; there were two candidates for governor, and Sutton was put completely at his wit's end. He knew neither of the candidates; to the matter of their politics, as they were both represented to be plain, honest, sterling patriots, he could not conjure up an objection, and both parties demanded his exclusive assistance. What was to be done? he stood neutral a little while, until he found himself rapidly going out of favour with both parties. The crisis demanded a change of policy. He accordingly made a bold push and sided with the strongest party, consequently he broke with all the others, made a few warm friends and very many bitter enemies. Will saw now the blighting of all his prospects he did not change his resolution, however, but confined his hopes to the pleasing of the party whose cause he espoused. Surely, he thought as he sighed over these vicissitudes, I shall keep these for whom I have made this great sacrifice, in my interest and ensure their good will.

But the time now drew nigh, when, to please his creditors, it was necessary to collect all the money due from his customers. He owed for paper and ink, and rent and types and press; and these must be paid for. The collector was rigged off, and sent on the rounds; two weeks brought him back—with about ten per cent on his accounts, and with the news that Messrs. A. B. and C. &c. including a hundred or two names, wished their papers stopped if they were to be damned in this way.

'Alas,' said Will as he sat down in his office door, in utter despondency, 'is this the end of all my care, and mortification. In striving to please all I have offended all.' But honest Will Sutton's is not a solitary case. This brief chapter of a printer's trials will be recognized at this day by some of the craft, though Bill is under the marble, and his office turned into a huckster shop.

From the London Morning Herald.

Topographical description of Cadiz and its environs.

As the eyes of all Europe are at present anxiously fixed upon Cadiz and the events taking place there, I send you a succinct description of that city and its environs, which is indispensably necessary for a clear understanding of the military operations that have or may be carried on there. This description, accompanied by a plan was given to his friends by Don Thomas Munoz, Lieutenant General and Engineer General of the Spanish Marine forces. Its accuracy and fidelity may be relied on, as it is impossible to find any one better able to furnish such a description than General Munoz, who passed forty years of his life at Cadiz, where he had the chief command of the body of engineers stationed at Caracra, the famous arsenal opposite the Isle de Leon.—Cadiz, the handsomest, richest, and most celebrated town in Andalusia, is built at the extremity of an isthmus, upon a pile of rock, which are washed by the waves of the sea. On the inland side its ramparts are flanked by a regular fortification, which thus renders it one of the strongest places in Europe. The immediate environs are sterile, exhibiting in general a sandy soil. In Cadiz there are no fountains, but in almost every house there is a cistern to receive the rain water that flows from the terraces. However, a great part of the population is forced to bring their water from Port St. Marie, a distance of two leagues by sea, and five by land. To the west of Cadiz is Fort St. Sebastian constructed in the midst of a ledge of rocks that extend all around it to a considerable distance. This fortress is connected with the town by a causeway hewn in the rock. It is flanked on the side of the sea by an advanced battery and light house. In order to avoid a bombardment similar to that which Cadiz suffered in 1797, a cut or *cortadura*, has been made through the rock on which the causeway runs, which allows the gun boats to pass from north to south without being obliged to double the reef upon which the fort is raised. About three hundred toises from Cadiz is Aguada, a circular redoubt. It is called Aguada from being the place where ships water. The church of St. Joseph, built in modern times, is the parish church of the citizens of Cadiz *extramuros*, who reside in its neighborhood in wooden houses. All about this place

and Aguada it is a deep sandy soil, upon which, however, they have contrived to raise kitchen gardens that partly supply Cadiz with excellent vegetables. Through these sands there is a paved road, a Royal route. On the extremity of a tongue of land, on the north side of an isthmus and half a league from Cadiz, is the Fort of Puntales, which defends the entrance of the port. It is surrounded by a great number of wooden buildings filled with naval stores. Half a league further, on the same side of the isthmus, is the fortification called the Cortadura, constructed by the Spaniards in 1808. It is situated in the narrowest part of the isthmus; so that at full tide, when its falls are washed by the sea the breadth of the isthmus is only about fifty to sixty toises. Upon the southern side of the isthmus, a league from Cadiz is Torregarda, a little fortress surrounded by a battery. From this signals from the eastern stations are transmitted to the city.—All about here is a deep sandy soil. From Cortadura, the isthmus becomes broader and more elevated, and about the mill of Santibonez commences the salt marshes, which are terminated by the Rio Arillo, a canal or arm of the sea, which formerly separated the Isle de Leon from that of Cadiz; but its course having been choked up by the sands, these two islands now form but one. This canal often overflows into the plain, which is almost inundated by the spring tides, and becomes impassable until the waters are again dried up. There is a wooden bridge thrown over this canal near which is a corn mill, called De los Mendos. After passing this bridge, we find ourselves in the district of the Isle de Leon, which is separated from the Continent by an arm of the sea, and the centre of which is 2 leagues from Cadiz. It was here that the wealthy inhabitants of Cadiz had formerly their superb country houses, but the government having made it a station for the Corps of Engineers, the rich Cadiz merchants abandoned their rural seats, and removed to the little town of Chiclana. The population of the Isle de Leon before the last epidemic, amounted to 32,000. The little town of Nueva Poblacion de S. Carlos was built in 1774, 1775, and is about half way between Isle de Leon and Caracra. It was meant to facilitate the communication between these two places. It is chiefly inhabited by a party of the Marine Corps and persons connected with the naval establishments. A great part of the space between the Rio Arillo and this place is marshy and impassable. There is a stone bridge over the canal which is in front of this little town, that connects it with the road to Caracra. When the Spanish Government retired to the Isle de Leon, in 1810, this little town, then known by the name of San Carlos, was joined to the Isle de Leon, and both received the joint denomination of San Fernando. The powder magazines of Fadrillas are situated upon the bay, not far from the Rio Arillo. On the other side of the isthmus, nearly opposite these, are the powder magazines of Setina, situated upon a height two leagues from Cadiz. Torre Alta is a tower situated upon a little hill; it is furnished with a telegraph that communicates with Torre Gordo and Cadiz.—In the neighbourhood of this tower, and about the heights of Setina, there is some excellent pasture. Casena de Oseo, situated on the bay, not far from the Nueva Poblacion de S. Carlos, is a magazine for Royal naval stores.—Puente de Suazo—this stone bridge connects the Isle de Leon with the Continent! the two extremities of the bridge are flanked by redoubts on each side of the road, and protected by trenches which fill with water at the high tide. The soil around is swampy and impracticable. The only firm footing is on the paved road and about three feet on each side of it. Beyond this to a considerable extent are salt marshes. Santi Petri is a little castle on an inlet, a short distance from the shore.—The inhabitants cross at low water mark, but this requires practice as well as precaution. The arm of the sea that separates the Isle de Leon from the Continent, can only be entered from the South, and that not without considerable danger, even to small craft, from the multitude of sunken rocks. La Caracca—this is the principal naval arsenal; one of its fronts is towards the bay, and the other upon the canal of the Isle de Leon; here are the principal wet and dry docks, magazines of naval stores, &c. This important establishment is completely isolated, and between it and the high road there is nothing but salt marshes, which are altogether impassable. Puerto Real is a little town on the northern side of the bay; it is divided in two by the high road. Castillo de Matagorda, is a fortress on the north shore of the bay, and opposite that of Puntales, with which it defends the entrance of the fort. It is on the border of a creek called Cano de Trocadero, and on the other side of this creek is the Chateau Fort Luz, both of which serve to guard the entrance of the creek, as well as that of the port. Beyond these is the Rio San Pietro, an arm of the sea, which, during the high tides overflows, and renders the country impassable. There is over this canal a bridge of boats. The town of Port St. Marie is built upon the right bank of the Guadalete, and nearly opposite Cadiz, which it partly

supplies with water and provisions. There is a bridge of boats across the river Gaudale, which joins the Royal road to Xeres, as far as which town the river is navigable. On the extremity of the right bank of the Guadalete, where it touches the bay, is situated the Castillo Santa Catharina. This fortress is surrounded by ledges of rocks.—It is exactly opposite to Cadiz, with which it forms the mouth of the port but not being able to defend it, as the distance across is too great. However the passage is very dangerous for those not acquainted with the sunken rocks. I trust that this account of the difficulties that lie on the way of an attempt to approach Cadiz, will enable your readers to form an opinion of the little chance there is of its being taken—at least, speedily, if the inhabitants are but true to themselves. At all events, it will enable them, when they read of an affair at any of the places here mentioned, to figure to themselves some idea of its situation and nature.

GRAND LIVERPOOL DINNER.

The Liverpool Courier of August 27 contains the particulars of an entertainment given in the town hall of that city on the 25th by the Mayor, in honor of Mr. Canning's visit. The company consisted of about eighty gentlemen, among whom were Mr. Canning, Mr. Huskisson, Lord G. Bentinck, and several other distinguished Englishmen, and our countryman, Mr. Hughes, who was on his way to Sweden, as Charge d'Affaires of the United States.

After a number of toasts were drunk—Mr. Canning said, that, with the kind permission of the Chair, he rose to propose a toast which, he felt confident, would be received by the company with the most sincere and cordial satisfaction. He alluded to the health of the distinguished stranger then near him, who was on his way to Sweden, as the representative of his country, the United States of America. He was most happy to avail himself of this opportunity, amidst so large an assemblage of some of the first merchants of England, and of congratulating that gentleman on the full and uninterrupted intercourse which now existed between his country and our own, an intercourse, of which the value could be no where so well understood as in this great town, which was, both in point of local situation and of spirit and enterprise, so pre-eminently qualified to derive from that intercourse every possible advantage.

On such an occasion he might be permitted to express the gratification which he felt, in common with the great mass of the intelligent and liberal men of both countries, to see the animosities necessarily attendant on a state of hostility so rapidly wearing away, and giving place to feelings so much more consonant to the true interests of two nations united by a common language, a common spirit of commercial enterprise, and a common regard for well regulated liberty. It appeared to him, that of two such states the relative position was not wholly unlike that which occasionally occurred in families; where, a child having, perhaps, displeased a parent—a daughter, for instance, in contracting a connexion offensive to that parent's feelings, some estrangement would for a while necessarily ensue; but, after a lapse of time, the irritation is forgotten, the force of blood again prevails, and the daughter and the mother stand together against the world. That all causes of dissension may have now ceased forever between two countries so strongly bound to each other, and with so clear a community of interests, he most sincerely hoped; and he trusted that, in whatever part of the world Mr. Hughes might represent his country, he would feel that in no part of it could that country's merits be more truly appreciated than in this.

The toast was drunk with marked applause, and Mr. Hughes returned thanks in nearly the following terms:

"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen.—I shall not presume to take up more of your time than may be barely sufficient for the expression of my sincere and heartfelt thanks, for the flattering reception and welcome with which I am honored on this occasion; a reception and a welcome so far above the claims of an humble and unimportant individual such as I am, that I delight to ascribe them exclusively to the friendly feelings of the inhabitants of Liverpool for the country to which I belong, and which I have so recently left: and I can earnestly assure the distinguished and enlightened company here assembled, that there is not a reflecting man among my countrymen who does not feel convinced, that such are the proper and the only feelings that should be inculcated, and that should subsist between the British and the American people; and I can add to this assurance my sincere persuasion, that both my country's Government and its citizens are animated by the firmest resolution to neglect no honorable means of avoiding all pernicious political discrepancies, and of maintaining the happy footing of peace and confidence, which is the present basis of our relations with Great Britain; a basis more solid and more sure, perhaps at this moment than at any former period of our short history. Though not an old man, I am old enough to have witnessed many an unhappy and many a lamentable misunderstanding between the two nations; and to have seen, with feelings of the deepest sorrow, that no effort of wisdom and moderation; no dictate of peace and affection, sentiments so natural and so proper to nations the common offspring of one common stock; nay, no motive, even of interest, has been sufficiently powerful to preserve them from the common and fatal error of war, from the wretched and unnatural struggle of trying to do each other the most harm. But I have also seen that war happily terminated; and it is the proudest and happiest incident of my life to have had a share, though a very

humble one, in the labours of that Congress of 1814, that had the merit and the glory of putting an end to that unnatural and cruel struggle, and of restoring the two nations to the more wise and humane disposition of trying to do each other the most good. Long and sincerely may this disposition be cherished! Long may the noble and unrivalled works, constructed by this great and public spirited town, for the accommodation of commerce—your vast and capacious docks, present to the eye of the philanthropist the busy and the cheering scene that they now exhibit: a scene that I have visited this day under circumstances the memory of which I shall always cherish; *bowing to Mr. Canning and Mr. Huskisson; a scene made up of thick and almost impervious forests of English and American masts, topped (if I may so express it) with the fair foliage of friendly flags. Long may the gallant tars of my country inflict upon Liverpool the hardships of such bold invasions; and all hands be beat to quarters, to pour into you, gentlemen, whole broadsides of cotton and tobacco, and manfully to receive a constant fire of calicoes and cutlery! I must apologize for having occupied so much of your time; and especially must I not omit to offer you, gentlemen, my acknowledgments for the patience and the indulgence you have shown me: for it cannot be necessary for me to say, after what you have seen and heard, that I am totally unskilled and unpractised in the art of public speaking, though I have found myself unexpectedly called on to speak before this respectable meeting, and in the presence of the great master of modern eloquence, the accomplished scholar and enlightened statesman. With the Mayor's and your permission I will venture to propose a toast: 'The town of Liverpool and the United States of America; their trade and their friendship: may they all go on increasing.'

In the course of the evening, the health of the Prince Sapicha. Mr. Blackburn, M. P. for the county, Mr. Bootle Wilbraham, M. P. Mr. Birch, M. P. and Mr. Gladstone, M. P. were given, and his Highness and the gentlemen severally and briefly returned thanks.

*Mr. Hughes had been invited, by the St George Steam packet Company, to be of the party given in the morning, in the Steam packet the Emerald Isle, to Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Canning; and Mr. Canning, Mr. Huskisson, Lord George Bentinck and Mr. Gladstone, with some other gentlemen, had accompanied Mr. Hughes, after the aquatic excursion, mentioned in another column, to visit the beautiful American ship Canada, Captain Macy, lying in the Prince's Dock, in which ship Mr. Hughes had arrived a few days before from America, it being the fourth consecutive passage the Canada has made in less than 17 days, from New York to Liverpool.

Our attentive correspondents, the editors of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, have sent us the following interesting letter from an American resident at Malaga, received in Boston.—*Pat.*

MALAGA, Aug. 29, 1823.

Gen. Riego arrived here some days since in a fishing boat from Tariffa, took command of the army, arrested Zayas, several other generals, cannons of the church, friars, &c. &c. and sent them on board vessels in the harbor.

Night before last, eight of these unfortunate beings (among whom was a poor old cloven footed clergyman) were taken on shore, escorted out of the town, placed as near each other as possible and a volley of musketry discharged upon them by the soldiers, who then pierced the dying victims with their bayonets. This was done at midnight hour, without even the form of a trial.

Within four months we have paid 3 or 4 contributions, levied principally on commercial people, who, deprived of all trade by the prohibitory system, are left, (with the exception of half a dozen) all but beggars. And principally, on these Riego calls for \$100,000 to be paid instantly. They demand of me 2000 dollars; from others in proportion; and as we have no intercourse by letter with other places, (there being no posts) we have not the means to meet this demand at the moment, when our money is already distributed in preparing for the vintage. Consequently the whole body of the merchants in this place are under arrest—some in the common jail—others in the municipality—and a few at their own houses with a guard of soldiers at their doors. In addition to a number of people quartered on me, I have a guard of five soldiers at my door, with an order from the Municipal Junta to pay them \$1 40 cents per day until I comply and pay the sum demanded of me. Riego has threatened to make an example by shooting some of us. My partner is among the arrested, and I hear, has been thrown into the common jail. Should I be compelled to pay, it will be done under a protest, and I shall claim the protection of the United States, and a return of the money.

The Foreign Consuls are not exempt from these unjust contributions. Mr. Barrell, American Consul, Mr. Boline, the Swedish Consul, and Mr. Roos, the Prussian Consul, are among those in confinement—that is, under arrest in their houses, with guards of soldiers at their doors. This state of things induces many respectable people to wish that the French would enter the city and establish peace and order. I am really afraid the city will yet be given up to plunder, and a second 10th of May be renewed in Malaga. It is this moment reported, that he who refuses to pay, shall first be shot, and then his house and effects given up to be plundered by the unfeeling soldiery.

On the 26th instant, in the evening, a

body of infantry and cavalry took the road to Antiguera. It is not known whether to take away all the property that can be found there, or to collect a part of Ballasteros' army, said to be in that neighborhood, who could not abide by the suspension of arms or capitulation made with Molitor.

Most of the towns near this are occupied by the malcontents, and the constitutionalists occasionally enter, as they have in Comares and sacked the town, church, &c. from which they have just returned. The plate that was found in the churches and convents, has been taken out, and the inhabitants of the latter have disappeared so that one of this once numerous class is not to be found.

An embargo has been laid on all vessels in port, and the town is surrounded by troops to prevent any one from leaving it.—We are in a horrid situation.

One P. M.—This instant I am informed a part of the cavalry that went against Antiguera, are coming in having failed in their object, and suffered considerably.

It would appear that Riego intended to take away his troops by sea as several boats have been brought up on which they are placing guns to protect the large vessels, which are receiving water and provisions for a number of men. On the other hand, 400 convicts with masons, carpenters, &c. are at work, repairing and fortifying Gibraltar, an old Moorish castle, which overlooks the city, but not tenable as a military position, even when well fortified, unless for a moment to give time for the troops to make their escape to the mountains.

A friend has handed the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser an Havana paper of August 5, which contains an address of the Bishop Juan Jose, to the various classes of ecclesiastics in his diocese. The occasion of this address was the receipt of an order from the government of Spain on the subject of public instruction, both in churches and schools, urging the ecclesiastics to use all the means in their power to train up the people according to the principles of the Constitution. The address of the Bishop is remarkable for its liberal and patriotic sentiments, and at the same time contains many proofs of great unanimity of sentiment among all classes of the people, as the following translations will show:

We have heretofore observed a strict silence (on political questions) which reflects honor, or rather does justice, to our beloved dioceses. We have neither instructed nor exhorted on these important points, because in our diocese every citizen is fortunately an ardent apostle of Spanish liberty, resolved to shed his blood in defence of the national compact sanctioned by the general Cortes in March, 1812, for our political renovation.

In cheerful obedience to the precept of our august monarch, whom we now glory in calling the father and protector of the Spanish people, we charge you, beloved parish priests of our diocese, co-operators with us in the ministry of the word that while opening the gospel to your parishioners, you instruct them likewise in the constitution of the state. Teach them, that in this fundamental code are radically comprehended all their most essential rights and duties as citizens, that by planting and cultivating them they will become happy, and the whole nation also, for public prosperity is nothing else than the sum of individual happiness; that they should never lend an ear nor attend to the direction or the seduction of ignorant or wicked men, who attempt to turn them from the straight path by declaring that the Constitution may be opposed to the Catholic faith, or that it is not in harmony with the doctrines or the holy morality taught by Jesus Christ.

It is not sufficient that they have a merely intuitive love for the Constitution, it is necessary that they know to the foundation the object to which they consecrate their love and veneration. It is necessary that while you inculcate to your parishioners the doctrinal point corresponding to the gospel of the day, you explain to them one or more of the articles of the Constitution.

And you secular and regular ecclesiastics, to whom is committed the important charge of forming and instructing youth, from the primary or elementary schools to the most exalted and scientific classes, to you it particularly belongs to inspire into them the first ideas of love and respect for the fundamental code, by explaining the principles of justice, of reason and of equity on which it is erected. The youth who are now receiving their education, are the dependence and the hope of our country. Form them in such a manner that every citizen shall know what is embraced by the constitutional law in its 384 articles, and shall admire it as the august sanctuary of his rights, the ark of salvation for his freedom.

STORM ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the Louisiana Gazette of September 19, received at the Exchange Reading Room by the schooner Fawn, in 20 days from New Orleans, we extract the following information respecting a severe storm on the Mississippi:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19, 1823.

The late Storm.—Our correspondent near Baton Rouge, writes us under date of the 14th instant, that 'about 12 o'clock on Thursday last a storm set in, and which yet continues (Sunday, 12 o'clock) so violent, that I have not deemed it safe to venture to town. Last night was one of much anxiety and alarm—the trees all around were cracking and falling in every direction. Apprehending danger from the forest trees contiguous to the negro cabins, I arose to call my negroes to the kitchen; on opening the door I heard their voices as they were scrambling to find their way to the house from their cabins—the ground overflowed—torrents of rain falling; loud blasts of

wind howling through the forest—lofty trees falling in every direction, and the gloom and darkness of the night struck them with such consternation as completely bewildered them. As the wind increased no voices could be heard fearing that they had lost the direction to the house, I ordered the conch shell to be sounded, which soon brought them to the kitchen. They made their retreat in good time from the cabins though not until the roof of one was beaten in by the falling of a tree, and which was immediately after nearly prostrated by the fall of another—fortunately no lives were lost or limbs broken.

I stop writing to watch an opportunity to take a peep into my cotton field, from which, I may form some idea of the damage done the crops in this neighbourhood.

I proceeded far enough into my cotton field to satisfy myself that with the rot, and the present state of the cotton, being broken down and torn up by the roots in part, and the balance levelled with the earth, the hopes of the planter in this vicinity, the present season, of making any thing like half a crop, must now be at an end, if I may judge from my own field. The storm yet continues so violent, that I have not seen a neighbour since it commenced—no one dare venture along the road, as the trees continue to fall in all quarters. As I collect further facts of the damages done, I shall communicate them.

A letter has been received in town from a respectable gentleman on the Arcadian coast, which says, that the late storm has destroyed one third of the sugar crops in that neighborhood.

BAYOU SARAH LANDING, Sept. 15.

"We have experienced, the three days terminating 1 P. M. of yesterday, the severest gale known since 1812; fences, cotton, corn, &c. prostrate; trees blown down, and water courses higher than was ever known, was the picture of yesterday."

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.

We copy the following article from the Lexington (Ken.) Reporter, the leading democratic paper of that state, which is supposed to be in the interest of Mr. Clay.

A CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

This subject appears to have excited much discussion in certain leading prints to the Eastward. The Frankfort Argus has also recently noticed it with ability. It is in our opinion highly deserving of all this attention; for no question connected with the election of a Chief Magistrate of the Union is entitled to so much deliberate consideration by the people. Its great importance is not limited to the influence which a Caucus may have upon the approaching contest, but it expands into immeasurable magnitude when we contemplate it as the instrument, which is to be employed for ages to come in designating the first officer of the nation; for we think it can hardly be doubted, that if in the present tranquil state of the country, it be necessary to resort to this expedient, it will become practically a fixed part of the constitutional regimen in the election of all future Presidents. Who does not believe that the same cause, the existing diversity in public sentiment as to the fittest individual to elevate to that high office, now urged as the pretext for a caucus, will almost perpetually recur?

The ardent friends of the candidate who believe that he can obtain the recommendation of a caucus, will espouse it. The ardent friends of a candidate who believe that he will not obtain such recommendation, will oppose it. Interest will be a moving principle in both instances. The weak and the timid, anxious to be with the majority, and fearful of committing themselves in favour of an unsuccessful candidate, will also support a caucus. To them it will be an easy couch on which they may safely repose. But the impartial public should fearlessly meet the question, unbiassed by all considerations of personal interest. We are not sure that we shall not be accused of being actuated by our private wishes. We can only say, that we are unconscious of any such motive, and that in forming the opinions which we mean to express, we have sincerely sought to divest ourselves of all personal preference.

A caucus is defended upon the ground, that it merely makes a recommendation, which the people may regard or not, at their pleasure. It is at the same time perfectly evident that its advocates aim at decision, and not recommendation; and that in employing the latter milder term, they are duped themselves or seek to deceive the public. A recommendation only! From whom, to whom? A recommendation implies information on the one side, and ignorance or want of information on the other. Will it be pretended that the next Congress, (and every future recommending Congress will probably be similarly constituted) one full moiety of which goes forth fresh from the bosom of the community, can be better acquainted with the merits of the several persons held up for the public suffrage, than the whole mass of the community, after all the discussions which have taken place and are likely to occur? Let the people of any congressional district in the Union fairly put to themselves the question,—is our member better informed of the qualifications of the several candidates than the whole of us? and what would be their prompt and indignant answer?

But whether a caucus is to make a final decision, or a recommendation only, which is to lead to a decision, it equally claims a thorough consideration before it receives the public approbation.—Why is it supported upon the ground of preventing the agency of the House of Representatives in the

election, that greatest of all calamities, if decision be not intended? We should recollect, that the precedent of a caucus being once fully established, the people may cease to take that lively interest in the election which constitutes one of their greatest securities. What is usurpation to day becomes legitimacy to-morrow. The beginning will be in a caucus—the termination in hereditary monarchy; the transit, through a Prætorian Cohort, or a corps of Janissaries. All history warns us that this is not an idle dream.

Is it really preferable to have a decision brought about by the instrumentality of Congress acting in Caucus, and principally of course by the House of Representatives, rather than one in the mode provided for in the Constitution by that same House of Representatives? In the first case there is no RESPONSIBILITY. There is no compulsory attendance of the members upon the Caucus. They do not, when assembled, set upon oath. No one knows how any member votes; unless he chooses to divulge his secret; for the mode is by ballot.—Their proceedings are covered by an impenetrable veil. The result is only promulgated. The people are kept in profound ignorance of all details by which they arrive at that result. In the House of Representatives the members act upon oath; all are bound to attend, and do attend, except from unavoidable causes of absence; the votes of all must be known. A Caucus is an irregular body, acting by no known or obligatory laws; subject to no efficient responsibility. The House of Representatives is created by the Constitution, acting in obedience to it, according to known prescribed laws. But the House of Representatives may, by a most miraculous combination among the small states, cast upon the nation a Chief Magistrate unacceptable to the majority! as if the small states, separated as almost invariably they are by the intervention of large ones, were not constantly influenced by the ponderous bodies which surround them!—as if they should start out of all their natural spheres of action, and most strangely conspire together to thwart the views of the Union and the wishes of the large states!—This is really to alledge that Jobah swallowed the whale.—It should not more over be forgotten, that the Constitution has evinced its characteristic wisdom in the event of a devolution upon the House of Representatives of the election of a President. It limits the selection of one of the three candidates who stand highest upon the polls. What restriction, we would respectfully ask, to be compared to this, exists upon the proceedings of a Caucus? What restriction at all is there?

It appears to us that the wit of man could hardly devise a scheme more liable to sinister influence than that of a Congressional caucus. It gives to the centre, that is, to the city of Washington, immense advantages over all other parts of the Union. He is ignorant of human nature and of deliberate bodies, who does not know that the resident population of the place where they assemble, has great influence over their deliberations. And what are the elements of the population at Washington? They consist of Secretaries and Clerks, and Printers and holders and expectants of office, and dependants upon the bounty of the executive government, in ten thousand ramified forms. These turn to the source which nourishes them, as unerringly as the needle points to the pole. The caucus assemblies at the seat of government, and does not all history proclaim that there corruption begins! By its concentration it is exposed to all the machinations and intrigues of aspirants. It in effect draws from the great body of the nation the elective franchise, and places it at the feet of the President. Bonaparte said that he found the crown in the mire, and picked it up. The President must be more than man if he fail to avail himself of the temptations which will be thus thrown around him.

Suppose one or more Heads of Department candidates, we must be stupid indeed not to believe that their official patronage will be employed to second their wishes. All the arts of electioneering, all the blandishments of splendid drawing rooms and sumptuous entertainments; hopes, hints, promises, bargains, combinations, are so many consequences which we must certainly anticipate, when that great principle in the constitution be violated, by which a wise provision is made for twenty four deliberating, and not merely registering, electoral colleges, so situated and separated as that it is almost impossible there should be corruption.—And why for these great securities for the purity of elections, are we to substitute a single anomalous body, convened at the most perilous spot, a focus to which all the rays of office, of corruption and of intrigue, must eventually converge?—Some good men are distressed and grieved at the public divisions. Are they not incident to our systems?—the small price which we pay for the greatest of boons? Are they not blessings, especially while the public peace is undisturbed, (and it is not even menaced) compared to the fetid stagnancy of hereditary succession? And do these good men never recollect, that those very circumstances which give them so much patriotic concern, compose the great motive for the repose of despotism? that they are the very arguments which have been so successfully urged every where but in our own favored country, for establishing a rule for transmitting the Chief Magistracy by which the public quiet is sought to be insured?

Is there any motive for a Caucus resulting from the state of the nation? It enjoys profound peace within and from without. Parties are extinct. The great battle of republicanism has been successfully fought and gloriously won. The public cannon has ceased to thunder; the enemy have

truck their colors; and if we occasionally hear the distant sound of fire arms, it is only from the last cartridges of remote straggling parties, celebrating or not yet informed of the victory. Was there ever a moment so auspicious to put the Constitution, as it regards the Presidential election, to a fair and undisturbed test? If it shall be found wanting, let us improve it, in the safe and salutary mode which itself has prescribed, by written amendment, carefully investigated and deliberately adopted.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Oct. 13.

MEETING OF THE WATERS.

We have before us a New York paper containing an account, seven and a half columns in length, of the ceremonies at Albany on the occasion of celebrating the completion of the great Western Canal, and the passage of the first boat from the latter into the Hudson, on Wednesday last. It was a proud day, not only for New York, but for the Union. The celebration was accompanied by a splendid military and civil parade, together by a variety of interesting ceremonies. The morning of the 8th was ushered in by the ringing of bells, and firing of cannons: the weather cool, and pleasant. The military formed at the Eagle Tavern to receive the committee from New York which was escorted to Rockwell's Mansion and received by the Governor, Lt. Governor, Senators, &c.

The New York Daily Advertiser, says, 'at 12 o'clock the elegant Canal Boat, the *Dewitt Clinton*, appeared, with colours flying, and superbly ornamented, on board of which were the Canal Commissioners, and other distinguished persons; and followed by four other boats, filled with ladies and gentlemen of the first respectability. On the arrival of the *Dewitt Clinton*, the New York Committee were invited on board and the ceremony of laying the top stone of the Canal, by the Grand Chapter of the state of New York, commenced by an address to the Throne of Grace, by the Rev. Mr. Lacy, after which the stone was placed agreeably to the rules of Masonry, bearing the following inscription—

ERECTED SEPTEMBER, 1823.

DEWITT CLINTON, President.
STEPHEN VAN RENSSLAER, SAMUEL YOUNG, Commissioners.
MYRON HOLLEY, H. SEYMOUR, Secretary.
WM. C. BOUCK, BENJ. WRIGHT, Chief Engineer.
GEORGE W. YOUNG, Assistant.
PETER STEWART, Builder.

This ceremony being completed, Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, of the New York committee, poured into the Canal a bottle of water from the Pacific Ocean, and another from the Atlantic Ocean; and thereupon made an address suited to the novel and interesting occasion.

The Lock was then opened and the boat *Dewitt Clinton* passed through, towed by 12 full manned barges under the command of Captain Center, of the steam boat *Chancellor Livingston*, and Captain T. Wiswall of the steam boat *Richmond*, and the others of ten masters of Albany packets. At the moment of her passing into the Hudson, she was saluted by a general discharge of artillery, and the lively huzzas of thousands of persons who witnessed the spectacle. Much feeling was excited by the fact of the Boat being piloted into the river by Captain Daggett, who is now eighty four years of age, and who acted as pilot to the French fleet under Count de Grasse in the war of Independence, when it anchored before York Town, previously to the capture of Lord Cornwallis and the army under his command. The boat was then towed through the basin, into the North River, and as she passed the steam boats, which were all elegantly dressed for the occasion, and were crowded with spectators, she was saluted in succession from each steam boat and a line of sloops with the most enthusiastic cheers. The Canal Commissioners and their associates were then landed, and the procession was formed according to the order published in our paper of the 6th instant, and moved to the Capitol Hill.

The Canal Commissioners, the Common Council of the city of Albany, and the delegation from the city of New York, were then conducted to a pavilion erected in front of the capitol, where the proceedings of the occasion commenced by a fervent, appropriate, and most eloquent prayer by the Rev. Dr. Chester. A congratulatory address was then made to the Canal Commissioners; by the Hon. Charles E. Dudley, Mayor of the city of Albany and a reply by the Hon. Dewitt Clinton, President of the Board of Commissioners. This was succeeded by an address from the delegation from New York by their chairman, Wm. Bayard, esq; and an answer in behalf of the citizens of Albany, by William James, esq; and the whole closed by an expression of thanks from the New York committee, by their chairman, for the distinguished politeness and respect with which they had been received and entertained by their fellow citizens of Albany, on this interesting occasion. The delegation were then invited to a participation in the entertainments provided at Rockwell's Mansion House in honor of the day.

The proceedings of the occasion reflected great credit on the Committee of Arrangements; and the military parade was in point of discipline, equipment, and movement, equal to any thing we have witnessed not excepting the most brilliant display in the city of New York. Arrangements were made for an exhibition of fire works in the evening from the Capitol Hill. No accident of any kind occurred during the day, except an injury in the hand of a person by an injudicious discharge of a cannon.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The following gentlemen have been elected to represent their respective counties in the next Legislature of this state.

Cecil—Daniel Sheredine, Frisby Henderson James Gerry and Guy Bryan.

Kent—Messrs. Coburn, Gale, Ireland and Hodges.

Queen Anne—Daniel C. Hopper, Charles R. Nicholson, William C. Meconiken and Richard Hoffit.

Talbot—Theodore R. Lookerman, Edward Lloyd, Jr. Nicholas Martin and Richard Spencer.

Caroline—John Boon, Elijah Barwick, Joseph Doughlass and Edward Barwick.

Dorchester—Levin Lake, John R. W. Pitt, James Willis and William Hutson.

Somerset—George Jones, Littleton I. Dennis Joshua Bratten and George A. Dashiell.

Harford—William Whiteford, Alexander Norris, James Steele and Charles S. Sewall.

Baltimore City—Wm. R. Stewart, and W. G. D. Worthington.

Baltimore County—J. T. H. Worthington, T. E. Stansbury, W. F. Johnston and Hugh Ely.

Allegany—George Bruce, M. C. Sprigg, John M. Mahon and John M. Henry.

Washington—Andrew Kershner, Joseph Gabby, James H. Bowles and Joseph J. Merrick.

Fredrick—Messrs. Turbutt, Kemp, Fisher and Cromwell.

Montgomery—George Peter, J. A. S. Kilgour, Dr. Duvall and E. W. Williams.

Anne Arundel—Messrs. Howard, Stewart, Linthicum and Iglehart.

Annapolis City—Thomas H. Carroll and Jeremiah Hughes.

Prince Georges—Messrs. Semmes, Wooton, E. B. Duvall and Clarke.

Charles—W. M. Miller, John Edilen, Thomas Rogerson and Robert Garnet.

St. Marys—Messrs. Fenwick, Gough, Milard and Leigh.

[Worcester and Calvert not heard from.]

DELAWARE ELECTION.

General Paynter, the federal candidate, is elected governor of the state of Delaware, by a majority of 300 votes over Mr. Hazzard, the democratic candidate.

To the Editor of the *American Farmer*, or to any person who has any information on the subject.

A dreadful malady has appeared among the Cattle in Talbot on two different farms—The animals are seized with a muscular or nervous catching, that resembles hiccoughs, when the complaint seizes them in the head, which it chiefly does—but some have been affected behind, some in one leg, some in the chest and some across the loins—the catching increases—the part affected is hot and appears to itch so violently, that they soon rub all the hair off, and lacerate the flesh—they appear to have high fever; take to the water; and can be with difficulty kept out of the creeks—They appear costive, and die in 24 or 36 hours—Bleeding, purging, medicine and Antispasmodic balls have been tried without any success.

CONGRESS FRIGATE.

It seems that the French authorities will neither permit Mr. Nelson to enter Cadiz, by land nor sea, and we expect that he will return to the United States in the Constitution frigate. Indeed, this step seems necessary. The conduct of the French has been so pointedly insulting to our flag, that the more we think of it the more cause we perceive exists for serious remonstrance. The Congress frigate, a national and a neutral vessel, having on board a minister plenipotentiary, is refused admission into a blockaded port, while the English and Portuguese ships of war have free ingress.—On what grounds are we to be excluded from enjoying privileges afforded to other nations? If Mr. Nelson goes on board the Constitution, we should not be surprised if Captain Jones should attempt to enter Cadiz, and if he is determined to make his way through the blockading squadron, he will succeed, and so would the Congress frigate, but Captain Bible was ordered to Gibraltar, and therefore had no right to go to Cadiz. Had he been ordered to enter Cadiz, he would have done so at all hazards; therefore, he should not have placed himself in a situation to hazard any breach in the good understanding existing between nations, when under orders of a contrary character.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

PESTILENCE AT NATCHEZ.

A letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer from Natchez, under date of September 18th, says—'The Yellow Fever rages here with unabated violence, carrying off from six to seven per day, out of a population of about 400 persons, who still remain within the infected district.'

WESTERN CANAL.

At the meeting held at the New York Tontine Coffee House on Monday last, Mr. Colden, in the course of his speech mentioned that 360 miles of the canal were opened and rendered navigable, though it was but 6 years on the 4th of last July since the first sod was removed at its commencement, so that one mile has been finished per week, at an average calculation, including all the labour and expense of digging, boring, raising culverts, bridges, locks and dams. This, he remarked, was an example of despatch unprecedented in the history of canals, and does great honour to the foresight and policy, as well as to the perseverance and the resources of the state of New York.

The stores were closed and business suspended at Albany on the 8th instant in

order to give all an opportunity of witnessing the celebration of letting the water from the Canal into the Hudson.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

THE RETROSPECT.

No. 1.

Not to know what has happened in times that are gone by is to be deprived of the lessons of experience, as ignorance of the past is the most certain source of error in the future. But experience can only teach those who are serious and rational, for admonition is lost upon passion, and prejudices obscure every truth.

Although times are said to be every day varying and new events are constantly arising, it must still be admitted by all intelligence that there is an analogy both in times and things too strong to be resisted, and too palpably important not to be treasured up as the means of future speculation. Our interests and our welfare combine to make us reflect upon past events, and to examine them with care and with fairness after the passions which accompanied their occurrence have died away; and it is in this way alone that we are able to judge accurately of the influence of past times and past things upon our present and probable future condition. Important public acts and extraordinary events extend their effects much beyond the times in which they happen; it is therefore by reference to such things that we are often enabled to account for matters of long subsequent date; and as true wisdom induces us to draw knowledge from every source, true fidelity to ourselves and our fellows enjoins upon us to be open to conviction from whatever direction the light may come.

The state and condition of a country or people, whether good or ill, are always the effect of times recently preceding, and in enquiring into our present condition, we must look at things that have happened before, to see which has been most likely to produce it—This may perhaps be a delicate and dangerous attempt, so far as it concerns the pacification of feelings that used to be conflicting, but if such fears are to predominate, we must shut our eyes against all truth and all experience, lest in exploring the first and reasoning from the lessons of the last we should offend some whose former opinions were marked by error. Since we are indisposed to offend any one in the slightest degree, it would be considered too refined a species of deference to the mere pride of opinion to refrain from exploring the causes of evil or of good merely because we might convict some of unfortunate or unfounded opinions.

The view here contemplated in relation to our present situation will be undertaken with the most entire disposition to pursue probability and truth, and if events and times are examined which used to excite and madden, it is to be hoped that those effects are all forgotten, and that we can all look back with temper upon former things, and honestly and frankly confess where we have done wrong—In such a frame of mind we have every reason to hope for good results—to retain animosities is evidence against the understanding and the heart—to look back with dispassion and candour to see whether we have erred and where, is alike honourable and advantageous—I invite my fellow countrymen to make such a retrospect with me for the purpose of enabling us all to do better in future.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The pleadings on the trial of Col. Aaron Ogden against Thomas Gibbons in the Circuit Court of New Jersey before Chief Justice Kirkpatrick, and a special jury, terminated on Saturday, when, after the latter had been out from seven to 8 hours they returned with a verdict of \$2,500. The action originated in an alleged trespass on the part of Gibbons in sending a challenge to Ogden, which was very properly declined by the latter; and which is made a statutable offence in that state, and actionable. On a former occasion this cause had been tried, and a verdict of five thousand dollars obtained in favor of the plaintiff. The defendant, however, being dissatisfied with the verdict, appealed to the higher courts, and eventually the judgment was reversed by the Court of Errors, chiefly on the score of excessive damages.—The suit was then renewed, and after much delay, the above verdict was obtained.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.

PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour wharf	\$6 12
Howard-street wagon	7 75
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 06
Do white do	1 20
Rye bushel	cts 40
Indian Corn bushel	35
Oats do	25

MARRIED.

On Saturday the 11th inst, by the Rev. Joseph Scull, Mr. Nicholas Benson, to Miss Charlotte Edgar, all of this county.

On Tuesday the 14th inst, by the Rev. Solomon Higgings, Mr. Perry Benson, to Miss Eliza H. Kemp, all of this county.

DIED.

On Wednesday the 8th instant, Elizabeth G. eldest daughter of Thomas L. Haddaway late of this county deceased.

To the Farmers

Of Queen Ann's and the adjoining Counties.

The Subscriber will furnish the Farmers of Queen Ann's and the adjoining counties with Axes of a superior quality made by Mr. Henderson, (who has been justly celebrated for his skill in the manufacture of edged tools) on the most reasonable terms—Persons wishing to purchase Axes, can have any quantity by addressing a line to the Subscriber near Wye Mill—Gentlemen of Talbot county will be immediately supplied by leaving their orders at the office of the Easton Gazette.

THOMAS HEMBLEY.

Queen Ann's county, near Wye Mill, Maryland, October 4 3w

For Rent,

For the ensuing year,

The Brick Store House, on Washington street, second door from the corner of Washington and Dover streets.

For terms apply to the Editor or the Subscriber, near Hillsborough, Caroline county.

JABEZ CALDWELL.

Oct. 18—4t

Notice.

The Creditors of Nicholas Loveday are hereby notified, to present their accounts to the Subscriber, properly authenticated, on or before the 29th day of November next for settlement.

THOMAS BULLEN,

In trust for the creditors of Nicholas Loveday. Talbot county, Oct. 18—3w

Public Sale.

On Tuesday the 9th of December next, will be sold on a credit of six months, at the residence of Edward Coursey, Esq on Wye River, all his stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Mules & Farming Implements. If the day should be unfavourable, the sale will take place the next fair day.

Mr. Coursey's negroes are also to be sold, and will be delivered to purchasers at the end of the present year; but they are to be sold at private sale, and not against their consent.

WILLIAM GRASON, Agent

of Edward Coursey.

Oct. 18—3w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1823.

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, affixed, this 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1823.

J. PRICE, Reg'r

of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of October, Anno Domini, 1823.

JAMES CAIN, Ex'r

of Levin Meginnay, dec'd.

Oct. 18—3w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

OCTOBER TERM, 1823.

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office, affixed this 14th day of October, 1823.

J. PRICE, Reg'r

of Wills for Talbot county

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Joseph James late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 24th of April, 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of Oct. 1823.

JOSEPH MARTIN, Adm'r

of Joseph James, deceased.

Oct. 18—3w

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

A Fresh supply just received, and will be neatly prepared in any form it may be required by—

T. H. DAWSON & Co. Druggists.

Oct 11

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

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

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

Of whom also may be had,

SUPERIOR LOXA, OR CROWN BARK, BEST QUALITY PALE PERUVIAN do.

Do. YELLOW do.

With a general assortment of genuine Drugs and Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Painters' Colours and Brushes, Window Glass and Putty, Linseed, Spermaceti and Common Lamp Oil, &c. &c.—All which will be sold on reasonable terms, and put up in the neatest and most careful manner—at

WM. W. MOORE'S

Drug and Medicinal Store.

9th mo. 20, 1823

FARMER'S BANK OF MARYLAND

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

SEPTEMBER 24, 1823.

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after Monday the 6th day of October next.

By order,

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

Oct 4—

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas at the suit of the State use of William Gwynn, assignee of the late R. Keene, and sundry writs of fieri facias at the suits of Lewis C. Pascoult, & Isaac B. Parrott and Ann his wife, administrators of James Cheezum, use of Daniel Cheezum, guardian to Mary R. Cheezum, against Charles Goldsborough, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, will be sold on Saturday the 8th November next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock of the same day, on the premises of Henry Pickering, the following property, to wit:

THE FARM

on which Henry Pickering now resides, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less;

THE FARM

at present in the possession of *Homes Goldsborough*, called *Elmwood*, containing two hundred acres, more or less;

THE FARM

on which Mrs. Parrott now resides, containing three hundred acres, more or less.—Also one gig and harness, one wagon and harness and four head of horses, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said *Charles Goldsborough*. Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 18—

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against James Seth, at the suits of Isaac Winchester, Charles Carroll (of Carrollton) Isaac Winchester use of Hugh Fenix, state of Maryland at the instance and use of James B. Ringgold, use of Alexander Fridge and William Morris, state of Maryland at instance and use of Perry Benson Jenkins and Stevens, Groome and Lambdin, and Solomon Lowe use of Samuel Groome, will be sold on Saturday the 8th November, at the court house door in Easton, between 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:

THE FARM

of said Seth, where he now resides, situate on Harris's creek, called *bridges*, being composed of *Hebron—Jones's Lot—Compensation and Chance Enlarged*, containing 209 1/2 acres, more or less. Also four head of horses, one gig, one yoke of oxen and ten head of cattle, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said Seth.

Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above said claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 18

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias and one writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Alexander Hemsley, at the suits of George G. Simmons, John Cooper use of George G. Simmons, Henrietta M. George and Matthias George, administrators of Jos. George, John Cooper use of Arthur Holt, Henry Imdman, William Jenkins and Peter Stevens, Tobias Burke assignee of James Parks, and Thomas C. Earle use of William Baker and Son and one at the suit of Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr—will be sold on Saturday the 8th November next, at the court house door in Easton, between 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: all that

FARM & PLANTATION

of said Hemsley's, situate, lying and being near Wye Mill, in Talbot county, called *Church Farm*, and *Sweet Hope*, and containing four hundred and sixty six acres, more or less. Also 1 negro girl Tilly, one negro boy Tom, one negro boy Isaac, one negro girl Sucky, one negro boy Frisby, one negro woman Harriot, one negro boy Truss, one negro boy Ben, one negro girl Jenny, one negro girl Sally, and one negro boy Irvin, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said Hemsley—Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 18

Coroner's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed against Nicholas Loveday, and Blaney E. Cross, at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, for the use of Robert Moore, will be sold at Public Auction for cash, on Saturday the 8th day of November next at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of two and five o'clock, the following property of the said Blaney E. Cross, to wit: one Negro Boy Daniel, 9 years of age, one do Henry, nine years of age, and two thirds of the crop of Corn now on the ground, subject to a bill of sale and prior executions, the above said property having been seized and taken to satisfy the said venditioni exponas.

PHILEMON HORNEY, Coroner.

Oct 18—1s

CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

Mrs. Spencer having taken the house formerly occupied by the Reverend Mr. Smith, tenders her services to Parents and Guardians on the Eastern Shore to teach the following branches of Female Education on the annexed terms, payable quarterly in advance.

Boarding and Tuition per annum \$100

Piano Forte 5

Theorem Painting 5

DAY SCHOLARS,

Spelling and Reading per quarter 3

Writing and Grammar (extra) 1

Arithmetic and Geography 1

Mapping and Use of the Globes 2

Plain and Ornamental Needle Work 1

Embroidery 2

N. B. Produce convertible to family use will be taken for Board.

Oct 11 3m

Public Sale.

Will be offered at public vendue, on Thursday the 6th day of November next, at the residence of the subscriber, near the Head of Wye, a number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs: a quantity of Corn and Corn Blades, some Household and Kitchen Furniture and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Attendance given by

SUSAN SETH.

Also—To Rent,

For the ensuing year, the HOUSE and LOT on Gold

POETRY.

THE VACANT CHAIR.
By Selec Osborn.

O take the Vacant Chair away,
Of joys, forever lost, the token—
O, hide it from the eye of day,
Before this widow'd heart be broken!

But stay—may not her spirit still,
Invisible, yet visit there—
With beatific influence fill
What now appears a Vacant Chair?

Most lovely of thy lovely kind!
I will indulge the vacant dream—
Thy virtues and thy spotless mind
Embodied here already seem.

Embodied, as when gracing earth,
Thy beauteous form unrivall'd shone;
Scarce didst thou need a second birth,
Whom Heav'n had fashion'd for its own.

Cold rigid Reason forces me
To recollect thou art ethereal:
Yet fancy still will picture thee
As mortal—charmingly material—

Such as, when first thy features beam'd,
Like fascination on my eyes,
When in the house of God I seem'd
A taste of Heav'n to realize—

Such as, when with a tear and a smile,
That might the coldest bosom move,
Thy candid heart, that knew no guile,
Accepted of a soldier's love.

Such as when blooming, tender, kind,
Thy bridal innocence I saw,
When the Heart strove to rival mind,
When thy confiding love was law.

The vision grows upon my sight—
Angelic but yet not improved—
For Heaven cannot make more bright
That form so fervently beloved.

How precious to my memory, come
The pure caresses of thine arms!
That, in the blest retreat of home,
Bestow'd a paradise of charms!

The blush of love, fresh from the heart,
The chaste and soft, yet ardent kiss—
The meek fond eye, that said thou art
My world, my all, my sum of bliss!

For virtue's sake I still will deem
Thy lovely image present there—
I will not think it is a dream—
Nor view it as a Vacant Chair—

For if temptations should assail,
And vicious inclinations warm,
Thy guardian spirit would not fail
To shield me in an angel's form;

For, when in battle's deadly strife
My palpitating bosom heav'd,
Ambition pointed to my wife,
And thus my faltering courage sav'd.

No cowardice or meanness could
Inhabit where thine influence reign'd;
No base or recreant feelings would
Degrade him, who thy love had gain'd.

My daughter! thou in early bloom
Thy mother's beauty dost inherit—
Mayst thou her manners too, assume,
Her mildness, and her chasten'd spirit.

Then thy commanding virtues will
Afford a claim, a title there—
For nought but loveliness must fill
That idoliz'd—that Vacant Chair!

Cattle Sale,

On Monday the 27th October, to commence
at half past ten o'clock.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale on
Monday the 27th instant, at the Forest Farm,
near Potts Mill, a number of good Cows and
Heifers and some good Grass Beef—a credit
of twelve months will be given on all sales
over twenty dollars, the purchaser giving his
note with approved security bearing interest
from the day of sale.

EDWARD LLOYD.

Oct 11 3w

Public Sale.

Will be offered at public Sale, on Wednes-
day the 12th November, if fair, if not the next
fair day—at the late residence of Robert L.
Tilghman, deceased—a valuable personal
property, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep,
Hogs, Farming Utensils and Household Furni-
ture.—A credit of nine months will be given
on all sums above six dollars, the purchaser
giving a note and good security bearing inter-
est from the day of sale.

HENRIETTA M. TILGHMAN, Ex'rx.

N. B. The terms of sale must be complied
with before the delivery of the property.
Hope, Oct 11 1s

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE.

To be sold on Monday the 1st of December
next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Centre-
ville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, several
fine Tracts of LAND, (part of the estate of
Edward Tilghman, Esq. late of the city of
Philadelphia, deceased) containing about

1900 ACRES

of arable and woodland, which will be divided
into farms of convenient size, and into lots of
woodland. These lands are about four miles
below Centreville, on the post road to Easton
and within four miles of navigable water,
affording an easy and cheap transportation to
Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a
body of shell marl has been discovered on it.—
Possession will be delivered on the 1st day of
January next, with a crop of wheat growing.
A liberal credit will be given; the terms to be
made known at the time of sale.

Wm. TILGHMAN, Trustee.
Philadelphia, Oct 4—9w

New Saddlery.

John G. Stevens

Inform his customers & the public generally,
that he has just returned from Baltimore, and
is now opening, at his stand nearly opposite
the Court House,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY,

Of the latest fashions, selected with care and
attention, which renders his stock on hand
very complete. He has also an excellent as-
sortment of materials, which he will manufac-
ture in the best manner, and dispose of on the
lowest terms for cash. Harness of every de-
scription made at the shortest notice.

N. B. He has also just received an assort-
ment of Chaise, Gig and Switch Whips.
Oct 4 3w

To be Leased,

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

Union Tavern,

in Easton, at present occupied by

Mr. JAMES C. WHEELER.

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

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Sept 27, 1823—1t

To be Leased,

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

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS
Tavern
IN CAMBRIDGE,

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

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

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, E. S. Md }

August 16, 1823 }

TO RENT,

That large and Commodious
Establishment,

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

PERE WILLMER.

Centreville, June 14—

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

Notice.

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

Public's Humble Serv't, &c.

SAM. CHAPLIN.

Centreville, June 14—

For Rent,

THE NEXT YEAR,

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

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

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH

Easton, August 2, 1823.

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE

Canal Company.

Old Stock

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That all shares of Old Stock in this Compa-
ny, on which fifty dollars shall not have been
paid, on or before the 12th day of December
next, will be exposed to public auction, or
forfeited according to the provisions of the
charters of incorporation.

H. D. GILPIN, Secretary.

Canal office, Philadelphia, Aug. }

23, 1823.—Sept. 20—12w

NEGRO BOY FOR SALE

A fine healthy negro Boy about twelve
years of age, for sale for life—he will not
be sold out of the state.—For terms apply
to the editor or to

THOMAS HEMSLEY.

Queen Ann's county, near Wye Mills, }

Maryland, October 4 3w

Sherwood Forest

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, that beauti-
ful Farm on which he at present resides, the
former residence of his father Hugh Sherwood
decd. This farm is handsomely situated on
the head waters of Broad Creek, and bounded
with said creek on the south and west, on the
north and east with the post road leading

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

THOMAS SHERWOOD.

September 6

For Sale.

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

September 20, 1823

To Rent,

For the ensuing year a Dwelling
HOUSE,
situated on Washington street, be-
tween Thomas Perrin Smith's and
Dennett Jones' now occupied by Thomas
Mcconkin.—For terms apply to William Nec-
dies, or to the subscriber.

SAM'L. T. KEMP.

Oct 11 1t

\$50 REWARD.

Runaway from the Subscriber on Friday the
23d August 1823, negro boy Jack, about 17
or 18 years of age, very black, active and
smart, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; this
fellow has been lurking about Oxford and
Bayley's Neck, and other parts of the county.
Whoever takes up and puts said boy in Easton
jail or brings him home to the subscriber shall
receive the reward of \$20, if taken in the
county, 30 if out of the county and 50 if out
of the state, and all reasonable charges paid if
brought home.

TURBUTT CALLAHAN.

October 4—

\$50 REWARD.

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

Henry Murphy,

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

JOHN CAMPER.

August 30, 1823—

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1823.

On application of Jabez Caldwell, adminis-
trator of James Hardcastle, late of Talbot
county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give
the notice required by law for creditors to ex-
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub-
lished once in each week for the space of
three successive weeks, in one of the newspa-
pers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly
copied from the minutes of pro-
ceedings of Talbot county Or-
phan's Court, I have hereunto set
my hand and the seal of my office
affixed, this 1st day of October,
in the year of our Lord, 1823.

J. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

—

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That all persons having claims against the
said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor to
the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of
April next, they may otherwise by law be
excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 3d day of October,
Anno Domini, 1823.

JABEZ CALDWELL, Adm'r.

of James Hardcastle, decd.

Oct 4 3w

A good Country Stand

FOR A GOOD SHOE-MAKER.

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

May 2—1t

WANTED,

At my Mill in Queen Ann's county,

A Blacksmith,

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

EDWARD HARRIS.

August 30, 1823—

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni ex-
ponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to
me directed, at the suits of the following per-
sons, viz: one at the suit of Samuel Roberts,
one at the suit of Clark & Greek, one at the
suit of Thomas Kemp and one at the suit of
Mary Walker, Hugh and William Young, ad-
ministrators of Archibald Walker, and one
at the suit of Jenkins and Stevens, against
Edward R. Gibson, executor of Jacob Gibson
& Fayette Gibson, will be sold on Tuesday the
4th November, on the Court House Green,
between 11 and 4 o'clock, the following prop-
erty: the farm called 'Maringo,' containing
530 acres more or less, with the improvements
thereon, 4 head of horses, 15 head of cattle,
20 head of sheep—Seized and taken to satisfy
the aforesaid claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 11 1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni ex-
ponas & fieri facias issued from Talbot county
Court & the Court of Appeals to me directed
at the suits of Elizabeth Turner, Joshua
Predeaux use of George W. Purnell, Tench
and William H. Tilghman surviving executors
of James Earle, deceased, Henry D. Sellers,
Peter Tar and Rebecca his wife, the state of
Maryland at the instance and use Philip T.
Trusil use John E. Rigdon, Royston S. Kirby
use of John Bennett, against Benjamin Benny
will be sold at public auction for cash on the
premises on Wednesday the 5th November
next, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
on the farm where Hinson Kerby resides,
to wit, all the right, title, interest and claim
of him the said Benjamin Benny, of, in and to
the Farm or Plantation, on which he at present
resides, composed of a tract of land called
'Kirby's Advantage,' and 'Benny's Resurvey,'
containing 450 acres of land more or less—
also the adjoining Farm on which Hinson
Kerby resides as tenant, supposed to contain
150 acres more or less, 2 head of horses, 10
head of cattle, one gig and harness—Seized
and will be sold to satisfy the above named
fieri facias & venditionis and for the payment
of officer's fees.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 11 1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias issued from Talbot
county Court, to me directed against Jenkins
Abbott, (as security of Solomon Lowe) at the
suit of Tench and William H. Tilghman sur-
viving executors of James Earle, deceased, will
be sold at public auction for cash on Tuesday
the 4th November next, at the court house
door in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 5
o'clock, all the right, title, interest and claim
of him the said Jenkins Abbott, of, in and to
one undivided moiety of a tract of land situate
on Choptank River, near Acres' Ferry, con-
taining about 400 acres more or less, 1 yoke
of oxen and 1 ox cart—Seized and will be sold
to satisfy the above fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 11 1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me
directed against Thomas Sherwood at the
suits of Terrence Doors, use of John Tilgh-
man, of Queen Ann's county, and Isabella
Smith, use of William W. Moore, will be sold
on Monday the 3d of November next, on the
premises at 10 o'clock in the forenoon all the
right, title, interest and claim of him the said
Sherwood, of, in and to the Farm on which
he resides called 'Sherwood Forest,' contain-
ing by a late survey 272 acres, 1 yoke of oxen
and 2 head of horses—Seized and will be sold
to satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 11 1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me di-
rected at the suit of Tench and William H.
Tilghman, surviving executors of James
Earle, deceased, against Solomon Lowe, will
be sold on Tuesday the 4th of November next,
at the Court House door in Easton, between
the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock P.M. of the same
day, the following property, to wit: one negro
boy Oliver, 1 negro boy Horace, 3 head of
horses and 1 Wagon and Harness—Seized
and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 11 1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni and
fieri facias issued from Talbot county Court
and the Court of Appeals to me directed a-
gainst Thomas Martin at the suits of John
Stevens, Jr. Groome & Lambdin, Joseph
Brown, 4th and James Chaplin, Jr. will be
sold at public sale at the court house door in
Easton, on Tuesday the 28th instant, between
the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon,
all the right, title, interest and claim of him
the said Martin, of, in and to the Farm or
Plantation, on which he resides, called 'St.
Michaels,' 5 head of horses, 20 head of sheep,
1 yoke of oxen and cart and 1 Jackass; seized
& will be sold to satisfy the above executions.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 4 1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas
to me directed, against John Helsby, at
the suit of Joseph Martin, will be sold on
Saturday 1st November next, at the Trappe,
between 3 and 5 P.M. the following prop-
erty, to wit: said Helsby's House and
Lot in the Trappe, containing one acre
more or less, 3 head of Cattle, 3 Beds and
Furniture, one Walnut Desk, two Walnut
Tables and 4 Hogs.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 4 1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias and
venditioni exponas to me directed, against
Thomas Hardcastle, at the suits of George and
William Reed, William Turner and Stewart
Redman, George W. Pratt use Matthew Dr-
iver and James Moynihan use Robert Hender-
son and Edward B. Hardcastle, will be sold on
Tuesday 4th Nov. next, at the court house
door in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 5
o'clock P.M. of the same day, the following
property to wit: the Farm whereon said Hard-
castle at present resides, also the crop of Corn
growing thereon and one carriage & harness,
seized and will be sold to satisfy the above
claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept 13—w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out
of Talbot county Court, to me directed against
Mrs. Pamela Frances McGinney (now Pamela
E. Bromwell, wife of Charles M. Bromwell)
at the suit of Levin McGinney, will be sold on
Tuesday the 28th instant, at the Court House
door in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 5
o'clock of the same day, the following prop-
erty to wit: a Lot of Land containing 14 1/2
acres more or less called 'Oldham's Discov-
ery,' situated in Oxford Neck. Pamela E.
Bromwell's dower in the Farm of her deceased
husband, Daniel McGinney, situated in Oxford
Neck, called 'Piny Point's Advantage.' One
negro boy

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI:

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25, 1823.

NO. 45.

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EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From *Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York.*
ON THE MANAGEMENT OF COWS.

By Russell Woodward, of Suffolk.
Having formerly kept a large number of cows, I observed many amongst them that dried up their milk so early in the fall, that they were not profitable, while others, with the same keeping, gave milk in plenty until late in the season. I likewise have often heard my neighbors observe, that some of their cows, though very good in the fore part of the season, dried up of their milk so early, that they were unprofitable, and they should have to put them off; accordingly found it expedient to find out the cause, if possible; and when I brought to mind the ways that some of my young cows had been kept and milked, I attributed the cause to the milking of them the first season they gave milk; and by many experiments since, I have found that young cows, the first year they give milk, may be made, with careful milking and good keeping, to give milk almost any length of time required, say from the first of May to the first of February following, and will give milk late always after, with careful milking. But if they are let to dry up of their milk early in the fall, they will be sure to dry up their milk each proceeding year, if they have a calf near the same season of the year; and nothing but extraordinary keeping will prevent it, and that but for a short time. I have had them dried up of their milk in August, and could not by any means make them give milk much past that time in any proceeding year. In 1820, I had two heifers, which had calves in April, and after getting them gentle, I set a boy to milk them for the season, (which is often done the first season, an account of their having small teats) he was careless, and dried them both off in August. Although I felt satisfied I should lose the greater part of the profit of them afterwards yet I took it upon me the following year to milk them myself, and give them good feed, but to no purpose. I could not make them give milk much past the same time they dried the year before. I have two cows now that were milked the first year they had calves, until near the time of their calving again, and have continued to give milk as late ever since if we will milk them.

THE HORSE.

Every young gentleman, brought up in the country and destined to be a farmer, ought to become familiar with the good and bad points of the horse; that being the animal which will be most associated with him, in his rural labours, and in many of his pleasures. In truth there are very few, be their avocations what they may, that will not be benefited by a knowledge of the figure and qualities best calculated to impart power, activity and durability to that useful animal, and it is presumed that we cannot more usefully appropriate a portion of this paper, than in using it for the illustration of this subject.—The following extract from LAWRENCE'S PHILOSOPHICAL AND PRACTICAL TREATISE ON HORSES, contains a good general description of the external figure, grounded, as he observes, on the just principles of theory, and confirmed by experience. This general description applies equally to the cart horse and the racer. There are however other particulars in which horses designed for these two purposes differ, which will be adverted to hereafter.—*Edit. Am. Par.*

THE HEAD OF A HORSE should be void of flesh, and for length and size appear to hold fair proportion with the size of his body; his eye full, and somewhat prominent; eye lids thin and dry; ears thin, narrow, erect, of middling length, and not distant from each other; forehead flat, not too large or square, and running nearly in a straight line to the muzzle, which should be small and fine; nostrils capacious; lips thin; mouth of sufficient depth, and the tongue not too large, the jaw bones wide at top, where they join the neck; the head not abruptly affixed to the extremity of the neck, but with a moderate curve and tapering of the latter.

THE NECK must be of moderate, not too great length, nor too thick and gross on the upper part, nor too large and deep, but rising from the withers or forehead, and afterwards declining and tapering at the extremity, it will form somewhat of an arch; underneath, the neck should be straight from the chest, and by no means convex or belling out.

THE SHOULDERS capacious, and of large extent, so as to appear the most conspicuous part of the body, but without being loaded

with flesh; they should reach fairly to the top of the withers, which must be well raised; the chest should be sufficiently full, not narrow or pinched.

THE BODY deep and substantial; back, a plane of good width, but handsomely rounded; back bone straight, or with a trifling inclination, and not too short; loins wide, and the muscles of the reins, or fillets, full, and swelling on each side the back bone; the space sufficient between the ribs and hipbones, the bones themselves round, and buttocks deep and oval; the rump level with, or not too much elevated above, the height of the withers; the croup must have reasonable space, and not sink too suddenly, in which case, the tail would be set on too low, which ought to be nearly on a level with the back.

THE HINDER QUARTERS should spread to a wider extent than the fore parts, and the hind feet stand farther asunder than those before; the thighs should be straight, large, muscular and of considerable length; the hock wide and clean; the shank not too long, but flat, and of sufficient substance, its sinew large and distinct, the fetlocks long; the hocks should form an angle of such extent as to place the feet immediately under the flanks. The fore arms, like the thighs, should be large, muscular, and of good length, the elbows not turning outwards; the knees large and lean: the shank or cannon bone, flat, strong, and not too long; the tendon large; the fore arm and shank must form nearly a straight line; fetlock joints large and clean; pasterns inclining to a certain degree, not too long, but large in proportion to their length; the coronary rings not thick or swelled, but clean, dry and hairy; the feet neither too high nor too flat, and of size apparently a sufficient base for the weight they have to sustain; hoofs, of colour dark and shining, without seams or wrinkles, tough and strong not hard like oak; foot internally concave so as to be flat, but not shrunk, heels wide, and of middling height; frog not too large or fleshy, but tough and sound; the feet of equal size, should stand exactly parallel, so that the front or toe incline neither inward nor outward; the fore feet should stand perpendicular to the chest, not too much under it, and they should be less wide apart than the fore arms; the legs should not be loaded with hair.

BISHOP CHEVERUS.

This estimable man, who has for several years presided over the Catholic Diocese of Massachusetts, was invited by the King of France to return to his native land, and be invested with the Bishopric of Montauban, in the South of France. He had been thirty one years absent from his home; and while those he had left were growing strangers to him, he was gathering around him in the land of his retreat, a numerous society of affectionate adherents. He retained his loyalty to the Bourbon family, and on no occasion ever acknowledged the successful usurpers of the throne which they had lost. The family of Louis is again restored and an opportunity is afforded them (a painful one to the Bishop himself and his numerous friends here) of manifesting their high sense of his ecclesiastical talents and virtues. The most studious delicacy marks the choice of his proposed residence in France, and Montauban is selected as peculiarly favorable to his health. The modesty of Bishop Cheverus, his strong and parental attachment to his flock, his anxiety to continue to them the inestimable benefits of his parental care, conspire to induce him to decline the splendid proposal, and to prefer remaining at Boston. The invitation is renewed, in terms and circumstances, which render its further refusal impossible to a fastidious mind. The excellent Bishop yields reluctantly to the pressure of the occasion—and his congregation learn with distress, that he is about to leave them. They are reminded at once of his affectionate zeal for their welfare—of his friendship—of his advice—of his warnings—of his sympathies—of the thousand little benevolent offices which he afforded to each of them. With tears which flow from the heart, and affection which speaks on its knees, they seek to detain him.

The day of his farewell sermon and parting benediction arrives, and a more crowded and eager congregation is never seen in Boston. His affecting valedictory sink deep into the softened hearts of his auditory—and in a few short hours, the ties of twenty seven years of religious intercourse are sundered, and the venerable Pastor quits his weeping flock.

It is not surprising, that the King of France reclaiming the exiles who shared in his misfortunes, should seek to confirm his power and partake in his honours, so pure and enlightened a prelate as Bishop Cheverus. Let us hope that, admitted as he will be to the ear of the Monarch, he may instil into it, lessons of wisdom and peace; and accustomed as he is, to the freedom and the liberality of sentiments which pervades our own happy country, he may successfully inculcate the immortal truth, that God abhors a war which aims only at confirming despotism.

Charleston Courier.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

We publish a list of the representatives elected to the eighteenth congress. In N. York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other states, where there has been so great an increase of members by the late census, many gentlemen must have been chosen who were not of the last congress; but it is worthy of remark that only two new members are sent from the state of Virginia. This is the steady practice of that Commonwealth of politicians, and they acquire and preserve an inconceivable position of power by the proceeding. We are favorable to rotation in office, and frequent recurrences to the pure fountain of the people for the preservation of good government and an honest administration of our affairs—but the fact is well known, that old members of congress always have a certain sort of influence over new ones, that contributes not a little to aid them in the furtherance of measures in which they are especially interested. It may, perhaps, be said that it takes one session, at least to learn the mechanical part of the business of a representative at Washington. It is presumed the list is correct—but we find it running through the papers, without knowing to whom the 'credit' of making it out is due.—*Niles' Reg.*

REPRESENTATIVES

ELECTED FOR THE EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.
[The names marked thus (*) have been representatives in some former congress. Those marked thus (†) are all new members.]

MAINE †	
Joshua Cushman	Buoch Lincoln
Ebenezer Herrick	*Stephen Longfellow
*David Kidder	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
*Ichabod Bartlett	Aaron Nelson
Mathew Harvey	William "unter, jr
Arthur Livermore†	Thomas Whipple, jr
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Samuel C Allen	Samuel Lathrop
*John Bailey	*John Locke
Francis Baylies	Jer. Nelson
*B W Crowninshield	John Reed
Henry W Dwight	*Jonas Sibley
Timothy Fuller	Daniel Webster†
Aaron Hobart	
RHODE ISLAND.	
Job Durfee	Samuel Eddy
CONNECTICUT.	
Noyes Barber	Ebenezer Stoddard
Samuel A Footet†	Gideon Tomlinson
Ansel Sterling	*Lemuel Whitman
VERMONT.	
William C Bradley†	R C Mallary
*D A A Buck	Charles Rich
Samuel C Crafts	
NEW YORK §	
*Parmenio Adams	*H C Martindale
*John W Gady	*Dudly Marvin
C C Cambreling	John I Morgan
*Lot Clark	*John Richards
*Ela Collins	*Robert S Rose
*Hector Craig	*Peter Sharp
*Rowland D y	James S Strong†
*Justin Devinel	Henry R Storrist†
*Lewis Eaton	John W Taylor
*Charles A Foote	*Egbert Ten Eyck
*Joel Frost	Albert H Tracy
*Moses Hayden	*J Tyson
John Herkimert†	Stephen Van Rensselaer
*John L Hogeboom	W W Van W eck
*Lemuel Jenkins	*Isaac Williams
*Samuel Lawrence	Silas Wood
Elisha Litchfield	
NEW JERSEY.	
George Cassidy	George Holcombe
Lewis Condict	James Matlack
* ——— Garrison	Samuel Swan
PENNSYLVANIA.	
*James Allison	*W Cox Ellis
*Samuel Breck	Patrick Farrelly
John Brown	John Findlay
James Buchanan	Walter Forward
Samuel Edwards	*Robert Harris
Joseph Hemphill	George Plumer
Samuel D Ingham	Thomas J Rogers
*George Kreamor	Andrew Stewart
*Philip S Markley	John Tod
*Samuel McKean	Daniel Udree
*John H Miller	*Isaac Wayne
James S Mitchell	*Henry Wilson
Thomas Patterson	*James Wilson
DELAWARE—Louis McLane	
MARYLAND.	
*Wm Hayward, jr	*George E Mitchell
Joseph Kent	Raphael Neal
*John Lee	*J S Spence
Peter Little	Henry R Warfield
Isaac McKim	
VIRGINIA.	
Mark Alexander	Charles F Mercer
Wm S Archer	Thomas Newton
Wm Lee Ball	John Randolph
P P Harbour	*William C Rives
John S Harbour	Arthur Smith
Burwell Bassett	William Smith
John Floyd	Alexander Smith
Robert L Garnett	Andrew Stevenson
Joseph Johnson	George Tucker
Jabez Leftwich	Jared Williams
William McCoy	
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Hutchens G Burton	John Long
H W Connor	*Willie P Mangum
John Culpepper†	R M Saunders
Weldon N Edwards	*Richard D Spaight
*Alfred M Gatlin	*Robert B Vance
T H Hall	Lewis Williams
Charles Hooks	
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
*Robert B Campbell	George McDuffie
John Carter	Joel B Poinsett
Joseph Gist	Sterling Tucker
Andrew R Govan	John Wilson
James Hamilton, jr	
GEORGIA.	
Joel Abbott	John Forsyth†
*George Cary	Edward F Tatt'nall
Thomas W Cobb†	Wiley Thompson
Alfred Cuthbert	

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.

By the arrival last evening of the packet ship John Wells, Captain Harris, from Liverpool, the editors of the New York Daily Advertiser have received London papers to the 7th, Liverpool to the 8th, Lloyd's Lists to the 5th, Shipping Lists to the 6th, and Prices current to the 8th of September, all inclusive. We are indebted to Captain Harris for the latest papers.

The Paris papers by this arrival are to the 4th of September, two days later than the accounts received by the Lallah Rookh at Charleston.

The London Courier says, the situation of affairs at Cadiz is such as to cause considerable uneasiness to the French government. Every attempt at negotiation with the Cortes had failed, and there was no better ground for believing that better success will attend any future proposals. In the mean time the war lingers; the summer is hastening to a close; there is every reason to expect that matters will remain thus undecided till the rains set in. The French ministers, as may be supposed, are fully sensible of the increasing difficulties of the contest, and anxious if possible to effect a speedy termination of the campaign.

During the present year 39 018 males, and 33,483 female slaves have been liberated from personal slavery in Russia.

A letter from Bayonne dated 28th August, anticipates the speedy fall of Pamplona, but thinks it will be otherwise with Cadiz, and that the French troops before that city are not adequate to take it.

The siege of Pamplona was to commence on the 5th of September.

The blockade of Santona daily became more vigorous. A considerable French fleet was before that port.

An entire post of Constitutionalists are said to have crossed the canal of the Trocadero and joined the French troops.

When Algiers surrendered there appears to have been found but 210 prisoners and 5 months provisions, in that fortress.

The French funds on Thursday, 4th of Sept. are said to have fallen considerably. The London Courier however disbelieves the report.

The French ship Gustave, from St. Domingo for Havre, with a cargo valued at £20,000 has been captured by a Spanish privateer.

The Constitutionnel says, the emperor of Austria has granted permission to one of the archdukes to marry a young and agreeable woman taken from the lowest class of his subjects.

From Myers' Liverpool Prices Current of the 8th September.

The demand for cotton within the last few days has considerably revived; the sales of the week, amounting to 10,000 packages, of which 3500 Bowed, and 1000 Orleans and Alabama have been taken on speculation. In the prices of American descriptions there is a slight rise, but Brazil has further declined 1-8 to 1-4 per lb.

About 70 bbls. good ordinary Kentucky Leaf Tobacco have been taken on speculation at 2 1/2 per lb. besides which 50 bbls. Virginia have been sold for Ireland, and 50 bbls. stemmed for the home trade at former rates.

The continuance of more favorable weather for the harvest, has occasioned great dullness in our corn market; and although we do not alter our quotations of last week, yet they must be considered altogether nominal, and to effect sales a reduction of 3 to 6d on wheat, and 1 to 2d per bushel on oats, must be submitted to.

From the London Courier of Sept. 6.

HARVEST:

According to general report the harvest will not only be abundant in quantity, but also most excellent in quality, notwithstanding the long continuation of wet weather which has preceded. The markets can hardly be said to rise.

In Essex the corn is represented as extremely good and abundant; and the prospect of better weather for harvest farming. In Cornwall grain of every description has ripened under every disadvantage. In low situations the farmers have suffered partial damage by the rising of the waters on Saturday and Sunday evening. In Somerset and Gloucester, more than half the wheat, and much of the barley and oats have been cut, & a great deal is already stacked.

More abundant crops were never known. In Berkshire, a great deal of wheat has been housed in excellent order. — Wilts has had most rain, but the crops are fair though rather backward. In Sussex the crops look remarkably well, with the exception of beans. From Lincolnshire the reports are favourable for every thing but beans.

The accounts from some of the northern counties are not quite so favorable, but there the harvest has not so far advanced.

The Irish agricultural reports give promise of an abundant and cheap season. Wheat will be a good average crop. Oats are rather complained of. Barley, rye and rape, promise well. Potatoes, on account of the rain, were late in planting, but in some fields they cover the ridges; on the whole a pretty fair crop. The frost has blighted a considerable number of the fruit trees.

In Scotland, although the harvest is late, the crops are every where reported to be abundant.

The accounts from France and Spain, and mostly all parts of Europe, are favorable; so that there is every prospect of the poor and working classes throughout Europe being blest this year with bread, not only cheap, but of good quality.

Accounts from Catalonia state, that Money on the one side, and Mina's Lieutenants Milens and Llobera, on the other, occupy the same positions as in the begin-

ning of August. That of Money is regarded as one of difficulty.

The squadron before Cadiz had been reinforced by twelve sail of vessels, and six more were expected from Corunna. When assembled together it will amount to 34 sail. Great preparations were making for an immediate attack on Cadiz.

The French funds are said to have fallen a little, owing to the uncertainty of the accounts from Cadiz. They had been quoted at a fraction over 93. The quotations of the 4th from Paris, are 92 50.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

We have received the Paris papers of the 4th. It is stated that the Emperor of Russia was to leave Petersburg on the 27th August on a grand tour of his states. He is to inspect the second grand army, and visit Odessa. He will then proceed to Bessarabia, and will afterwards return to Bretz Littvsky a town on the frontiers of Russia and Poland, where he intends to review the army canted in that quarter. This army which is commanded by the grand duke Constantine, is 80 000 strong.

PARIS, Sept. 2.

His Royal Highness the Duke d'Angoulême, in virtue of the powers with which he is invested, has appointed Count Molitor a commander of the Royal Military order of St. Louis.

By a sentence passed last month, the Tribunal of Bordeaux has condemned the Sieur Scolas, a captain of long standing in the navy, to be deprived of his rank, and prohibited from exercising his profession, for being engaged in the slave trade.

GRAND HEAD QUARTERS, Port St. Mary, Aug. 24.

There is nothing new to day. They have been trying night and day at Trocadero, to arrest the progress of our engineers, we have accordingly had some men wounded; but the works themselves have not been interrupted. Both the batteries, now called d'Angoulême and de Carrignan, are finished.

It appears that the general attack will be delayed till the 28th.

THE MADRID REGENCY.

Accounts from Madrid through Bayonne bring a copy of the following circular, addressed by the rebel Regency to all the ambassadors and diplomatic agents, on the departure of their President the Duke of Infantado, and their Foreign Minister. It is as follows.

"Excellent Sir,—The Regency of the kingdom, desiring that at the happy moment of the deliverance of the king our sovereign, there may be near his Majesty a person of high character to congregate him, and pay him homage in the name of his royal highness, his serene highness has resolved that for this purpose the Duke of Infantado shall repair to Andalusia, accompanied by M. Saez, the Chief Minister. In consequence of this determination their excellencies have set out this morning according to the orders of his serene highness, of which I have the honor to inform your excellency.

The Palace, Aug. 19, 1823.

MADRID, Aug. 28.

The government has received intelligence from Cadiz of the 20th inst. Their Majesties and their highnesses continue in good health.

The same day there were brought to Port St. Mary some prisoners who had been taken by the French troops employed in forming the trenches of Trocadero. Among these were found to militia men of Madrid. Our regular troops appeared to regard these ferocious revolutionists with contempt and even with horror.

The naval squadron destined to act before Cadiz is every moment augmenting, and especially those lighter vessels most likely to assist with efficiency and neatness in cannonading and bombarding that place.

On the preceding night 30 armed vessels had entered at Rota, from San Lucar and Seville, and the next morning they got into the bay. Not the smallest vessel can now enter the port of Cadiz without exposure to destruction.

Among the troops who arrived at Port St. Mary on the 23d to the number of 3000 men, we remarked that superb Swiss corps from Andujar.

The incomparable activity which prevails both among the land and sea forces, announces that we are verging on great events. It is calculated that upwards of a thousand cannon both of the army and the fleet, will be directed at once against Cadiz.

There has been intercepted a report from the revolutionary general Torrijos to the self-styled Cortes. It is dated from Cartagena, on the 10th of the present month. This rebel Chief avows, that even the reconnoitering of the approach of the French troops, on the 7th was sufficient to make them retire with such precipitation, as to leave an artillery commander, a lieutenant of grenadiers, a naval officer and a picket of the Union regiment behind.

The famous Riego has escaped from Cadiz as Quiroga did from Corunna. He reached Malaga on the 17th of this month, having made his passage in a fishing boat. His flight must have been very precipitate, since he carried no baggage nor effects of any kind. He said that he had arrived to take the command of the ninth military district. The troops of the line, and even the militia, received him very coldly.

The garrison of Malaga has deserted in whole companies since the arrival of Riego. Both the Captains and General officers have refused to serve under such a man. Of these latter, the first officer of rank is Zarco del Valle, who made his submission at Grenada on the 20th inst.

Riego has not more than 2,500 men remaining in Malaga, and even these are divided into two parties; one wishing to capitulate, and another to await the arrival of the French; of this number are the King's Dragoons and the regiment of Galicia.

FROM SMYRNA.

An attentive friend has favoured us with the perusal of letters from Smyrna to the 19th of August. They enclose extracts of a letter from the Greek Island of Ipsara, of the 29th July; which give very flattering accounts of the prospects of Grecian affairs at that date. It will be seen, they do not wholly agree with other accounts from Europe, of dates as late as later, and perhaps allowances may be made for predilections on both sides.

Boston Centinel.

IPSARA, July 29th, 1823.

We are in hourly expectation of the return of our privateers. Some were before Lemnos, others in the Gulf of Salonica and Volo, and others on the coast of Syria. Yesterday five vessels left our harbour to go to the Dardanelles, and land on the coast of Troy and Iksie, and even farther if they can. Something must accrue from this. It is really astonishing to see, that the Greeks are regardless of the formidable fleet of the Captain Pacha, and that they are pillaging the Turkish coast in spite of his exertions. According to the reports we have here, the Greek cause is prospering every where. The Captain Pacha has done nothing up to the present. He is still at anchor before Patras, and it is said that a dangerous fever has very much weakened his fleet.

The Senate of the Morea has ordered the administration of the three islands to keep their vessels in port till the 10th August. O. S. (22d.) in order that they may then fall on the Turkish fleet.

"The Agapiotes, the Churmotes and Chermariotes, of the Montingrins, have all lately revolted against the Turks. Romelia is entirely freed of the Turks, excepting Lariso. It is said the Agapiotes are ordered to go as far as Triculu. Scandre Pacha who was to march against the Greeks, with 18,000 men, is prevented from executing this plan by the revolt of the Montingrins, which give him sufficient occupation. I believe the Captain Pacha will do nothing this year. Up to this time all that he has done has been to provision Patras and Corinth. He has landed only a few troops at Patras. There are 20,000 Turks in Livadia, but they have been purposely let in to get hold of their arms and baggage. It is already reported that Odysseus has destroyed a part of them; however they will never be able to get into the Morea because the passages are defended by 16 000 men. The Greek Senate is now at Megare. We know that by sea the Turks are inefficient, for their vessels of war carry but few landing troops; so I calculate this terrible campaign is surmounted by the Greeks.

"On the side of Volo and Trikeri the Greeks have again taken the offensive, and we hope the same will take place at Caristo, (Negropont) where ten Hydriot vessels have landed troops and ammunition. It is added, that the Turks have been again obliged to shut themselves up in the castle of Caristo; and that the inhabitants of Negropont are taking vigorous measures to cause the surrender of it."

SMYRNA LETTERS.

SMYRNA, 19th August.—The confirmation of the above we have just received, via Athens. It is moreover said, to day, that the castle of Marettimo, in Candia, has been taken, and that the Greeks were bombarding the castle of Canie, by land and by sea. Nikitaras has arrived before Patras with 15 000 Greeks, to prevent any further landing of Turks. In Livadia Odysseus has defeated in five different encounters the body of troops there. The naval fleet of the Greeks, it is said, and we believe it, have gone out to meet the Turks on their return. The Idriots have 14 fire ships with them. We have accounts to day that the Persians have made peace with the Turks.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

We are indebted to a very respectable friend for a translation of the following imports and decree of the Cortes of Spain, which has not to our knowledge been published in this country before. It appears that that body passed a solemn act on the 2d of August last, not to receive or listen to a proposal from any foreign government whatever, intended to effect a modification in the Spanish Constitution. It follows, of course, that the mediation of England even if offered by herself, cannot be accepted, for on the 5th August the Cortes adjourned, and the Executive of Spain is not authorised to negotiate with any foreign power.

Translated for the New York Daily Advertiser, from the Expectador of Cadiz of Aug. 10, 1823.

OFFICIAL.

Among the various stratagems resorted to by the enemies of Spanish independence and honor, to destroy confidence and introduce anarchy and division of opinion, none have produced evils of such magnitude, as the impression that the Cortes were negotiating with the French government. The memorable session of the 9th and 11th of January last, and the discussions for removing the government from Madrid to Seville, should have presented a public and incontestible proof of the firmness and determination of the Cortes to adhere to their oaths. Nevertheless, the Cortes, being convinced that the enemy will not desist from his machiavelian project, which has been urged, of late, with great pertinacity, and it being probable the same will be pressed with increased energy, as soon as the Legislature adjourns, they hereby declare in the most solemn manner to the nation, that the present members have not listened, nor will they listen to any proposal, from any foreign government whatever, having for its object a modification or alteration of the political constitution of the Spanish monarchy, sanctioned at Cadiz in 1812; for they cannot fail in the sacred

duties expressed in the powers conferred to them.

The Cortes have resolved that the government give the greatest publicity possible to this declaration, by circulating it in the usual manner, and likewise by ordering it to be read in all the corps of the army.—Cadiz, 2d August, 1823.

(Signed)—Pedro Juan de Zulueta, President; Francisco de Paula Soria, Vicente Navarro Tejero, Secretaries.

NEW POST OFFICE REGULATION.

[CIRCULAR.]

Post Office Department, 2

October 2d, 1823.

SIR: Blanks are forwarded to you, for the purpose of obtaining a statement, at the close of each quarter, of the number of Newspapers deposited in your office, to be sent in the mail.

You will furnish one of these blanks quarterly, to each publisher of a newspaper in your vicinity, and be particular in requiring him to make a return, under oath, of the number of his papers mailed in your office, for the last three months, and the Post Offices to which they are directed to be sent.—The oath may be made by the person who usually folds and directs the papers, and must be as specific as the circumstances of the case will admit. You will observe, that the numbers must be placed in the columns designated as having been forwarded in the mail, either over or under a hundred miles, as may comport with the fact.

If there be two or more newspapers published in your vicinity, and mailed at your office, after you have received from the publishers the return, as above stated, you will reduce them into one return, by stating in figures, opposite to each Post Office, the total amount of papers sent to it.

You are also required, to procure similar returns from the publishers of periodical works, which are mailed at your office.

The printed form may be changed, by specifying, in the caption, the number of sheets contained in the pamphlet; or a manuscript return may be made, where the number of Post Offices to which the pamphlet may have been sent, are not numerous. A manuscript return may be made by the publisher of a newspaper, where the offices to be inserted are few, and in such cases, you can arrange the offices in alphabetical order.—You will return to this department, as well the original returns, as the consolidated one which you are required to make.

This plan has been adopted from a conviction that this department does not realize much more than one half the amount that should be received from newspaper postage, and that no mode can be effectual to ensure the collection of this amount, except one that shall enable this department to raise an account against each Postmaster in the Union, for the postage on newspapers sent to his office. The above arrangement will effectually do this.

It is believed that the publishers of newspapers will most readily lend their aid, to the accomplishment of this object. They will experience from it a most essential advantage, as Postmasters will be punctual to inform them, when subscribers fail to take their papers out of the Post Offices.

Post Masters are now required to charge the postage on newspapers, one quarter in advance, and to apprise printers of all papers not taken out of their Post Offices; they will therefore be required to account to this department, for the postage on all newspapers sent to their offices, unless they can shew, that subscribers failed to take them, and that the printers were duly apprized of the fact.

A most rigid compliance with the duties here enjoined will be expected and required.

I am, &c. JOHN McLEAN.

This Circular will be addressed to every Postmaster, in whose vicinity one or more newspapers are published.

Remarks on the above by the Editor of the National Intelligencer.

"The above Circular announces a new arrangement adopted by the Postmaster General, the object of which is, more completely to secure to the Post Office Department the Revenue accruing from Newspaper Postage.

The plan which has been thus resorted to is perhaps the only one which was likely to be effective. It will devolve some trouble upon the Publishers of Newspapers, but it will repay that trouble by advantages more than equivalent. It will put a perpetual end to the practice in many Post Offices, of total negligence of their instructions, of suffering papers to be received there which are not taken out of the office by the persons to whom they are directed. It will lop off at one blow the morbid excrescences on the subscriptions to newspapers, leaving them solid and healthful; it being in general a fair presumption that he who pays his postage regularly will also pay his subscription. The publishers of Newspapers will, therefore, we should think, not object to this arrangement. It will be as troublesome to the Editors of this paper as to any others; and, having viewed it in all its bearings, they confidently believe it will be an useful and acceptable arrangement as it respects publishers of journals of whatever description.

As to the Public, there can be no doubt of the justice, and even necessity, of such an arrangement as this. The people pay the postage on their newspapers, and the whole amount ought to accrue to the General Post Office, and contribute to defray the expenses of the transportation of those papers. The smallness of the amount of postage received at each Post Office has caused it to be sometimes disregarded altogether in the returns from the Deputy Post Offices to the General Post Office, and

in general, to have been loosely attended to. Some very important Post Offices, we are informed, do not return a greater amount of newspaper postage quarterly, than should be received for the postage on the National Intelligencer alone sent to those offices. When it is considered, that there is at present no check to those returns, the necessity of interposing one will be at once perceived.

We have so much confidence in the public spirit of our professional brethren, that we are satisfied the importance of this regulation to the public interest will be of itself a sufficient inducement to them to give their zealous support to a measure which, it is supposed, will add to the Revenue of the Post Office Department at least fifty thousand dollars per annum."

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25.

Proximity to the seat of Government.

Many complain of their great distance from the seat of government, but those who are nearer have cause to lament also.—The Government or Court paper will always attempt to exercise a sort of episcopal controul over all other presses of the Union and over the proceedings of the states, and most over those which are nearest—the custom has for some time been established, and the right is beginning to be claimed as matter of prerogative. The zeal of party first countenanced this hideous intrusion and the slavery of party has since forbidden a remonstrance against it.

The guardianship over the State of Maryland, its presser, the opinions of its citizens, and its concerns, seems to have been assumed by the National Intelligencer in Washington, all of which are applauded or reprehended as may suit the taste and notions of this great self created monitor. No question is moved in the state that it does not undertake to direct, and men and opinions are censured, after its usually sickly manner, if they do not conform to its views.

That a free press has a right to treat on all subjects before the world, is what no one pretends to deny, but a devoted press of a "thousand fathers" can never be a safe director; and where censures and applauses can be manufactured by such a multitude of hands and with such variety of tastes, all must consider them of little value.—Yet valueless as they are, they are intrusive, intermeddling—and one does not like to be "pestered with a popinjay." Moreover, Maryland we would fain hope has some pride of independence, and her people do not like to appear to the world in a state of tutelage to the Court Gazette—it is bad enough to have a master, but to have his hectoring controul trumpeted weekly through all parts of the country makes submission a little more galling.

The subject of what is called the Jew Bill, and that of the Potomac Canal, are striking instances in point. On the first of these, instead of giving an argument, as every free press out of the state had a perfect right with decorum to do, it has made itself a party in favour of the Jew Bill and has been perpetually dabbling in it. Without going further back, we are told in a recent Intelligencer that "Religious freedom does not exist in Maryland"—that the resistance to the Jew Bill is "distressing for the character of our people" and that a part of our Delegates, and of course a great majority of our citizens, are "hostile to equality of human rights"—Such imputations and such approbrium is Maryland subjected to from its proximity to the dominions of a political Pope, to rebel against whose authority is an act of heresy and schism.

Maryland in her late elections, if she has proved nothing else, has decisively shewn that she will not uphold what some have falsely called liberality at the hazard of principle and safety—the people of Maryland do not think that a christian community ought to open the door to the influx of the bad influence of that unholy but fit alliance between Jacobinism and atheism—it is not the "toleration of religion" that she is averse to, but the subterfuge from irreligion, the horrors of libertinism, and the still grosser act of expunging from the charter of her social compact the acknowledgment of a God and Saviour, His Providence and dispensation.—Maryland does not believe that a christian community ought to be governed by any others than christian men, and if true virtue is yet the standard of excellence, what higher grade of virtue can you have than that which springs from a belief in a future state of rewards and punishment.

If Maryland has not selected her ablest men as Delegates to the next General Assembly, she has chosen those who bear this solemn impress, that her people renew

Maryland and its citizens feel a profound sense of pride and solicitude for the growth and grandeur of the Federal City—parted with one excellent point of her territory to make up the Federal Domain. She is interested in its improvement, feelings are justly enlisted in its behalf, but there is a rational boundary in things beyond which neither wisdom nor discretion nor affection ought to go. The Federal City must be nourished and taken care of—it is one of the strongest ties of this Union—the national pledge is given, the national welfare is involved in the pledge.

lowing instance of a fruit tree which borne fruit twice in one year:

A soft peach tree has ripened its fruit twice this year in a garden near this city. The last peaches were of course very small, but they were very sweet. The story was of the Lilliputian order; with kernels. In the same garden, there is a number of blossoms on the pear trees, and it is remarkable, they are all upon the branches of the trees, which are technically said to be ravished; that is, the branches which has been cut around to force the ripening of the fruit in the spring. The process, however, has shown its effect in his fall, in the way we have mentioned. The blossoms have put out, and some peaches are formed; but the early frost will probably nip all the fruit.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

Easton, Oct. 25, 1823—3w

REASONABLE TERMS.

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POETRY.

From the New Monthly Magazine for Sept.

THE LAST MAN.

WRITTEN BY T. CAMPBELL.

All worldly shapes shall melt in gloom,
The Sun himself must die,
Before this mortal shall assume
Its immortality!

I saw a vision in my sleep,
That gave my spirit strength to sweep
Adown the gulph of time!
I saw the last of human mould,
That shall Creation's death behold,
As Adam saw her prime!

The Sun's eye had a sickly glare,
The earth with age was wan,
The skeletons of nations were
Around that lonely man!
Some had expired in fight—the brands
Still rusted in their bony hands;
In plague and famine some!
Earth's cities had no sound nor tread;
And ships were drifting with the dead
To shores where all was dumb!

Yet, prophet like, that lone one stood;
With dauntless words and high,
That shook the sere leaves from the wood
As if a storm pass'd by,
Saying, we are twins in death, proud Sun,
Thy face is cold, thy race is run,
'Tis Mercy bids thee go.
For thou ten thousand thousand years
Hast seen the tide of human tears,
That shall no longer flow.

What though beneath thee man put forth
His pomp, his pride, his skill;
And arts that made fire, flood, and earth,
The vassals of his will—
Yet mourn I not thy parted way,
Thou dim disowned king of day:
For all those trophied arts
And triumphs that beneath thee sprang,
Heal'd not a passion nor a pang,
Entail'd on human hearts.

Go, let oblivion's curtain fall
Upon the stage of men,
Nor with thy rising beams recal
Life's tragedy again.
Its piteous pageants bring not back,
Nor waken flesh, upon the rack
Of pain anew to writhe;
Stretch'd in disease's shapes abhor'd,
Or mown in battle by the sword,
Like grass beneath the scythe.

Even I am weary in yon skies
To watch thy fading fires
Test of all sunless agonies,
Behold not me expire.
My lips that speak thy dirge of death—
Their rounded gasp and gurgling breath
To see thou shalt not boast.
The eclipse of Nature spreads my pall—
The majesty of Darkness shall
Receive my parting ghost!

This spirit shall return to him
That gave its heavenly spark;
Yet think not, Sun, it shall be dim
When thou thyself art dark!
No! it shall live again, and shine
In bliss unknown to beams of thine,
By Him recall'd to breath,
Who captive led captivity,
Who robb'd the grave of Victory—
And took the sting from Death!

Go, Sun, while Mercy holds me up
On Nature's awful waste,
To drink this last and bitter cup
Of grief that man shall taste—
Go, tell the night that hides thy face,
Thou saw'st the last of Adam's race,
On earth's sepulchral clod,
The darkening universe defy
To quench his Immortality,
Or shake his trust in God!

Cattle Sale,

On Monday the 27th October, to commence
at half past ten o'clock.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale on
Monday the 27th instant, at the Forest Farm,
near Potts Mill, a number of good Cows and
Heifers and some good Grass Beef—a credit
of twelve months will be given on all sales
over twenty dollars, the purchaser giving his
note with approved security bearing interest
from the day of sale.

EDWARD LLOYD.

Oct 11 3w

Public Sale.

Will be offered at public Sale, on Wednes-
day the 12th November, if fair, if not the next
fair day—at the late residence of Robert L.
Tilghman, deceased—A valuable personal
property, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep,
Hogs, Farming Utensils and Household Furni-
ture.—A credit of nine months will be given
on all sums above six dollars, the purchaser
giving a note and good security bearing inter-
est from the day of sale.

HENRIETTA M. TILGHMAN, Ex'rs.

N. B. The terms of sale must be complied
with before the delivery of the property.
Hope, Oct 11 ts

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE Canal Company.

Old Stock.

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

H. D. GILPIN, Secretary.

Canal office, Philadelphia, Aug. 2
23, 1823.—Sept. 20—12w

For Rent, THE NEXT YEAR.

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

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

I have also, 2 or 3 FARMS to rent for next
year.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH
Easton, August 2, 1823.

To be Leased,

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

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS
TAVERN
IN CAMBRIDGE.

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

JOS. E. MUSE.

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

To be Leased,

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

Union Tavern,

in Easton, at present occupied by
Mr. JAMES C. WHEELER.

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

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Sept 27 1823—1t

TO RENT,

That large and Commodious
Establishment,

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

Centreville, June 14—

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

Notice.

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

SAM. CHAPLIN.

Centreville, June 14—

To Rent,

For the ensuing year a Dwelling
HOUSE.

situated on Washington street, be-
tween Thomas Perrin Smith's and
Bennett Jones' now occupied by Thomas
Meconekin.—For terms apply to William Nec-
cles, or to the subscriber.

SAM'L. T. KEMP.

Oct 11 1f

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

A Fresh supply just received, and will be
neatly prepared in any form it may be requir-
ed—by

T. H. DAWSON & Co. Druggists.

Oct 11

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

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

This article is prepared from, and possesses
all the properties of Peruvian Bark, in so con-
centrated a form that a few grains is equal to
an ounce of that valuable, and to most sto-
machs, nauseous medicine. The extensive
use that this preparation has got into in Phila-
delphia and its neighbourhood, proves its effi-
cacy in all cases where the administration of
Bark is proper.

Of whom also may be had,
SUPERIOR LOXA, OR CROWN BARK,
BEST QUALITY PALE PERUVIAN do.
Do YELLOWS do.

With a general assortment of genuine Drugs
and Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Painters' Colours
and Brushes, Window Glass and Putty, Lin-
seed, Spermaceti and Common Lamp Oil, &c.
&c.—All which will be sold on reasonable
terms, and put up in the neatest and most
careful manner—at

WM W. MOORE'S

Drug and Medicinal Store.

9th mo. 20, 1823

Sherwood Forest FOR SALE.

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

THOMAS SHERWOOD.

September 6

WANTED.

At my Mill in Queen Ann's county.

A Blacksmith,

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

EDWARD HARRIS.

August 30, 1823—



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

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

The MARYLAND will commence her route
from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chester-
town, on Monday the 10th day of March, leav-
ing Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every
Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday at
the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore,
during the season—Horses and Carriages will
be taken on board from either of the above
places. All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
All persons expecting small packages, or
other freight, will send for them when the
Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 1, 1823—1f

Additional Notice.

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

C. VICKARS, Captain.

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

CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

Mrs. Spencer having taken the house for-
merly occupied by the Reverend Mr. Smith,
tenders her services to Parents and Guardians
on the Eastern Shore to teach the following
branches of Female Education on the annexed
terms, payable quarterly in advance.

Boarding and Tuition per annum \$100

Piano Forte 5

Theorem Painting 5

DAY SCHOLARS,

Spelling and Reading per quarter 3

Writing and Grammar (extra) 1

Arithmetic and Geography 1

Mapping and Use of the Globes 1

Plain and Ornamental Needle Work 1

Embroidery 1

N. B. Produce convertible to family use
will be taken for Board.

Oct 11 3m

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

To be sold on Monday the 1st of December
next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Cen-
treville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, several
fine Tracts of LAND, (part of the estate of
Edward Tilghman, Esq. late of the city of
Philadelphia, deceased) containing about

1900 ACRES

of arable and woodland, which will be divided
into farms of convenient size, and into lots of
woodland. These lands are about four miles
below Centreville, on the post road to Easton
and within four miles of navigable water,
affording an easy and cheap transportation to
Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a
body of shell marl has been discovered on it.—
Possession will be delivered on the 1st day of
January next, with a crop of wheat growing.
A liberal credit will be given; the terms to be
made known at the time of sale.

WM. TILGHMAN, Trustee.

Philadelphia, Oct 4—9w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni ex-
ponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to
me directed, at the suits of the following per-
sons, viz: one at the suit of Samuel Roberts,
one at the suit of Clark & Greek, one at the
suit of Thomas Kemp and one at the suit of
Mary Walker, Hugh and William Young, ad-
ministrators of Archibald Walker, and one
at the suit of Jenkins and Stevens, against
Edward R. Gibson, executor of Jacob Gibson
& Fayette Gibson, will be sold on Tuesday the
4th November, on the Court House Green,
between 11 and 4 o'clock, the following prop-
erty: the farm called 'Maringo,' containing
530 acres more or less, with the improvements
thereon, 4 head of horses, 15 head of cattle,
20 head of sheep—Seized and taken to satisfy
the aforesaid claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 11 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni ex-
ponas & fieri facias issued from Talbot county
Court & the Court of Appeals to me directed
at the suits of Elizabeth Turner, Joshua
Predeaux use of George W. Purnel, Tench
and William H. Tilghman surviving executors
of James Earle, deceased, Henry D. Sellers,
Peter Tar and Rebecca his wife, the state of
Maryland at the instance and use Philip I.
Trusil use John E. Rigdon, Royston S. Kirby
use of John Bennett, against Benjamin Benny
will be sold at public auction for cash on the
premises on Wednesday the 5th November
next, between the hours of 10 A M and 4 P M
on the farm where Hinson Kerby resides, to
wit, all the right, title, interest and claim
of him the said Benjamin Benny of, in and to
the Farm or Plantation, on which he at pre-
sent resides, composed of a tract of land called
'Kirby's Advantage,' and 'Benny's Resurvey,'
containing 450 acres of land more or less—
also the adjoining Farm on which Hinson
Kerby resides as tenant, supposed to contain
150 acres more or less, 2 head of horses, 10
head of cattle, one gig and harness—Seized
and will be sold to satisfy the above named
fieri facias & venditioni and for the payment
of officer's fees.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 11 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias issued from Talbot
county Court, to me directed against Jenkins
Abbott, (as security of Solomon Lowe) at the
suit of Tench and William H. Tilghman sur-
viving executors of James Earle, deceased,
will be sold at public auction for cash on Tuesday
the 4th November next, at the court house
door in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 5
o'clock, all the right, title, interest and claim
of him the said Jenkins Abbott, of, in and to
one undivided moiety of a tract of land situate
on Choptank River, near Acres' Ferry, con-
taining about 400 acres more or less, 1 yoke
of oxen and 1 ox cart—Seized and will be sold
to satisfy the above fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 11 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to
me directed against Thomas Sherwood at the
suits of Terrence Doores, use of John Tilgh-
man, of Queen Ann's county, and Isabella
Smith, use of William W. Moore, will be sold
on Monday the 3d of November next, on the
premises at 10 o'clock in the forenoon all the
right, title, interest and claim of him the said
Sherwood, of, in and to the Farm on which
he resides called 'Sherwood Forest,' contain-
ing by late survey 272 acres, 1 yoke of oxen
and 2 head of horses—Seized and will be sold
to satisfy the aforesaid fi fas.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 11 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me di-
rected at the suit of Tench and William H.
Tilghman, surviving executors of James
Earle, deceased, against Solomon Lowe, will
be sold on Tuesday the 4th of November next,
at the Court House door in Easton, between
the hours of 1 & 5 o'clock P M of the same
day, the following property, to wit: one negro
boy Oliver, 1 negro boy Horace, 3 head of
Horses and 1 Wagon and Harness—Seized
and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 11 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni and
fieri facias issued from Talbot county Court
and the Court of Appeals to me directed a-
gainst Thomas Martin at the suits of John
Stevens, Jr. Groome & Lambdin, Joseph
Brown, 4th and James Chaplin, Jr. will be
sold at public sale at the court house door in
Easton, on Tuesday the 28th instant, between
the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon,
all the right, title, interest and claim of him
the said Martin, of, in and to the Farm or
Plantation, on which he resides, called 'St.
Michael's,' 5 head of horses, 20 head of sheep,
1 yoke of oxen and cart and 1 Jackass; seized
& will be sold to satisfy the above executions.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 4 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas
to me directed, against John Helsby, at the
suit of Joseph Martin, will be sold on Sat-
urday 1st November next, at the Trappe,
between 3 and 5 P. M. the following prop-
erty, to wit: said Helsby's House and
Lot in the Trappe, containing one acre
more or less, 3 head of Cattle, 3 Beds and
Furniture, one Walnut Desk, two Walnut
Tables and 4 Hogs.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 4 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias and
venditioni exponas to me directed, against
Thomas Hardcastle, at the suits of George and
William Reed, William Turner and Stewart
Redman, George W. Pratt use Matthew Driv-
er and James Moynihan use Robert Hend-
erson and Edward B. Hardcastle, will be sold on
Tuesday 4th Nov. next, at the court house
door in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 5
o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following
property to wit: the Farm whereon said Hard-
castle at present resides, also the crop of Corn
growing thereon and one carriage & harness,
seized and will be sold to satisfy the above
claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept 12—w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out
of Talbot county Court, to me directed against
Mrs. Pamela Frances McGinney (now Pamela
F. Bromwell, wife of Charles M. Bromwell)
at the suit of Levin McGinney, will be sold on
Tuesday the 28th instant, at the Court House
door in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 5
o'clock of the same day, the following prop-
erty to wit: a Lot of Land containing 14 1/2
acres more or less called 'Oldham's Discov-
ery,' situated in Oxford Neck. Pamela F.
Bromwell's dower in the Farm of her deceased
husband, Daniel McGinney, situated in Oxford
Neck, called 'Piny Point's Advantage.' One
negro boy Horace about 18 years old to serve
until he is 35 years of age, one negro girl
Susan 11 years old to serve until 25 years of
age, two sorrel horses, one grey horse, and
one old carriage and harness—the goods and
chattels, lands and tenements of the said
Charles M. Bromwell and wife. Seized and
will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 4 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas at
the suit of the State use of William Gwynn,
assignee of Rd. R. Keene, and sundry writs of
fieri facias at the suits of Lewis C. Pascount, &
Isaac B. Parrott and Ann his wife, adminis-
trators of James Cheezum, use of Daniel Chee-
zum, guardian to Mary R. Cheezum, against
Charles Goldsborough, issued out of Talbot
county court, to me directed, will be sold on
Saturday the 8th November next, between the
hours of 10 and 2 o'clock of the same day,
on the premises of Henry Pickering, the fol-
lowing property, to wit:

THE FARM
on which Henry Pickering now re-
sides, containing one hundred and
fifty acres, more or less;

THE FARM
at present in the possession of Horace
Goldsborough, called Elmwood, con-
taining two hundred acres, more or
less;

THE FARM
on which Mrs. Parrott now resides,
containing three hundred acres,
more or less.—Also one gig and har-
ness, one wagon and harness and four head of
horses, the goods and chattels, lands and ten-
ements of said Charles Goldsborough. Seized
and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 18—

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni ex-
ponas and fieri facias, issued out of Talbot
county court to me directed, against James
Seth, at the suits of Isaac Winchester, Charles
Carroll (of Carrollton) Isaac Winchester use
of Hugh Fenix, State of Maryland at the in-
stance and use of James B. Ringgold, use Al-
exander Fridge and William Morris, State of
Maryland at instance and use of Perry Benson
Jenkins and Stevens, Groome and Lambdin,
and Solomon Lowe use of Samuel Groome,
will be sold on Saturday the 8th November,
at the court house door in Easton, between
1 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property,
to wit:

THE FARM
of said Seth, where he now resides, situate on
Harris's creek, called Bridges, being com-
posed of 'Hebron—Jones's Lot—Compensation
and Chance Enlarged,' containing 209 1/2 acres,
more or less. Also four head of horses, one
gig, one yoke of oxen and ten head of cattle,
the goods and chattels, lands and tenements
of said Seth.

Seized and will be sold to satisfy the afore-
said claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 18

SHERIFF'S SALE.