

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2, 1822.

NO. 256

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EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

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

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Appeals, to me directed, against Alexander Hemmley, at the suit of Peregrine Wilmer, assignee of Samuel Chaplin, will be sold on Tuesday 19th day of November, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock of the same day, the following property, to wit: the farm of said Hemmley, called Mill or Church Farm containing 300 Acres more or less, also one Negro Girl named Ann, one Negro Boy, Isaac and one Negro Boy, Asberry. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the damages, &c. due on said fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

October 26—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

October 26—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni ex pona, at the suit of John Scott, use of William Slaughter, against William O. Wickars, will be sold on Tuesday the 11th day of November, on the Court House Green, between 7 & 10 o'clock, the following property, a tract or part of a tract of land called Moorefields, with all the improvements thereon, seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON Shff.

October 12—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni ex pona, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against William O. Vickers, at the suit of Joseph Steingasser, use August Hammer Administrator of Frederick Hammer, will be sold on Monday 11th November, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 7 & 9 A. M. of the same day the following property, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of Land called 'Moorefield,' seized and will be sold, to satisfy the above claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

October 19—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

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

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct. 12—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

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

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct. 12—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against James McDaniel, at the suit of John Goldsborough, will be sold on Tuesday 11th November, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: the farm or plantation of the said McDaniel where he now resides, called Fishman's Lot and York Resurveyed, containing 247 1/2 acres, one Horse and Gigs. Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

October 12—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

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

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct. 12—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

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

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct. 12—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

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

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct. 12—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

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

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct. 19—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

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

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct. 12—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni ex pona and fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, against Alexander Hemmley at the suits of James Barroll, use James Goldsborough and Mary his wife, R. T. Earle, Executor of Eleanor Tilghman and Wm. Hindman, Jr. will be sold on Monday the 11th November, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 7 and 1 A. M. the following property, to wit: the farm of said Hemmley, lately owned by Dr. Hindman containing 317 acres. Also, the following negroes, viz: Asbury, Tilly, Tom, Joseph, Bob, Sol, Kennels, Charles, Tom, Jim, Mary, Matt, Dick, Heisey, Peggy, Mary and Nancy. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

October 19—ts

Notice.

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

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

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

MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR,
NO. 3.

For the exhibition and sale of all kinds of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements, and Domestic Manufactures.
To be held at Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, on Thursday the 7th, and Friday the 8th days of November next, to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning of each day.

The committee appointed on behalf of the 'Maryland Agricultural Society,' to make arrangements for a Cattle Show and Fair, for the Exhibition and sale of Live Stock, Agricultural implements and Domestic Manufactures, have resolved that the said Show and Fair be held at the place and time above mentioned, and that the following premiums be offered and awarded to the owners of the best kinds, that is to say—

HORSES.

For the best Stallion
the second best
the third best
For the best Mare
the second best
the third best

ASSES AND MULES.

For the best Jack
the best Mule
the second best

CATTLE.

For the best Bull, over two years old
the best Bull, under two years old
the second best Bull, under 2 years old
the third best do.
For the best Milch Cow,
the second best,
the third best,
For the best Heifer, under 2 years old
the second best do.
the best yoke of working Oxen
the second best do.
the best stall-fed Heef
the best grass-fed do.

SWINE.

For the best Boar
the second best
the third best
the best Sow
the second best
the third best

SHEEP.

For the best Ram
the second best
For the best Ewe
the second best
For the two best Wethers, over 2 years old
the two second best do
For the two best Wethers, under 2 years old
the two second best do

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

For the best Plough
For the best Harrow for the Cultivation of Indian Corn
For the best machine, or model of a machine for preparing unwretted Flax for the wheel
For the best machine, or model of a machine for threshing out wheat and other small grain: the cost of which shall not exceed 100 dollars

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the best piece of Kersey, not less than 10 yards
the best piece of Flannel, not less than 10 yards
the best piece of Cassinet, not less than 10 yards
the best piece of Carpeting, not less than 20 yards
the best hearth Rug
the best Counterpane
the best piece of Sheetting, not less than 12 yards
the best piece of Table Linen, not less than 10 yards
the best piece of Towelling, not less than 10 yards
the best pair of knit woollen Stockings
the best pair of knit Cotton Stockings
the best pair of knit Thread Stockings

Each of a size for men or women.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order of the committee,
N. HAMMOND, Chairman.
SAMUEL T. KENNARD, Secretary.

Easton, Aug. 13, 1822.

From the American Farmer. THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

We beg leave to remind our City readers that, agreeably to former notice, the next annual Session of the Medical College, in the University of Maryland, will commence on the 23th day of this month. Introductory Lectures will be given by the Professors, which parents and guardians ought to hear. They will afford a glimpse of the vast range of intellectual pleasures, which their children or wards might enjoy, and should be encouraged to cherish. In this school, they would learn to look through nature, up to nature's God—to contemplate the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms by the lights of science, in new & harmonious relations—to discover arrangements in seeming discord, to trace vegetable formations from their constituents, and how to mitigate those ills to which flesh is heir. And shall these sources of endless pleasure rise in our city, and flow untasted by her sons? Parents and guardians! so improve the talents which are entrusted to your hands, as that your children and wards may establish the fidelity of your stewardships.

Of this institution, Citizens of Baltimore, and the people of Maryland, may indeed feel justly proud: for it is a blessing to society, and an honor to our country. Our distant friends and readers will be pleased to hear, that this school may be fairly classed at present, with the best Medical Establishments in Europe. It has risen like our city, with unprecedented rapidity; and like her, has gathered strength with its age. The Buildings are elegant, and we believe they are more commodious than any, that are elsewhere devoted to the same purpose.

The Chemical Apparatus embraces not only the useful, but much to amuse; it is splendid and perfect.

The Anatomical Museum, comprises many hundred cases of morbid preparations, illustrative of disease.

The Professors are our neighbors; and from a long personal acquaintance with most of them, we may have become blind to their faults; but we will, nevertheless, endeavor to speak of these gentlemen, that no one may reproach us with extravagance, at the close of a session.

Dr. DAVIDGE, should be regarded as the father of the Institution. He studied in America, graduated at Edinburgh, and growing familiar with many of the brightest ornaments of foreign Universities, he returned to Baltimore; and with a zeal which never tired, he perseveringly devoted himself to the formation of the present Medical College. In the earliest days of this establishment, we listened to his Lectures on the Philosophy or Institutes of Medicine, with great delight; for he brought the phenomena of life, of health and disease, under consideration, in the most captivating manner; and memory now recalls those exercises with grateful emotions. The Anatomical School in this University, was raised by his profound knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology, aided by a peculiar and extraordinary facility of illustration, to a degree of excellence inferior to no similar school in the United States. For twelve years, he performed the arduous duties of the Anatomical department, to the great advantage of the University and the public. He has lately, and we think judiciously, chosen to concentrate all the powers of his mind, upon the general principles which govern, not only the practice of Surgery, but which attach themselves by numerous points of application, to the whole ground of medical practice. The lectures of this scientific and dextrous surgeon cannot be surpassed. And we are satisfied that the friends of medical science will contemplate his labors with unusual interest, as he has determined to occupy his mind, towards the close of a long and useful career, in the cultivation of medical philosophy.

Dr. De BURRS, as a teacher of Chemical Science, is not excelled in the United States; and as a scientific man, he may be fairly ranked among the first of any country. His lectures are fine specimens of composition, simple, chaste and beautiful; they are presented with a diffidence that leads you to esteem the author, whilst you admire his productions. And when he offers to exhibit facts, the accuracy of his preparations, and the excellence of apparatus guarantee success. His experiments are always neat and perfect demonstrations. In his special vocation, he thinks him ardent to a fault—to the impairment of his constitution. But we look forward with confidence to an increase of patronage, that may indemnify, whilst it shall prompt him to visit Europe during a recess, and there make the personal acquaintance of eminent chemists, by whom he is at present regarded with marked respect.

PROFESSOR PATRISON is now the Lecturer on Anatomy. Under the auspices of this gentleman, the anatomical department for the last two years, has maintained the high rank which his predecessor gave to it. Thus has Professor Patrisson fully justified the high testimonials and friendly commendations, which he received in Great Britain, from men of the first respectability and learning, who knew him intimately as a gentleman, and a votary of science. Careful in his arrangements, he conveys information in a manner so lucid and impressive, as to have made his accuracy proverbial. As a surgeon he is skillful, but as a Lecturer and Anatomist, he has but few equals. To him, the Institution and the public are indebted, for the best collection of morbid preparations illustrative of disease, that can be found in our country. It embraces many hundred cases of very interesting character, in a state of perfect preservation, and is most conveniently placed for the use of students.

Dr. POTTER has discharged the duties of Professor on the Practice of Medicine, from the commencement of the school, to the satisfaction of successive classes, and the enhancement of a well deserved and previously established reputation. Of him the illustrious Rush was wont to say, "that he believed he never had a student who was superior in talents to Dr. Potter—that he had never known a more philosophical mind than his—in fact that Potter seemed to have been formed a Physician." The present high rank which he holds in his profession, shews that this great master made but a just estimate of his pupil. As a Professor in our University, Dr. Potter will always create a lively interest, confer lasting advantages, and command profound attention.

Dr. BAKER, on the Materia Medica, has ever been a favorite with his class—Dr. M'DOWELL, on the Institutes of medicine, is, like his own principles and worth, ever acceptable and excellent—and Dr. HALL, gives an interesting course, from his important chair.

But the best proof of the rank and talents of our medical school, is found in its rapid and constant growth, and in the number of its students. Twelve years ago, the writer was a member of its largest class, which could then scarcely boast of a dozen hearers. But now this temple of science has become the chosen resort of quite two hundred and fifty pupils—and we sincerely hope, that our highly respectable school may long continue to increase its magnitude and usefulness, in the bold ratio of its early growth, to the honor of our country and benefit of society.

We should not take our leave of the University, without a few remarks upon several Professorships, which are at present filled by gentlemen of science, whose lectures may be attended with pleasure and improvement.

Dr. Howard, is professor of Natural Philosophy, and likewise fills the mineralogical department. He has a good philosophical apparatus, and the cabinet of minerals has been greatly improved under his superintendence. His own collection added greatly to its value; it has since been enriched by a beautiful series of specimens, presented by Robert Gilmore, Esq. and of Swedish minerals, the gift of Col. John Spear Smith; the whole embraces already a sufficient variety for the purposes of instruction. Dr. Howard graduated in the University of Maryland. He has visited Great Britain, France and Italy, in search of knowledge; and as one of their own sons, the people of Baltimore regard the rising reputation of this gentleman with parental complacency.

Dr. WYATT, Professor of Theology, delivered in the session of 1820—21, a most impressive series of discourses upon the evidences of Christianity, as a commencement to his Professorial labours, which may be resumed on his return from Europe.

David Hoffman, Esq. Professor of Law—has published a work on the study of this science, which we are told by competent judges, recommends a most judicious range of study, enforced by excellent and appropriate observations. And we hope, that this immense field, for the display of industry and talents, will soon be enlightened by discourses from his chair.

In the Arts and Sciences—Rev. Mr. Allen, A. M. Trin. Colleg., Dublin—as professor of Mathematics, has given proof of his knowledge and industry in this department by an approved edition of Euclid and an original work on Conic Sections.

Rev. Dr. Barry—Professor of Humanity, stands deservedly high, as a teacher of the learned languages, and must be always considered a valuable acquisition in the University.

But we must conclude our brief notice of this School, and its Professors—long may it continue to be the pride of our state, and a blessing to our country—and long, very long, may they live to gather and enjoy the fruit of the good tree which they have planted.

Baltimore, October 1822.

Extraordinary Circumstance.

Some time ago it was stated that a clergyman at Newburgh had declared from the pulpit, that the fever in the city was a visitation of Providence, in consequence of opposition shown to the clergy. We learn that a reverend gentleman at Hackensack, made a similar declaration a few Sundays ago, in his sermon, and on the following day was violently attacked by the typhus fever and is now seriously ill. Judge not lest ye be judged.—[Y. A. date]

Pan Cicero's name—oh finger awhile.
(CONTINUED.)

There was a considerable difference however between the orator, or pleader of that, and the present day. The spirit of the Roman law forbade such men to receive compensation for their services, and proclaimed disgrace and contempt upon all who should suffer their impudence to carry them to such lengths. Having had extraordinary advantages, and arrived at eminence in that profession, which the state of society regarded as excellent, the pleader was obliged to consider himself as the property of his fellow citizens, and to be ever ready to afford them the aid of those powers, which it was not their good fortune to possess. He not only defended their fortunes, but their lives and liberties; and according to the meaning of the word, was compelled to speak aptly, copiously and elegantly upon any subject that presented itself. Thus there were no limits to his knowledge. His art included every one of the liberal kind, and could not be acquired without a competent knowledge of whatever was great, and laudable in the universe. Such a course of education must in a great degree have prevented the growth of avarice, and given rise to the most noble, patriotic and independent feelings. And in no bosom did they glow with more warmth and fervour, than in that of Cicero, who had already made his appearance upon the stage of public affairs, and presented himself to his countrymen as a shield and buckler in their adversities.

The first specimen of those transcendent talents, which it had been the peculiar felicity of his father to cultivate, and which were soon about to shine forth to the astonishment not of Rome only, but the world, was exhibited in the trial of Sulpicius Roscius, the celebrated actor. The case was an aggravating one. Roscius' father had been put to death in one of Sulla's proscriptions, and his estate worth 60,000 sold among the confiscated ones for a small sum to Chrysogonus, who was confident of securing to himself the permanent possession of it, by accusing the son of patricide. And here then was afforded to the eloquent pleader, an opportunity of enlarging upon the misfortunes of the times, of drawing a true picture of the wretched state to which the blood thirsty Sulla had reduced his country, &c. of appealing to his countrymen to know, whether they would be contented with a state of things, which a stern confederacy might change. But all shrunk from the contest. All were afraid of offending him, who when asked if he did not think it high time to stop the flowing of blood, replied—"I will think of that at some leisure moment." This general refusal though to undertake his defence, served but to expand the more the glory of Cicero; and the promptness with which he offered his aid made it evident to all, that he possessed the power of defending, and would not withhold it from the meanest in Rome. His generous and noble spirit could not brook a tranquil neglect of violated justice, and in the language of Germanicus he might have exclaimed, "but descended from such ancestors, with their blood in my veins, would I not resent with equal indignation, a parallel outrage, from the soldiers of Syria, or of Spain?" Cicero was remarkably elevated during the whole course of this trial, and in his satire against Chrysogonus, and eulogies of Roscius evinced a degree of animation unusual to him. Speaking of it afterwards in his declining years to his son, he recommends it as the surest way to glory and authority in one's country, to defend the innocent, and particularly when they are oppressed by the power of the great. Yes says he, this I have often done, but particularly in that trial of Roscius; and when Sulla too, was borne up upon the full tide of his prosperity and success.

Cicero was now in his 28th year, but as it was necessary to have completed his 31st before he could enjoy the office of Quæstor, the first step towards the Consulship, he resolved to spend the few intervening years in travelling, and thus by foreign association to polish his manners, and stupendous acquirements. His voyage seems to have been the only scheme, and pattern of travelling, from which any real benefit is to be expected. He did not set out at an improper period, for he had perfected himself in every thing that was to be learned in his own country, and although he knew the necessity of going abroad, and yielded, yet he was somewhat unwilling to leave so soon the theatre of his glory. Wherever he went, he never failed to visit all the schools, and enter himself as a pupil, under any distinguished teacher of eloquence, or philosophy. His object was improvement, and to make himself acquainted with the learning of other countries; and as he aimed for that region where the Stoic, the Epicurean, and the Peripatetic sects took their rise, so he did not fail when arrived, to bestow upon the principles of each, much of his attention. Although his profession was the law, yet he expressly tells us that philosophic studies afforded him delight from his very infancy; (*a cunabulis*) and to his pleadings, he frequently illustrated his subject, or added weight to his argument, by maxims drawn from thence. But why not insert his own words, which are far more beautiful, and upon which, the classic reader must ever dwell with pleasure. "*Cujus in animo cum a primis temporibus ætate nostra voluntas studiumque nos confutisset; his gravissimis casibus in eundem portum, ex quo eramus servati, magna jactata tempestate confugimus. Ovis philosophia dux! Ovis philosophia dux! expulsiatque vitiis quid non modo nos, sed omnino vita hominum vixit esse potuisset? Tu potius peritissimè dissimulas homines in societatem vitam convocasti: tu eos inter se primo domitibus, deinde conjugibus, tum literarum et*

vocum communiis fovisti: tu invidiam legum, tu magistrum morum, et disciplinam fovisti. Ad te confugimus: a te opem, pectusque tibi nos, ad antemagna ex parte, sic autem penitus totosque tradidimus. Est autem unus dies, bene et exproccastis tuis actus, peccanti immortalitatem anteposidimus. Cujus igitur potius optamus utamur quam tuis? quæ et vita tranquillitatem largita nobis est, et terrarum mortis sustulisti." These pursuits formed a part of his daily studies while at Athens. Eloquence he learned under Molo, and Molo wept at his towering superiority; not that he was sorry at his progress, but at the arts, and sciences, nay Athens itself being transplanted to Rome.

LÆLIUS.

*Lib. 5 Tuscul. Disputat.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

THE STRANGER, No. 10.

By ALEXIS AIRCASTLE.

An attack of Intermittent Fever, the afflictive, but well merited consequence of ranging beyond the pure and healthful atmosphere of Castle Vale, is the excuse I have to offer to the public for the late irregular appearance of the Stranger. "Fool, Quixotte, that I have been!" I exclaimed more than once during the shaking of a tremendous chill—"to quit, even for an hour, the unfeeling enjoyments of my own little Paradise—to drive an uninviting round amidst marshes and stagnant waters, with scarce any other recompense for my trouble, than to be gazed at by the idle—elbowed by the impertinent—and to come home loaded with disease. These fits of peevishness generally increased during the hot stage, but they softened down or ceased altogether, as the paroxysm went off. This shivering, burning, sweating disorder, is one of the Eastern Shore comforts, which I have now, for the first time, had the honor of tasting.—A tedious and troublesome companion indeed!—but I have smothered him with bark, and drenched him in nitric acid, till, I believe, he has thought it his interest to seek more eligible quarters.

It has been my intention to publish a number of the Stranger every week, and that every other number at least, should be filled with matter exclusively my own. The reader has seen my apology for not fulfilling this purpose more strictly, and will excuse my offering for his entertainment a letter, which I have selected from a considerable number I have on hand.

Locust Grove, Oct. 28th, 1822.

MR. AIRCASTLE,

The importance of this communication will be, I trust Sir, an ample apology for troubling you with it. Some of your correspondents consume much time in making you acquainted with their condition, pursuits in life, &c.—I shall pursue a different course, and to be as brief as possible, my name is Dick Rustick—my father is a plain farmer, living within cannon shot of Easton, is married, and has two children, myself and sister Kitty; a sister of my father, named Dorothy, lives with us—and thus you have an account of our family. With us, Mr. Aircastle, the word of my father is the law of the house, and it is in obedience to his mandate that I now write to you. Doubtless you have heard even in the peaceful seclusion of Castle Vale, of the great preparations making for the approaching Cattle Show; a vast conflux of strangers is expected, and I was informed last Tuesday, that the worthy keeper of the Easton Hotel had provided an additional Hack for the accommodation of passengers arriving in the Steam Boat. My Mother has prepared for exhibition a piece of Sheetting and a Counterpane; my Aunt a pair of Stockings; and Kitty says she means to try for the Butter Knife. Nothing but the Show is talked of among the female part of our family, and all are anxious to attend it; but will it be proper? is the question with them, and I never take a ride to Easton without receiving repeated charges from my Aunt to make particular enquiries about the arrangements which are making for that wonderful exhibition. Returning from town a few days since, I found my Father and her grave ladyship seated in the porch, and scarcely had I time to take a seat before the latter commenced with her usual enquiry of, "well Nephew what's the news? What do the Eastonians say about the Show? do the ladies intend going to it?"—In accordance with your wishes and instructions, Aunt Dolly answered, "every person who I thought was acquainted with the usual course of proceedings at Cattle Shows, passed not by me unquestioned; but, as the affair is a novel one, people appear to know very little about it—however, from what little I was able to learn of the arrangements, I do not think that ladies can with propriety go to a place where they are exposed to the sight of a large assemblage of the neighing, braying, bellowing, bleating, grunting parts of the creation." "It is too bad," replied my Aunt, "that, with a bachelor as their Secretary, and master of ceremonies, and a man too of established gallantry, there should not have been better arrangements—women should be permitted to go without incurring that laceration of feelings which must necessarily result from the present plan. If affairs are as you have stated, Dick—nothing shall be exhibited from this farm however, and if all women possessed my spirit, not an article of domestic manufacture would appear—exclude us forthwith from showing off to the best advantage the work of our hands—now I am sure, did I accompany the articles which we have prepared for exhibition, they would obtain premiums—besides, a person would have an opportunity of seeing so much company, and Kitty might stand a good chance to catch a beau—"Catch a fellow!" quoth my father (who, leaning on his lignum vitæ stick, was seated oppo-

site my aunt, listening attentively to our conversation, I had watched the countenance of the old gentleman for some time, and the meaneast dabbler in physiognomy might have discovered from the changes it underwent, as my aunt progressed in her harangue, that he feared the end of it)—"basily rising, when my aunt came to a conclusion, the above exclamation escaped him, and he continued, 'Dolly, I guessed how it was, but you have now fairly let the cat out of the bag'—It is not for the laudable purpose of encouraging domestic manufactures and with them economy—it is not to exhibit the taste and skill, ingenuity and industry of yourself, Caroline and Kitty; no, these are of minor and secondary consideration—the true and leading motives which actuate you in desiring so earnestly to attend the Cattle Show, are the display of your person and the desire of catching a beau, as you term it—however to please you, I'll take the matter in hand—Dick shall write to that discreet and worthy person, Mr. Alexis Aircastle, and request him to inform us whether ladies can, consistently with the most rigid rules of propriety, attend the Cattle Show. If Mr. Aircastle should be as ignorant of this business as ourselves, his kind disposition will prompt him to ask information from some of the knowing ones, and he will communicate it for the good of the public."

I am Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,
DICK RUSTICK.

I know nothing of the manner in which Cattle Shows are conducted—they were not in fashion fifteen years ago. If it is proper for ladies to attend them, no doubt the gallant Secretary will, in the present instance, provide stations and conveniences suited to their sex and character. Let honest Dick enquire that, and judge my decision. Emily will not go.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Abraham Flash is received, and I am desirous of exhibiting him to the public, but find it impossible to compress his immoderate bulk within the limits of the present number.

Sophia Sprightly's attack upon Mr. Thistle, and her defence of Miss Braggart, are rather more chivalrous than prudent. Her communication, however, has merit, and should have been published before this, were it not that some things in the first part of it are not in strict accordance with the plan of my paper.

Jack Wheelbarrow is a delectable curiosity—I have given him a place in my desk, where he must be content to remain till after the Cattle Show. In the mean time I would advise him to try his hand again.

Elizabeth Simple is altogether too simple for the columns of the Stranger.

The story of my being present at the late Races near Easton, is a palpable and malicious falsehood. I despise horse-racing, and never quaff a stronger beverage than Cider from my own excellent orchard.

SALEM, October 19.

We have lately witnessed the activity and apparent prosperity of several extensive manufacturing establishments in this and the adjoining counties. At Andover, where several Manufactories of Cottons, Sattinets and Flannels, are already in operation two or three additional factories, on a large scale, are erecting one of them of stone, for the manufacture of Flannels, owned by the Messrs. Chases, of this town. There are now for sale at some of our Stores, Flannels, of a beautiful fabric, manufactured at Andover. At Chelmsford, near Patucke Falls, two large Sattinet manufactories are in operation; others are erecting, among which is a very extensive one for the printing of Calicoes; a Canal has been cut to communicate with the Middlesex Canal; several new houses and stores have been erected in the vicinity, and the place presents a most animating scene of industry. There are likewise established in Chelmsford, extensive Glass and Powder manufactories.

A large manufactory of Broadcloths is nearly completed at Salmon's Falls, 15 miles from Portsmouth. This place, says the Portsmouth Journal, but one year since presented a rude and uninteresting appearance; it now presents the appearance of a prosperous village. The new brick buildings are, one 84 by 44 feet, 4 stories in front, and six in rear, for carding and spinning; another 60 by 31, 4 stories, for weaving, dressing and finishing, capable of making 200 yards of superfine Broadcloth a day; a third, 60 by 31, 2 stories, for dyeing, &c. There is a farm of 30 acres belonging to the establishment. The dam constructed near the new buildings is 255 feet in length; a substantial bridge has been built over the stream, and a new road cut. There are also belonging to the establishment in active operation, a saw mill, grist mill, oil mill, fulling mill, and a large smithery; also a large new brick store, 3 dwelling houses, a clothier's shop, 3 work shops, and 3 barns. This great establishment belongs to an enterprising individual of Portsmouth. The water privileges in its neighbourhood will afford sites for 14 factories as large as any in the United States, and a sufficient water power at all seasons of the year.

An extensive manufacturing establishment, we learn, is to be formed at Ipswich, by an association at Boston. This place presents great advantages for such establishments, from its position, and the never failing stream that intersects the town, and we doubt not its prosperity will be greatly enhanced, should a number of flourishing manufactories be established within its limits.—*Essex Register.*

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

General M'Clure made a bet of fifty

dollars, that he would take wool in the fleece and manufacture a suit of satinet cloth in ten hours. The bet was decided last Saturday in his favour, having completed the suit and put them on in eight hours, and forty five minutes. The color was a blue mixture. The wool was coloured in thirty five minutes; carded, spun and wove in two hours and twenty five minutes; fulled, knapped, dried, sheared and dressed in one hour and fifty nine minutes; carried in four minutes, three quarters of a mile, to the taylor shop of Mr. Gilmore, who with the assistance of seven hands completed the coat, jacket and overalls in three hours and forty nine minutes. There was one yard and a half of the cloth left, being in the whole eight yards and a half, and of such quality as was estimated to be worth one dollar per yard. The General offers to double the bet that he will make a better suit in less than eight hours, and dares the advocates of John Bull's manufactures to take him up. There was a great collection of people assembled on this occasion. Colonel Barnard, with the officers (commissioned and non-commissioned) of his regiment, a full band of music and many citizens, escorted the General from the village to the factory; when, after partaking of this worthy citizen's usual liberality, the procession returned to the village, the air resounding with many hearty cheers.

[Steuben Patriot.]

The following lively picture will convey an idea of the flourishing village of Rochester, which occupies a site not many years ago a wilderness:

"Our streets," says the Rochester Republican, "are crowded with hand-carts and coaches, wagons loaded with fruit, pork, flour and stone for the aqueduct and other things suited to these days of economy and rye coffee; & our side walks are lined with fops, fiddlers, merchants and matrons, attorneys and constables, old men and maidens, laborers and dandies. We have, moreover, dancing masters from France, singing masters from London, singing misses from Dublin, mapping masters from 'parts unknown,' and tin peddlars from Connecticut; and our taverns are filled with head bills recommending Solomon Southwick for governor!"

LONGEVITY.

A respectable gentleman of Ohio gives us the following particulars respecting a poor old woman of his neighborhood, named Ann Bailey. "She cannot tell her age exactly, but believes that she was about 12 or 13 years old when Queen Anne (of England) died, after whom she was named.—When about 46 years old, she emigrated to the United States, and now resides with her son, who is an old man. When the state of Virginia kept up a garrison at Kenhawa, to defend the western country against the Indians; frequent attempts were made to force it by the savages, and at one time it became necessary to obtain a supply of ammunition. Ann volunteered to proceed to Greenbrier county, 100 miles, through an entire wilderness—she left the fort in the night, on horseback, and returned with the ammunition amidst the acclamations of the soldiery. Being wretchedly poor, a petition was presented in her behalf to the legislature of Virginia, praying for a pension—a bill for the purpose passed the house of delegates, but the senate rejected it upon general grounds—as establishing a precedent that might bear hard upon the treasury; so poor Ann has to dwindle out a long life dependent chiefly on the bounty of her neighbours; but she sometimes attends market with a few fowls, &c. making a journey on foot of about seven miles to dispose of her articles, which she carries on her back.

"When the N. W. army was at Fort Meigs, during the late war, Ann travelled on foot as far as Delaware, or Fort Stephenson, my informant could not certainly say which, to procure some situation in which she might be useful; but she could not find any employment, & returned home." Queen Anne died in August, 1714; so Ann Bailey, if the account be true, which we have reason to believe that it is, must be about one hundred and twenty years old.—*Niles' W. Register.*

INTERESTING OBITUARY NOTICE.

Died, on Friday last, ABRAHAM TOURG, Esq. merchant, of this city, aged 48; a gentleman whose urbanity of manners, and hospitable disposition had secured him the esteem and respect of all who were personally acquainted with him. His death was occasioned by an accident. While viewing the military parade on the 3d inst. in a chaise, his horse was frightened, by the firing of the artillery, and became unmanageable, and in leaping from the carriage, fractured his leg so severely, that, notwithstanding the best surgical aid, a mortification ensued, which terminated his existence in this world. Besides several gifts and remembrances to private individuals, amounting, it is said, to upwards of \$10,000, he has bequeathed \$50,000 to the following institutions:

Massachusetts General Hospital	\$10,000
Synagogue, New York	10,000
Synagogue, Newport	15,000
Boston Female Asylum	5,000
Asylum for Indigent Boys	5,000
Humana Society	5,000

The remains of Mr. Tourg are to be deposited in the Synagogue at Newport.

[Boston Gaz.]

The Mahometans say there are five things which a wise man will ground no hopes on:—the colour of a cloud, because imaginary; the friendship of the covetous, because mercenary; beauty because frail; praise, because airy; and the pleasure of this world, because deceitful.

PIRATES.

Since the days of Captain Kid or the celebrated Blackbeard, we have not had recorded so many atrocious acts of piracy, as are now daily published in our papers. Those famous marine robbers aimed at wealth; but their lives and actions were not stained by so many brutal and bloody acts as the pirates of the present day. It is hardly to be conceived, that in the present enlightened times and with the disposable force of the United States, we should submit to the murders and piracy committed on our coast. It is not safe for vessels to approach that accursed spot, Cape Antonio; death and destruction await the unhappy mariners. In looking over the late Southern papers, our attention was arrested by an account of the capture of the brig Hannah, of Philadelphia, which was captured by a piratical schooner of three guns called the Creole, and commanded by a Spaniard named Pacheo. They robbed the brig of 480 bags of coffee, and \$1400 in cash, besides Tortoise Shell to the amount of \$5000, besides stripping the vessel of rigging, sails, &c. After this atrocious robbery, a scene of villainy and cruelty ensued which has no parallel; the men almost drops from the hand in recording such transactions.

The day after the capture, the Captain, his brother, & five passengers, were lashed below; round the companion way, a fire made round them, before which they were nearly roasted and life was almost extinct, when the fire was quenched they were all flogged unmercifully; the cook hung up till nearly dead, to compel him to cook where their money was concealed!

The ninth day after the capture, the brig was released, and compelled to take the crew of a Danish schooner, which had been robbed of \$25,000 and \$5000 worth of cochineal.

The rendezvous of these villains is at a place called Fuenras, 30 or 40 miles to the windward of Cape Antonio.

It is time for our government to devise some plan, either alone or in conjunction with some other government, to put an end to these barbarities. If Spain will not allow a force to land and break up the rendezvous of these pirates, and hold possession of the spot, so as to terminate these cruel depredations, the question should be seriously asked whether the United States is not bound to send a force calculated to ensure success. If Spain will not enforce her own laws and protect her territory, we should not be the sufferers. It is of no moment who claims the sovereignty of that territory; it is held by pirates of the worst character, and who are beyond the protection afforded by the law of nations. We want a few more small vessels of war in that neighborhood, and we require some examples to be made of pirates brought into the United States, who seem to have found some extraordinary protection here.

[Nat. Adc.]

The Noticioso of the 8th, published at Havana, has the following editorial paragraph:—

"Don Blas Rodriguez, captain of the Spanish schooner Iris, which arrived here this morning from Baltimore, has communicated to us the following important information, respecting the insurgent vessels, which are publicly repairing in that port."

The captain assures us that two days before his arrival, a brig armed with 10 guns, called the Conquistador, sailed for the cruise before Cadix, under the command of the famous Daniels; and, on the same day of her departure, another brig of 10 guns, sailed for Lagaira, whence she had gone to Baltimore to repair the damage she had suffered in a fight. There remained besides in the same port a brig, or hermaphrodite schooner, which had entered armed as a schooner, and the schooner Costello, capt. Chase, which captured before the Moro the Spanish Brigantine Brillante, Havanero, which was fitting out in order to continue her hostilities upon our commerce. An American schooner was likewise preparing to sail for Vera Cruz, loaded with artillery and ammunition, and several vessels of war were building for the insurgents of Mexico. At Philadelphia two cruizers were ready to put to sea under the command of the Almeida, father and son.

Here therefore are new data, which corroborate what we said in a former number, when speaking of piracy, respecting the share practised in it against our commerce by the Americans themselves, who at present complain so bitterly of it, and respecting the participation of the United States through the apparent indifference with which these freebooters, who destroy with impunity the commerce of all nations, are seen to be armed in the ports of the United States. Will the writer of New Orleans, or any other American, now dare to maintain, that the Island of Cuba piracy is armed, defended and protected?!

It would be desirable that our government should take these facts into consideration, in order to represent them energetically to that of Washington, and induce it to take efficacious measures to restrain the abuse we are noticing, and which is so scandalously carried on, to the prejudice of our commercial relations.

Sailed on the 10th October, the expedition against the pirates, composed of the Spanish Schooners of war Clarita and San Pedro, 4 lanchas with cannon, and 2 armed boats, under the command of Lieutenant D. Albaro Lasserna.

[In answer to the above, it is only necessary to say, that so long as the South American vessels, that may from time to time enter or depart from the ports of this country, or improve their condition while here, do not violate our laws or the laws of nations, the Spanish authorities have no right to complain—the transactions are fair and

legitimate, and consuls of Spain would unbent them. The fact of the Spanish pirates that hordes from the

East

SATURDAY

THE N

This is a presume to me be allowed learn that it concern, and have been held these is Mr. and the Hon either of these not, we don't not advised, thwart their hopes they occasion vent which a select the names of Worcester—Colonel Thor—The present cularly dema tive, as party away, and sel with more vie of the State a This is a sub alightingly, arms and loo solicitude that den to medd would be de wish to serve.

The National state, that Mr. Presidency of If elected. Th as a suitable p zimore papers.

We are inform file Advertiser, of September, were between.

The Nation states, from u Capt. Hall, 'acquitted of e against him,' cision of the made known, more highly c countrymen.

Jacob G. Tr turn for the o missioned by t Sheriff of the for the next e

Howell, the ed in the M black, passed cape.—N. Y.

In Maine, having in his intending to tenced to har

Governor passed thro the 2d ult. in good hea at Pennscol the want of

On Sund ter's inque Esq. at the end of Flee

Ru fifty years. trade. Th had come t

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The unf wout on west of the hours of on walked on execution, Lancaster and accom troops of C from the c and forme fore the cr

Many e of persons band, som our part, y whole con worthy of silence pro on a cons portunity criminal o

PRO Mrs. Jen years, was inst, near full grown living, th the unford

legitimate, and if otherwise, the vigilant
consuls of Spain, in the respective ports,
would unhesitatingly take cognizance of
them. The folly and effrontery of the cap-
tain of the Iris, has conjured up a poor
and sorry account as an offset for the many
piracies that have been committed by the
hordes from the Island of Cuba.]

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

This is a question that we dare not
presume to meddle in, but it is given us to
be allowed merely to speak of it.—We
learn that it is becoming a matter of some
concern, and that different Candidates
have been held up—among the foremost of
these is Mr. Samuel Stevens of this county
and the Hon. Robert Wright—whether
either of these gentlemen would accept or
not, we don't presume to say, as we are
not advised, but without meaning to
thwart their views and hopes, if views and
hopes they have, we would upon such an
occasion venture to enlarge the list from
which a selection is to be made, and add
the names of such men as Judge Robins of
Worcester—General Forman of Cecil—
Colonel Thomas Embury of Queen Anne's
—The present condition of the State pecu-
liarily demands the aid of an able Execu-
tive, as party collision seems to be done
away, and selections to office may be made
with more view to the welfare and dignity
of the State and less to future elections.—
This is a subject too grave to be treated
slightingly, and we shall therefore fold our
arms and look with the expectation and
solicitude that become one who is forbid-
den to meddle and whose intervention
would be destructive to those he might
wish to serve.

The National Intelligencer is authorized to
state, that Mr. Gallatin would not accept the
Presidency of the Bank of the United States,
if elected. Thomas Eliot, Esq. is mentioned as
a suitable person for that office, in the Bal-
timore papers.

We are informed by the New York Mercan-
tile Advertiser, that between the 1st and 27th
of September, the deaths at New Orleans
were between seven and eight hundred.

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday
states, from unquestionable authority, that
Capt. Hull has been fully and honorably
acquitted of each and every offence alleged
against him, and that when the official de-
cision of the Court of enquiry shall be
made known, that gallant officer will be
more highly appreciated than ever by his
countrymen.

Jacob G. Tryon, Esq. being first on the Re-
turn for the office of Sheriff, has been com-
missioned by the Governor of Pennsylvania,
Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia
for the next ensuing three years.—Union.

Howell, the counterfeiter, recently confin-
ed in the Milledgeville jail, painted himself
black, passed for a negro, and made his es-
cape.—N. Y. Statesman.

In Maine, Thomas Ladd, convicted of
having in his possession counterfeit bills,
intending to pass the same, has been sen-
tenced to hard labor for life.

Governor Duval and suite, of Florida
passed through Claiborne (Alabama) about
the 2d ult. on their way to Kentucky; all
in good health. They reported the fever
at Pensacola had pretty much subsided, for
the want of subjects to feed upon.

Charleston Courier.

On Sunday morning the 27th ult. a cor-
oner's inquest was held by Lambert Thomas,
Esq. at the house of Benjamin Fales, lower
end of Fleet street, F. P. over the body of
Rutler, a white man aged about
fifty years, said to be a watchmaker by
trade. The verdict of the jury was that he
had come to his death by intemperance.

Some articles found on the de-
ceased can be had on application to the Cor-
oner, 128, High street, O. T.—Patriot.

EXECUTION.

The unfortunate John Lechler was exe-
cuted on Friday last, on the Common, west
of the City of Lancaster, between the
hours of one and two o'clock, P. M. He
walked on foot from the jail to the place of
execution, escorted by the City Guards, the
Lancaster Phalanx and Lancaster Greens,
and accompanied by the city band.—Two
troops of Cavalry & the Leacock Phalanx,
from the county, attended on the ground
and formed a guard round the gallows be-
fore the criminal arrived.

Many estimates are made of the number
of persons present, some say fifteen thou-
sand, some twenty, and some thirty; for
our part, we cannot offer an opinion. The
whole conducted themselves in a manner
worthy of credit, and the most profound
silence prevailed. The gallows was placed
on a conspicuous place, that all had an op-
portunity of seeing without crowding. The
criminal appeared truly penitent.

Poulson.

FRANKFORD, (Va.) Oct. 26.

PROLIFIC PARTURITION.

Mrs. Jennings A. Yeaman, aged about 40
years, was delivered, on the night of the 16th
inst. near Westmoreland Court House, of four
full grown Children—three of which are now
living; the fourth was a still born child, and
the unfortunate mother expired.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. CATTLE SHOW.

On Thursday next this important expe-
rience is to be tried and the friends of
Agriculture and rural economy must wish
it success—why should an Agricultural
Meeting and Cattle Show on the Eastern
Shore be attended with different effects
from every other one which has been held
in every other part of our Country.—It is
not disputed, that wherever these Exhibi-
tions have been made, they have uniformly
and invariably turned out advantageously
to that part of the country where they have
been held—this is a known fact, and can
there be any reason why they should not
be beneficial to us as well as to others—
these remarks are made because a few
persons don't appear to take any interest in
the matter, and dispond, thinking either we
shall never have another, or that they can-
not immediately see the benefit it is to af-
ford.—Does not competition improve all
trades? Does not the addition of new stimu-
lants to these already existing excite exer-
tion? Does not the improvement of Stock
depend upon the improvement of land? Does
it take more to raise an animal of good
breed than one of common breed? Will
not an animal of a good breed sell better
than a like animal of common breed? Will
not a good breed of Cattle produce more
beef and butter than an indifferent breed?
Is not the direct and cheapest mode of
improving our breed of all stock, to have
a Show in our own section of country,
where all our Farmers can go and see and
judge for themselves, and thus have an easy
access to fine breeders that are brought for
their inspection? By bringing all the su-
pernumery Stock of the Eastern Shore to
one point, will that not necessarily attract
the attention of purchasers of all sorts—
and if this our first effort is not attended
by many purchasers, may it not reasonably
be imputed to their not knowing what
stock would be brought out; but that they
will inquire, and if the accounts furnished
are such as to hold out inducements to
Graziers and Butchers, is it not certain
that they will attend the next? Purchasers
and Traders will go where interest directs
them.—Make your Cattle Show numerous
and worthy, and you will have purchasers
enough.

Nor is the raising, selling and improving
of Stock all that is to be beneficial.—The
progress of these Agricultural Meetings is
to impart information, to point out the
cheapest and best modes of cultivating land,
of improving crops, of selecting crops, of
manuring—the best Agricultural imple-
ments, (this is a direct object) the most
advantageous methods of managing a
farm, of converting things to most profit,
and what is of vast consequence in the eyes
of men of information, of forming and es-
tablishing a general connected, firm and
predominant Agricultural Interest in this
country.—If there are any men so arrogant,
so insatuated amongst us, who think they
know enough already, let them be generous
and aid this plan, by which their friends
and neighbours can acquire from them and
from others that information which is so
profitable and so desirable.

What would be said of a learned man,
who, when asked to subscribe to a school,
should reply, that he knew enough already
and did not need it? The same would be
said of a Farmer who was well off, who
should refuse to aid a Society that would
enable others to acquire like information
and to become alike well off.

It is much to be desired that all would
unite and give aid and eclat to this first ef-
fort, and no doubt need be entertained that
the second Exhibition on the Eastern Shore
will be highly respectable, interesting and
useful. An Eastern Shore Farmer.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

THE EXHIBITION—BUTTER.

We are happy to understand that there
will be a handsome competition for the pre-
mium to be awarded to this article; and
are therefore desirous of correcting some
misapprehension which is believed to exist
concerning the manner of presenting it.

The premium is offered for the best
sample of Butter not less than five pounds.
The sample must therefore be in one body
and not in separate prints; for separate
prints would be so many different samples,
and, though possibly of the same mass,
would not answer the meaning of the Com-
mittee, nor suit the leisure of the Judges
who may have many other samples to ex-
amine.

The sample moreover is to be examined
and its qualities thoroughly tested by the
Judges; and for this purpose it must be
presented in a convenient form. It must
not be presented in a pot or deep vessel; for
the bottom may contain a portion different
from the surface; and though, no doubt,
equally good, yet there would be no proof
that it was so without giving the Judges
unnecessary trouble. It must therefore be
offered in a plate, dish or other shallow ves-
sel, so as to afford a sufficient surface and
an easy opportunity to the Judges of deci-
ding upon its merits in all its parts.

ATTENTION.

BUTTER.

This delicate and valuable domestic ar-
ticle, it is known, is manufactured in con-
siderable quantities in Orange county. At
a recent cattle show in Goshen, it appeared
that John McGahan made 2535 lbs. of
butter from 20 cows. His farm is only
95 acres; he has 39 hogs kept on milk,
which will weigh 200 lbs each, when kil-
led. Col. Moses Crawford, of Montgom-
ery, produced 2051 lbs. of butter from 20
cows. These are valuable products.

N. Y. Advertiser.

Philadelphia Society for promoting
Agriculture.—At a stated meeting of the
Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agri-
culture, held on the 15th inst. it was

Resolved, That the Philadelphia Socie-
ty constituted by the Act for promoting
Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures
the Society for the city and county of Phi-
ladelphia, and by the Supplement thereto,
authorized to proceed for the purposes
designated in the act, agreeably to its
present organization, intend to make neces-
sary arrangements for an exhibition, simi-
lar to that held on the 5th day of June last,
for carrying into effect the provisions of
the act and the supplement thereto, in the
early part of the next season. It has been
deemed expedient to give notice of such
intention, that those who incline to exhibit
for premiums the enumerated subjects of
them, may be duly prepared. The time
and place of holding such exhibition will
be announced in due season.

At the next stated meeting the Society
will proceed to appoint a committee who
shall report subjects for which premiums
will be awarded at the Agricultural exhibi-
tion.

By order,

E. LITTLE, Assistant Sec'y.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

FEVER AT PENSACOLA.

A letter from Pensacola, dated Septem-
ber 25th, (ten days the latest) says—
"Nearly every American who attempted
to remain in town, took the fever; but very
few recovered—they generally died in four
or five days. The deaths are about 180,
nearly all Americans. There are now
only about a dozen Americans in town,
those who escaped the fever having moved
off. Some few cases of the fever have
occurred at the Barancas. Some of the
citizens had erected temporary cabins near
it, as a refuge against the malady."—Pat

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

The Resident Physician stated that he
had no new cases of yellow fever, or deaths,
to report to the Board.

Ice was formed last night in the neigh-
borhood of the city of the thickness of half
an inch, and a sharp north west wind pre-
vails to day. Our citizens now grow im-
patient to return to their old habitations,
which, it is generally believed, they may
now do with perfect safety. Many are ac-
tually returning—the vessels are taking
their former stations at the lower wharves.
We hope and believe we shall have the
pleasure of seeing the city restored to its
former state, and again populated in the
course of the ensuing week.—Mer. Adv.

LITERARY.

At a meeting of a committee appointed
by the New York society of teachers, and
convened for the purpose of determining
which history of the United States, was
most suitable to the seminaries they repre-
sented, about one hundred, it was unani-
mously resolved, that a preference should
be given to the history written by William
Grimshaw of Philadelphia.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 10th, 1822.

Referring to our respects of the 23d ult.
we beg now to advise you, that yesterday
all the flour in our Market was bought up
at 8 1/2 per bbl. by orders from Cadiz, except
about 1000 barrels of Alexandria, for which
10 dollars is now demanded, and will be
obtained in a day or two from the bakers,
unless arrivals should take place; and even
if they do, we think prices will be still
supported, as Spain must still be in want
—the effects of the late harvest in some
parts of the country having not yet been
felt, though the price of grain has got up
lately considerably.

A new species of Robbery.

On Monday night, 15 or 20 ruffians
collected in Stephen's Green, Dublin, all
barricaded. They had previously deposi-
ted their hats in a place of safety, and were
assisted in the execution of their plan by
a number of women. They assailed every
person who passed, pretending to have lost
their hats, and desiring to see the hats
worn by those who alighted from the cars
which came from the fair. As soon as the
unsuspecting passenger gave his hat for
inspection, one of the females snatched it from
the bareheaded robber, who pretending to
have no knowledge of her, the female fled,
while one of the robbers called out 'Stop
thief! but with what success may be im-
agined.'

Recipe for a Lady's Dress.—The fol-
lowing recipe for a lady's dress occurs
where one would least expect it, in the
works of Tertullian.—Let simplicity be
your white, chastity be your vermilion;
dress your eye-brows with modesty, and
your lips with reservedness. Let instruc-
tion be your ear rings, and a ruby cross the
front pin in your head. Submission to
your husband, is your best ornament. Em-
ploy your hands in housewifery, and keep
your feet within your own doors. Let your
garments be made with the silk of pro-
pity, the fine linen of sanctity, and the pur-
ple of chastity."

A legal friend has suggested that he
knows no case in which the counterfeiting
of a private mark is regarded as forgery.
He made the remark after having taken
the trouble to look into the subject; he
therefore suggests, for the better protection
of American manufactures, that it may be
necessary to have some cheap public stamp
affixed to them, to guard against frauds and
enable the manufacturer or the government
to prosecute for forgery. Those hints, at
this time, are thrown out to induce the
manufacturers to associate, to consult to-
gether, and digest some plan to protect
themselves and their country from imposi-
tion. They should be up and doing. All
our cities have their chambers of commerce,
and why not their committees of manufac-
tures?—Dem. Press.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

JAMES SLEET, a black man, is in-
formed that his wife Fanny, who was man-
umitted in Talbot county, Maryland, and
afterwards feloniously kidnapped and car-
ried off and sold as a slave, first in Georgia
and then transferred to Tennessee, has
been liberated through the exertions of a
friend of humanity, who has also brought
her to Baltimore, where she now is. She
has sought her husband, but can only learn
that some time after her seizure, he left
his usual place of abode, as it was thought,
in search of her—and it is intimated that
he may now be in or in the neighborhood
of Philadelphia.

The publishers in Philadelphia and
other humane editors throughout the union,
are requested to give a place to this notice,
that the said James Sleet may join his
wife, after a separation of eight years. She
is represented as being an excellent and
exemplary woman, by the gentleman who
befriended her. Reference, postage paid,
may be had to the editor of the "Baltimore
Patriot."

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.

PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour, wheat	\$6 25
Howard-street, wagon	6 37 1-2
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 20 a 1 23
Do white do	1 30
Rye, bushel	64 a 67
Indian Corn, bushel	64 a 67
Oats do	35 a 40

TOBACCO.

Fine yellow, per 100 lbs	15 00 a 30 00
Do yellow and red do	10 00 a 15 00
Do red do	8 00 a 12 00
Do brown do	6 00 a 8 00
Do common do	5 00 a 7 00
Do common dark or green	3 00 a 5 00
Seconds do	1 00 a 3 00
Second qualities of Maryland Tobacco	are rated 2 a 3 dollars less than the crop or first.

MARRIED.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Henshaw,
William H. Barroll, Esq. of Chestertown, to
Rebecca, eldest daughter of Edward Johnson,
Esq. Mayor elect of Baltimore.

CATTLE SHOW AT EASTON.

ALL MAY SEE IT.

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

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

October 6

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

REGULATIONS FOR CONDUCTING THE

Cattle Show & Fair,

NO. 3.

1. The Members of the Society, or those
who wish to become members, must call on
Joseph Haskins, Esq. at the Bank, at any
time before 10 o'clock of the morning of the
7th, for the purpose of paying his subscrip-
tion, and obtaining his evidence of mem-
bership; or on Mr. Wm. W. Moore, at
the Marquee, near the gate of the area af-
ter the above hour.

2. The Committee of Arrangement and
the Judges of Premiums, will meet at
Lowe's front room, up stairs, at half past 9
o'clock, on the morning of the 7th for or-
ganization and business.

3. The Society and Judges will be at
the Field of Exhibition at 10 o'clock.

4. The Judges will commence their in-
spection at half past 11 o'clock.

5. The report of the respective chairs
will announce the decision of the Judges.—
It is expected that no individual Judge will
divulge the decision of his body before the
report.

HORSES, MARES, JACKS & MULES.

6. The owners of all Horses, Mares,
Jacks and Mules, will be expected to pro-
vide stable room for them in Town.—And
these animals will be brought to the Field
of Exhibition, on the east side of the
Pens, in Bridles or Halters by their keep-
ers. They must be on the ground for in-
spection by 11 o'clock on Thursday the 7th.

ALL OTHER ANIMALS.

7. Pens, regularly numbered, have been
provided on the Field for all other Animals

—and their owners will apply to Mr. Samu-
el T. Kennard, for Pens, at any time
previous to 10 o'clock of Thursday morn-
ing the 7th, who will assign them as appli-
ed for.

Should Cattle, Sheep or Hogs be brought
for Show, that cannot be accommodated
with Pens, Lots adjacent to the Field will
be found provided for them.

IMPLEMENTS & MACHINES.

8. The owners of all Implements and
Machines, will take them to the field of
Exhibition before 10 o'clock on the morn-
ing of the 7th—and on the north end of the
Pens, they will find Mr. William Bullock,
who will assign them a space and give in-
formation how they must be arranged.

9. Should one or more exhibitors of
Ploughs or Harrows signify to Nicholas
Hammond, Esq. on the 7th a wish to test
them before the Judges of Implements by
actual operation, ground will be assigned
for the operations to commence at half past
10 on the morning of the 8th.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

10. All articles of Domestic Manufac-
ture will be brought, safely done up, with
the owners name in a sealed letter attached
thereto, in such manner, that the article
may be opened and examined without dis-
turbance the billet; and Mr. Samuel Groome
will attend at the gate of the area between
the pens, precisely at 10 o'clock to receive
them.—Should the day unfortunately prove
rainy, Mr. Groome will receive them at
the same hour, at his store.

BUTTER.

11. The Butter of each competitor must
be accompanied with a sealed letter, con-
taining the owner's name within it.

The Butter will be brought to the gate
of the area, by 10 o'clock on the morning
of the 7th, where Mr. Groome will attend
to receive it.

BUTTER AND MANUFACTURES.

12. The owners of Butter and Manufac-
tures will be ready at the gate of the area,
at half past one o'clock, to take charge of
their respective parcels.

N. B. It is expected the officers and
members of the society and the judges of
premiums will dine together on the first day
of the Show, at Lowe's Tavern. Tickets
to be had at the Bar—Dinner will be on
the table precisely at half past 2 o'clock.

Second Day.

FAIR AND AUCTION.

1. The Stock for Sale or Show may have
the use of the pens, on the second day,
by application to Mr. S. T. Kennard. Sale
of Stock, and Implements to commence on
the Show field at 10 o'clock.—An Auction-
eer will be in place. Should the sale not
be completed by half past eleven, it will be
adjourned to 3 P. M.

The Officers and Members of the Socie-
ty will meet at the Court House, up stairs
at 10 A. M. for the transaction of business.

At half past eleven, the Society will be
at the area; and each Chairman of the
Judges will make his report, and the Pres-
ident will award and deliver the Premiums
in accordance with the decisions.
November 2d, 1822.

Carriage Making.



Edward Hopkins

Respectfully informs his friends and the pub-
lic generally, that he has commenced the
above business at the corner of Washington
and Cabinet streets, nearly opposite the Foun-
tain Inn, where he intends keeping materials
necessary for carrying on the business, with
good Workmen always at his call. He hopes
by his strict endeavour to please, to merit a
share of public patronage. Persons wishing
to have their Coaches, Gigs or Carriages of
any description repaired can have them done,
with all dispatch, in the neatest manner and
on accommodating terms.
Easton, November 2, 1822.

Notice.

The public are informed, that there is to
be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, a new invented
piece of mechanism, which exceeds any thing
of the kind that has been before invented by
man, which has been examined by the most
distinguished gentlemen, and admired by all
who have seen it, and all concur in admitting
it to be a curious specimen of ingenuity and by
many thought to be the long sought for per-
petual motion, and highly creditable to the
inventor.
November 2

Register's Office.

A young man acquainted with the duties of
this office, may obtain employment, and ex-
travagant wages, by immediate application at
the Registry of Wills for Talbot county
Easton, November 2, 1822—Sw

A TEACHER.

A single gentleman wishes to procure a
respectable country school, at, or before the
commencement of the ensuing year.
For further information, apply at this office.
Easton, November 2—Sw

An Overseer

WANTED.

For the ensuing year, a single man without
family, who understands the Farming busi-
ness. He must produce the best recom-
mendation. SAMUEL CHAMBERLANE,
Clara Point, Talbot county,
November 2—Sw

POETRY.

From the Edinburgh Magazine for June.
THE SPARTAN'S MARCH.

"It was at once a delightful and terrible sight," says Plutarch, "to see them (the Spartans) marching on to the tunes of their flutes, without ever troubling their order, or confounding their ranks; their music leading them into danger with a deliberate hope and assurance, as if some Divinity had sensibly assisted them."—See Campbell on the Elegiac Poetry of the Greeks.

'Twas morn upon the Grecian hills,
Where peasants dressed the vines,
There was sun light on Citharon's rills,
Arcadia's rocks and pines.

And brightly thro' his reeds and flowers
Eurotas wander'd by,
When a sound arose from Sparta's towers
Of solemn harmony.

Was it the shepherd's choral strain,
That hymn'd the forest-god?
Or the Virgins as to Pallas' fane,
With their full ton'd lyres they trod?

But helms were glancing on the stream,
Spears rang'd in close array,
And shields hung back its glorious beam
To the morn of a fearful day!

And the mountain-echoes of the land
Swell'd through the deep blue sky,
While to soft strains mov'd forth a band
Of men that mov'd to die.

They march'd not with the trumpet's blast,
Nor bade the horn peal out,
And the laurel-woods, as on they pass'd,
Rang with no battle-shout!

They ask'd no Clarion's voice to fire
Their souls with an impulse high;
But the Doran reed and the Spartan lyre,
For the sons of Liberty!

And still sweet flutes their path around
Sent forth Eolian breath;
They needed not a sterner sound,
To marshal them for death!

So mov'd they calmly to their field,
Thence never to return,
Save bearing back the Spartan shield
Or on it proudly borne.

New Fall Goods.

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

FALL GOODS,

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

Easton, August 24—18

FALL GOODS.

Groome & Lambdin

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

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

Easton, Sept. 14—8w

FALL GOODS.

Clark & Green,

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

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

Easton, Sept. 28—1f

Hardware Store,

AND

NAIL WAREHOUSE.

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

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

Also,
Patent and common Gully Combs
Butt Hinges, H and HL ditto
Screw, iron and annealed Wire
Trace and Back Chains
Bad Irons, Saws, Gimblets, Bolts

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

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

DOUGHTY & BUDD.

October 19—5w

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

JOSEPH SCULL

Has just received from Philadelphia,

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES'

Boots & Shoes, viz:

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

ALSO,

A large assortment of Easton made

COARSE & FINE SHOES.

And intends keeping a constant supply of
all kinds which he will sell cheap for cash.

Easton, October 26th, 1823.

Bank of Somerset.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

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

BARREN CREEK SPRINGS.

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

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

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

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

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

MATTHIAS DASHIELL.

October 12, 1822—3w

To be Leased,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

Or term of years, that large and
Commodious Brick House,

at the corner of High and Poplar
streets, Cambridge, at present occu-
pied by Solomon Wilson, as a Tavern. This
house has six rooms on the first floor (one of
which is fifty feet long) and seven on the se-
cond, with excellent cellars and out houses—
and from its central situation, is well suited
for public business of any kind.

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

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, October 12

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

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

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Sept. 14—1f

Fountain Inn.

The Subscriber having taken the

FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot
county, respectfully solicits the pa-
tronage of the public in the line of his
profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself
to keep good and attentive servants—his house
is in complete order, and is now opened for
the reception of company, furnished with new
beds and furniture—his stables are also in good
order, and will always be supplied with the
best provender the country will afford. Par-
ticular attention will be paid to travelling gen-
tlemen and ladies, who can always be accom-
modated with private rooms, and the greatest
attention paid to their commands. He intends
keeping the best liquors of every description.

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week,
month, or year.

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

Easton, June 30th, 1821.

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

To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The new BRICK STORE HOUSE

second door on the East side of Wash-
ington street, now in the occupation
of Mr. William Cox.

J. CALDWELL.

August 31—1f

TO RENT,

FOR THE YEAR 1823.

That Framed Dwelling House,

&c. on Washington street, at present
occupied by Francis Parrott.

ALSO,

A small two-story Brick Dwel-
ling House and Kitchen on Harrison
street, at present occupied by Mrs.
J. M. The above property is in good

repair.

For terms apply to

WILLIAM H. GROOM.

Easton, October 26—1f

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.

July 13

FOR SALE.

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

R. P. EMMONS.

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

R. P. E.

Easton, Oct. 12—1f

COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING

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

FRANCIS PARROTT.

Easton, August 17—1f

Coach, Gig and Harness Making

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

CAMPER & THOMPSON.

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

JOHN CAMPER,

GEORGE F. THOMPSON

Sept. 14—1f

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

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

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

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 2—1f

A LIST OF THE NAMES

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

IN THE FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

NAMES OF PERSONS ASSESSED.	Names and description of Lands, numbers and situations of Lots of Ground, &c.	Quantity in Acres.	Taxes due for the years				Total amount.
			1813	1814	1815		
Anderson William's he	pt of Sailop	87	\$6 16	\$3 35	\$ 68	12 19	
Anderson John, sen.	pt Green's Recantation	144	12 35	10 70	9 94	32 99	
Cannon Augustus	House and lot Barren creek	3	30	79	72	1 81	
Fletcher George's he	3 Ill Neighbourhood and Phillips' Farewell	369	9 50	8 52	18 02		
Gillis Ezekiel	pt of Bedford & Grumble Purchase	175	4 92	4 44	3 97	13 33	
Kennerly Whittington	pt Wilson's Discovery	50	1 72	1 67	1 36	4 75	
Kennerly Joshua	pt Wilson's Discovery	50	1 37	1 22	2 59		
Nelson John	Addition to Monmouth & sundry other tracts of land	389	44 84	40 07	24 40	109 31	
Owens Elijah	pt of Redburn & other tracts	138	4 12	4 33	3 55	12 00	
Polittle Levin G.	pt of Hackly and Venture	150	9 85	7 40	7 70	24 95	
Robertson William's he	pt of Long Delay	100	4 72	4 18	3 40	12 30	
Rhoads Isaac's he	pt of End of Confusion	524	1 86	1 67	1 37	5 10	
Taylor Horatio's he	pt Montreal	294			13 41	13 41	
Wilson William	pt of Wilson's Trouble	338			9 84	9 84	
Daniel James F.	pt of Wrighton	40			8 54	8 54	
Byrd Thomas (of Jesse)	Two lots in Tarrapin Town				1 26	1 26	
Lloyd James	Name not known	50	7 08	6 29	5 60	18 92	

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

WILLIAM WALLER,

Late Collector of Somerset county.

To the Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county,

Whereupon it is Ordered

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

Test,
HENRY K. LONG, Clerk
Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county.
Princess-Anne, October 8th, 1822—(19)—4w

A LIST OF THE NAMES

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

IN THE FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

NAMES OF PERSONS ASSESSED.	Names & descriptions of lands, numbers and situa- tions of lots of ground, &c.	Quantity in Acres	Taxes due for the years			Amount.
			1816	1817	1818	
Amerson William's ha	pt of Sailop	87	\$4 82	5	\$	\$4 9
Anderson John, sen.	Greens Recantation	144	9 52			9 52
Anderson Thomas	Weatherly's Adventure	146		15 08	15 67	30 77
Colgan Joseph S.	5 pt of Chance and Double 2 purchase	170		5 20	5 00	10 20
Cannon Matthew	Double purchase	238		6 44	5 91	12 35
Drury Noah	pt of Wrighton	50	2 68			2 68
Cannon Augustus	House & lot at Barren creek		72	1 80	1 82	4 34
Fletcher George's ha	3 Ill Neighbourhood and Phillip's farewell	369	8 16	11 70	12 25	31 41
Gillis Ezekiel	5 pt of Bedford & Grum- ble purchase	175	3 80			3 80
Handy Samuel	Barber's Rest	330		8 64	9 42	18 06
James Thomas, Vira.	pt James' Debate	227		7 42	8 08	15 50
Kennerly Whittington	pt Wilson's Discovery	50	1 28	1 82	1 98	5 08
Kennerly Joshua	pt of Wilson's Discovery	50	1 16	1 41	1 89	4 46
Lecompt John	pt of Chance & Addition	145		4 18	4 84	9 02
Nelson John	Addition to Monmouth & sundry other tracts of land	389	18 18	17 38	18 94	54 50
Owens Elijah	pt Redburn & other tracts	138	3 22			3 22
Polittle Levin G.	pt Hackly and Venture	150	5 74	7 64	8 05	21 43
Pully Robert	pt of Tarhill Ridge	60		1 46	1 58	3 04
Roberts Joshua B.	pt of Elgate lot & Jessamin	233		11 15	12 15	23 30
Robertson William's ha	pt of Long Delay	100	3 26	3 54	3 86	10 66
Rhoads Isaac's ha	pt of End of Confusion	521	1 50			1 50
Taylor Horatio's ha	pt of Montreal	294	12 85	5 36	5 90	24 11
Timmons Thomas	Name not known	666 1/2	6 50	6 50	7 00	20 20
Wilson William	pt of Wilson's Trouble	338	6 58	15 74	17 86	39 18
Dashiel James F.	pt of Wrighton	50	9 75	1 36	1 48	12 59
Byrd Thomas (of Jesse)	Two lots in Tarripia Town		1 17			1 17
Lloyd James	Name not known	50	5 37			5 37
Kennerly Joseph's ha	Weatherly's Venture and addition St Giles			7 78	10 68	18 46
Given under my hand this 8th day of October 1822.						

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2, 1892.

NO. 257

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 in-
serted three times for One Dollar, and twenty
cents for every subsequent insertion.

JOSEPH SCULL

Has just received from Philadelphia,
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES'
Boots & Shoes, viz.

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

ALSO,
A large assortment of Easton made
COARSE & FINE SHOES,
And intends keeping a constant supply of
all kinds which he will sell cheap for cash.
Easton, October 26th, 1892.

To be Leased,
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

Or term of years, that large and
Commodious Brick House,
at the corner of High and Poplar
streets, Cambridge, at present occu-
pied by Solomon Wilson, as a Tavern. This
house has six rooms on the first floor (one of
which is fifty feet long) and seven on the second,
with excellent cellars and out houses—
and from its central situation, is well suited
for public business of any kind.
It will be rented as one establishment, or
may be divided, to suit the profession or ex-
tent of business of a tenant.

JOS. E. MUSE.
Cambridge, October 12

10th August, 1892.
To be Rented,
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

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

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Fountain Inn.

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

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

Easton, June 30th, 1891.

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

To Rent,
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

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

J. CALDWELL.

August 31—1892

TO RENT,
FOR THE YEAR 1893.

That Framed Dwelling House,
&c. on Washington street, at present
occupied by Francis Parrott.

ALSO,
A small two-story Brick Dwell-
ing House and Kitchen on Harrison
street, at present occupied by Mrs.
Orr. The above property is in good
repair.

For terms apply to
WILLIAM H. GROOME.

Easton, October 22—1892

An Overseer
WANTED.

For the ensuing year, a single man without
family, who understands the Farming busi-
ness. He must produce the best recommen-
dation.
SAMUEL CHAMBERLAINE.
Chesapeake Point, Talbot county, 2
November 2—92

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the Plough Boy.

FATTING CATTLE.

Mr. Homespun—I have lately read an
essay of Mr. LANKON, of Connecticut, on
what he deems the cheapest method of pre-
paring cattle for the stall, the substance of
which is here given.

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

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

A PLOUGH BOY.

From the Democratic Press.

Insolvent Court.—At the present insol-
vent Court for the City and County of
Philadelphia, there were 303 applicants, of
whom fifty one were opposed, the remain-
ing two hundred and fifty two are either
discharged or are discharging without opposi-
tion.

Among the petitions filed is one which
has excited some curiosity. It is that of
a sailor.—The law requires that the peti-
tioners shall state their losses and the
means whereby they became insolvent. The
petitioner to whom we allude, in compli-
ance with that provision, makes the
following interesting sketch of his story.

STATEMENT

Of the within named petitioner's losses, and
the means whereby he became insolvent.

I am by profession a seaman, which I
consider the most honorable in our country.
During the short period of war between the
United States and France, I served on
board the United States ship Little Adams,
capt. Robinson; and in 1805 when the
Tripolitans invaded the rights of humanity
and my Country, I had also the honor to
belong to the Navy, and assisted in giving
those barbarians a dressing. I went out in
the Essex, Capt. Barron, was transferred
to the Constitution, Commodore Rodgers,
and afterwards to the cutter Hornet, and
was promoted to the office of Boatswain.

On the 25th of April, the Congress frigate,
the brig Argus and the cutter Hornet,
net, anchored before Derne and commenced
a heavy fire on the Fort; while General
Eaton and the Bashaw Hamet (brother to
the then reigning Bashaw) made an attack
by land. The conflict was hot and bloody
for two hours and a half, but ended in the
surrender of Derne to the Tars of the United
States, and our army and that of
Hamet. A few days after, the Tripolitans
endeavored to retake the place, but we
repulsed them with great slaughter. We
then prepared to attack Tripoli, and would
certainly have taken it but for the prema-
ture peace which was concluded between
the United States and the Reigning Bashaw.
—When Hamet was informed that
peace was concluded, he pulled his long
beard out by the roots, and the American
seamen were hardly less disappointed. On
my return, this country being at peace
with all the world, I went into the mer-
chant service on the 13th June, 1819. I
shipped as a seaman on board of the brig
Hawk, belonging to Mr. A. Courtauld,
commanded by captain Samuel Cummings,
on a voyage to Sumatra, Madagascar, and
back to Philadelphia. The Hawk was an
American vessel, and was then sailing un-
der American colors, and I made my con-
tract to sail in her as an American vessel,
and to be brought back to Philadelphia;
instead of which contrary to the embargo
and non-importation acts then in force, the
vessel was taken to Grand Point, in the
isle of France, a French place and a block-
aded port. There she was put under

French colors and a French captain put on
board. Under these foreign colors, I and
some of my ship mates refused to sail;
whereupon captain Cummings, & the mate
Mr. Henry Penson, procured a guard of
French soldiers, who took us on shore, and
marched us as prisoners from Grand Point,
to Port Louis, where we were put on board
a French guard ship, and detained a few
days, and fed on black bread and hogs' lard.
We were then taken before a certain tri-
bunal called the Bourcaude de Classe,
where we were threatened with imprison-
ment if we did not ship immediately on
board the Hawk, under the French colors
and commander. This we still persisting
in refusing to do; we were put in a prison
called the Black Hole, where we were
detained 8 days. During this time our
sufferings were extreme; we were almost
in total darkness; our food was very scanty
and of the coarsest kind; we had to lay on
the damp ground floor, without any thing
to lie on or to cover us; and the room in
which we were shut up and were obliged to
obey all the calls of nature, was so small
and confined that we continually breathed
a pestilential atmosphere.

We were next taken on board the Hawk
again and compelled to sail under foreign
colors and a foreign commander. Captain
Cummings pretending to be a passenger on
board. We sailed to the Island of Bourbon,
took in a cargo, and were bound to Ro-
chelle, in France; but on the passage were
captured by the English frigate Minerva,
and we being found on board an enemy's
vessel, were carried to England, where we
were confined in a British Prison, as pris-
oners of war, for near three months. I
having obtained my deliverance through
the interference of our minister Mr. Pick-
ney, returned to this my country, and in
December, 1811, having employed Coun-
sel, instituted a suit against Captain Cum-
mings to recover damages for the injuries
he had thus wantonly inflicted upon me.
This suit was delayed and put off by the
defendant upon various pretences and sug-
gestions until the third day of June, 1817,
when it was tried before a Special Jury,
who awarded me SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS
damages.

I then thought my sufferings were ap-
proaching to a termination, when to my
astonishment and sorrow I was informed,
that owing to some supposed flaw in the
proceedings, the District Court had rever-
sed the judgment. My indefatigable coun-
sel appealed to the Supreme Court, and af-
ter another delay of three years and seven
months, that court reversed the judgment
of the District Court and entered judgment
in my favor for six hundred dollars and
costs. I then instituted proceedings against
the bail of captain Cummings (for by this
time he had removed to Louisiana) but
the bail sent for captain Cummings, who
came on to Philadelphia and surrendered
himself to prison, and in the month of Oc-
tober, 1821, was discharged by the Insol-
vent Laws, by your Honors; leaving me
unable any longer to maintain myself and
family owing to the hardships I endured for
his sake, and the diseases I contracted
while imprisoned as above stated; and
worn out, and impoverished by following
up the law suit for so many years.

My constitution which was once as
stout and as staunch as a 74, has been
strained and wrecked by these proceedings,
and unable any longer to bear the storms
of life. What grieved me more than all
the rest, was, that during the last war,
when I saw my shipmates plucking the
laurels from the brows of the British tars,
I was denied any participation, being
thrown on my beam ends, and laid up for
months together, in the dry dock of the
Pennsylvania Hospital. My debts are
not many, but I am totally unable at this
time to pay them. The only one which
now obliges me to apply to your Honors is
eighteen dollars due _____, for
nine visits at two dollars per visit, for which
_____, the agent, has pursued
me with unrelenting cruelty.—Neither Mr.
_____, to whom I owe thirty dollars, nor
Mr. _____, whom I owe twenty dollars,
will drive me to this extremity. I have
therefore no resource but to ask for my
discharge by the Insolvent Laws, and as-
sign over to my creditors the judgment I
have against captain Cummings for six hun-
dred dollars and costs. Which I hope
they may get for I understand that captain
Cummings has returned to Louisiana and
is living in affluence.

RICHARD COTTERELL.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, Oct. 27.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, a
little girl, of about 14, apparently much
distressed, and in a trepidation which al-
most stifled her speech, briefly communi-
cated to the high constable, whom she
was particularly led to enquire for, from
his well known station, the following facts,
which were immediately, of course, refer-
red by him to the magistrates, & who acted
thereon with the accustomed vigor and
promptitude, which gives so characteris-
tically to the Police of New York its superior
character: to, probably, any other similar tri-
bunal in the world.

An abandoned woman a keeper of
those ware houses of infamy, living in
White street, had been endeavouring, and

but too successfully, for some weeks past,
to seduce, and assemble in her family a
number of interesting young girls, with
intent to take them all down to Savannah
for the winter, for the purposes of her in-
famous traffic. One of the complainant's
own sisters, a girl not yet 16 years old,
was one, she feared, of a number she had
seduced, and by flattery and high promises
of what money could be made, and what
fine gentlemen were to be found there, &c.
&c. had induced her to agree to go, and
that she was then on the point of sailing.

One of the magistrates, with Hays and
Raymond, immediately proceeded to the
place. The vessel was just sailing. Eight
interesting little girls, from 14 to 16, and
most of them by ruinous arts, led by the old
deceiver, into the paths of vice within a
month or two past, were all prepared, and
waiting to go on ship board—passages all
paid, and every accommodation provided.
The distracted mother of the complainant's
sister, a poor widow woman, fearing some
evil from her irregular habits, had been
again and again to the house of the old
wretch alluded to, and made inquiries for
her, but all in vain. Sometimes, she was
directed in a weary walk down into a
distant part of the town, where such a girl
had been heard of, and might, perhaps, be
found; and sometimes despatched from the
door, with cruel scoffs and insolence, when
her poor lost child was all the while secreted
within. On one occasion, she inquired
at a certain suspicious house in Church
street, and not being satisfied by mere in-
quiry, was allowed to search the house, but
her child was not there. Returning to
White street, she desired the same permis-
sion, but was promptly and brutally refus-
ed.

The details of the whole is sufficient for
a book; for a regular tale. A single spec-
imen of the modes adopted of practising
upon the feelings of young girls and lead-
ing them to their ruin, is shown in the
very case before us. The innocent thing
returning from a prayer meeting, one Sun-
day evening, and being accidentally stopped
a few minutes by a crowd, assembled at
the corner of Broadway and Grand street,
the woman referred to, seizing the occa-
sion of commencing a conversation with
her; it was the Syren's fatal voice. She
finally went home with her; all was appar-
ent innocence and virtue within. Flattered
by the fine society she had so opportunely
been introduced to, she visits the house
again and again: her consequent
prostitution was almost certain. We have
only to rejoice in this case, that the infer-
nal old haridan is safe in Bridewell, with-
out bail—her voyage to Savannah broken
up; the distressed mother and her child
once more united, and the other young vic-
tims of her arts likewise restored to liber-
ty. The prostitute have heretofore abused
the police for such like meritorious acts.
For the good of our city let it be known, it
is not at Mrs. B—'s alone, that such
works of darkness are doing night and day,
and that we have a criminal jurisprudence
who fear not to attack and break them up.

In a certain town not more than fifty
miles from New London, as the Clergy-
man was holding forth in his usual drow-
sy manner, one of the deacons, probably
influenced by the narcotic qualities of the
discourse, fell into a doze. The preacher
happening to use the words, *What is the
price of all earthly pleasures*, the good
deacon, who kept a small store, thinking
the inquiry respecting some kind of mer-
chandise, immediately answered, *seven
and sixpence a dozen.*—Rep. Adv.

The Louisville (Kentucky) Public Ad-
vertiser of October 16th, contains the fol-
lowing account of a recent "breach of
trust" committed on the Philadelphia
Bank of the Northern Liberty. It is the
first notice of the circumstance we have
seen.—Baltimore American.

"The individual was employed by the
bank as book keeper, and being a partner
in a trading establishment, he found it very
convenient to keep a large balance at
the credit of the concern in the books of
the institution—this he effected by enter-
ing faithfully all deposits, and omitting
to charge the checks of his co-partners,
as they were paid from day to day by the
teller. A balance thus remained in the
books, but not in the vaults of the bank,
the first being a guide for the teller, he
continued to pay, as the checks were pre-
sented. In this way the institution was
defrauded of one or two hundred thousand.
These are the circumstances of the case,
related to us by a gentleman from the City."

The Great race.—We are informed by
a letter from a gentleman in Petersburg,
Virginia, that Mr. Harrison, the owner of
Sir Charles, had arrived in that town on
his way to Washington, for the purpose
of depositing the stakes, and making good
this challenge with the owner of the celebra-
ted northern racer *Eclipse*. If no acci-
dent occurs, therefore, this interesting
match to the sporting world will be run on
the Washington course in two or three
weeks.—ib.

FROM THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE. THE TWO COATS.

Farewell! farewell! long hast thou worn,
Thou' clouded, threadbare now, and torn;
A trusty servant, 'e'en and morn,
To me thou' art been;
And, grafts' still, I winna scorn,
My guid old frien'!
Allan Ramsay.

Shakespeare says, that many a man's
coat is his father, and, like most things he
has said, it is true. How many are there
who would be *nihilus filii* if it were not for
their vestments! People say that old friends
are better than new ones: I presume that it
does not hold good as it relates to habits—
for the person I mean—for all the world
prefer new coats to old ones, and all the
world must be right.

It is now five years, when the sun shall
have set upon the 12th of June, 1822, that
my late coat was brought home. With
what delight did I survey it! how eagerly
I listened to the exhortations of the maker
how to fold it up! how cautiously I put it
on, and how carefully I felt in my pocket
for my key when I locked it up! Its colour
was suitable to the tint of my mind; it was
a bright green with Waterloo buttons.—
Green coats were then the *sine qua non* of a
bean. Black and blue hid their diminished
heads, or rather tails; and although now
and then a brown appeared, it passed along
amidst the scoffs of the multitude.

The first year every thing went well. I
stalked down Bond street at the full glare of
half past four. I was not afraid to meet
the purses proud stars of the glittering or-
iental in Hyde Park on Sunday; nor did I
shrink before the glance of St. James'
Blood. The second year, in spite of all my
anxiety, an incipient whiteness began to ap-
pear on the elbows. The Waterloo buttons
looked somewhat shorn of their beams, and
the collar had been slightly annoyed by the
too rude pressure of the hat: however it
had not yet a regular wetting, if I omit the
baptising it got from my gallantry to Miss
Protocol, in giving her more than her share
of my cotton umbrella. But the third year
now fast approached; years rolled on, *et nos
mutamur cum illis*—and so did my coat.
The thread of the lives of two of its buttons
had been snapped; one was wrenched off
by a friend, notwithstanding my agonised
look, whilst he was telling me of the fate
of his tarce; the other fell into a gradual
decline and died a natural death, the
bright green now had faded, and had im-
bibed a tint of brown; the collar was dilap-
idated, the cuffs were in ruins.

I struggled on; however, another year,
but I left my former scenes. I would go
half a mile out of my way, rather than pass
Hyde Park on a Sunday. Three more
buttons had fell under the scythe of time:
something must be done—I sent it to be
repaired and I hardly knew it again. The
Waterloo buttons once more dazzled by
their brightness: new cuffs and collar
sprung up like phoenixes from the ashes of
their fathers; and though the fashion of
coats had somewhat altered, yet I held an
erect head. But all this was a deceitful
splendour—a glimpse of sunshine on a
rainy day; the constitution of the coat was
ruined, and it suffered a relapse.

At last my resolution was taken; a new
coat must be ordered. It was a precept of
my late respected uncle Nicholas, that one
good dear garment is worth two bad cheap
ones; and I always act up to it. I walked
up boldly to Mr. S—, in Bond street;
and although I met with some broad sta-
res at my entrance, yet when my purpose was
known, every thing was respectful atten-
tion. With what elevation did I survey
myself in the double mirror close to the
window! With what *hauteur* did I bid
the tradesman be punctual as to the hour!
How fiercely did I brush by the heels in
my return with the delightful thought that
I should have it in my power to cut them
all out. How many are the advantages of
a new coat! a new pair of trousers rather
serve to contrast the oldness of the upper
garment with its own novelty; but a coat
diffuses its splendour through the whole; it
brightens a withered pair of pantaloons, and
revivifies a faded waistcoat. It illuminates
a worn out beaver, and even gives a respec-
table appearance to an antiquated pair of
gaiters. A man in a new coat holds
his head erect, his chest forward; he shakes
the pavement with his clattering heels; he
looks defiance to every man, and love to
every woman; he overturns little boys, and
abuses hackney coachmen; if he enters a
tavern he calls lustily for his drink, and
knocks the waiter down if he does not bring
it soon enough. But a man in an old coat
hangs his head, fumbles in his moneyless
pockets, and stumbles at every third step
he is scorned by the man, and unnoticed by
the women, he is jeered at by children, and
hustled by jarveys; as a tavern he enters
the parlour with a sheepish face, knowing
his right to be there, but fearing it may be
disputed—the waiter neglects him, and the land-
lord bullies him. Such then is the differ-
ence which the outward man makes.

Et l'habit fait l'homme plus, le malin et
le valet!

MAGISTRATES' FLAUNT

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOREIGN.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.

From our Boston correspondent we have received extracts from London papers of the 18th, and Liverpool papers of the 20th September.

The British Parliament has been further prorogued from the 8th October to the 28th November.

In speaking of the Spanish Government, the Courier styles the Constitutional authorities of Spain, "the faction predominant at Madrid." This is a fair specimen of the feeling entertained by the legitimists towards the present government of Spain. *Fed. Gaz.*

LONDON, Sept. 18.

THE CONGRESS.

At Verona great preparations are making for the approaching Congress; all strangers desiring to remain at this place during its sittings, are obliged to attach themselves to one of the Ministers, or prove themselves under the special protection of one of the great Powers. The pope has provided accommodations for the Imperialists as follows:—The Venetian Palace for the Emperor of Austria, the Cavali Palace for the King of Prussia, and the Doria Palace for the Emperor of Russia.

The Slave Trade.—A contemporary says, "There is one way in which the approaching Congress of Sovereigns might, with great propriety, exert their authority, and that is in procuring the complete abolition of the Slave Trade, which is carried on to an immense extent under the flags of France and Spain. Indeed it seems to us that the only effectual means by which this great evil can be suppressed, is by declaring it an act of piracy, and subjecting all who are found engaged in it to the punishment which the law of nations has awarded against that offence."

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Sir W. Knighton has succeeded Sir R. Bloomfield as private Secretary & Keeper of the Privy purse. Mr. Marrables still retains his place as Clerk of the Privy Purse, and Mr. Watson Assistant Private Secretary. The latter gentleman was many years with the Duke of Cumberland, and has been a good deal abroad.—The Red House, lately occupied by Sir R. Bloomfield, is to be got in readiness it is stated, for the reception of the family of Sir W. Knighton.—*Morning paper.*

It is confidentially reported that before the opening of the next session the Great Seal will be put into commission and that the Lord Chancellor has pointed out Mr. Leach, Mr. Justice Barley and Mr. Barron Richardson, as fit and proper persons for the trust.—The advantages of this arrangement will be a relief to Lord Eldon from all, or nearly all the judicial duties of his great office, while it will enable him to exercise as usual the functions of a cabinet minister, and the Presidency of the House of Lords. When his Lordships health shall be perfectly restored, it is said, that he intends to resume his full labours as heretofore.

Morning paper.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by Earl Clanwilliam, left town for Vienna.

Mr. Canning transacted business at the Foreign office, in Downing street, on Monday evening, for the first time since his appointment.

Yesterday a Board of the Lords of the Treasury was held at the Treasury Chambers, at which the Earl of Liverpool presided.

The Earl of Clanwilliam has resigned the Private Secretaryship at the Foreign Office. It is said the Noble Earl signified his intention of so doing the moment it became probable that Mr. Canning was to be the new Principle Secretary.

The *Paris Journal des Debats* takes a very unfavourable view of the situation of the Greeks. The editor seems to think the only chance they have of escaping extermination is to submit to the Turks upon terms something like those proposed by Mr. Sheridan, guaranteed by the Holy Alliance.

By the upsetting of a stage at Blackheath Hill, 15 out of 16 passengers had some one of their limbs broken, four of them were mortally wounded. The carriage was dashed to pieces.

The Davis Straights Fishery has been very unsuccessful, as well as disastrous to many vessels. An arrival in England reports that seven vessels were lost, twenty-two beset with ice, and the remainder had come away, the fishing being considered over. The vessels reported have on an average but four or five fish.

Two vessels arrived at Leith from the continent with apples, not being able to sell them for as much as the duty, threw them overboard and made no little sport for the multitude.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20.

Bombay papers of the 27th April state, that on the 2d, a fire broke out in one of the suburbs of Surat, which consumed upwards of 1500 houses, with all their contents, the property of not less than 7000 of the class of the native community employed in weaving.—Meetings had been held in Bombay among the various castes, for the purpose of raising funds to relieve the sufferers.

The Bank, it is said, have in contemplation to reduce the rate of interest payable upon their stock from 10 to 8 per cent; the proprietors will, in consideration of such reduction, receive, it is said, a bonus of 10 per cent upon their capital. This measure is likely to benefit the money market.

FROM SCOTLAND.

Glasgow papers to September 9th, and Greenock papers to the 19th of September,

were received by the editor of the New York Daily Advertiser.

The new flour mills of Channon Rock, county of Louth, Ireland, the property of Faithful Fortescue, Esq. has been consumed in part, with three thousand barrels of grain and a quantity of flour. The fire was caused by the friction of the machinery.

A very melancholy disaster occurred upon the coast of Caithness, Scotland, on the 11th of September. The early part of the night being calm and serene, almost all the herring boats from Ord to Wick put out to sea. About midnight the wind shifted and blew a gale. One boat was dashed to pieces against the rocks, and four persons perished; another boat was destroyed with all on board, including a father and two sons.

The Glasgow Bank, and the Branch of the Bank of Scotland established at Glasgow, have given notice that in future only five per cent would be charged upon cash accounts, the same as in the discounts of bills.

A vessel arrived at Aberdeen, Scotland, in September, from the Greenland fishery, having killed a whale from which 90 butts of blubber were taken.

IRISH ABSENTEES AND IRISH DISTRESS.

When we read the following account taken from a Dublin paper, of the amount of property expended by the Irish and English gentry and nobility in France and upon the continent, the whole of which is derived from their estates in Great Britain, we cease to be surprised at the distress which one portion of that country is now experiencing. Lord Eldon spoke truly when he observed in the house of Lords, that if two noblemen, then before him, would spend three months each year upon their estates in Ireland it would alleviate the distresses now experienced in that country.

There are from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand English and Irish people of property living in different parts of the continent. Whole towns are absolutely peopled by them.

In Paris, the Duke of Hamilton, with the Earls of Stair and Fife, at an expense to themselves, or rather to their country, of 1100,000 per annum, lead the fashions to about 20,000 English persons, of a mixed character, at Versailles.

Mr. Robert Williams, the member of Carnarvonshire, with his numerous family, and several titled persons, have for some years, taken up their residence in the neighborhood of Geneva.

There are 1500 English families, with the Duke of Leeds at their head, the marchioness of Bute, and many distinguished nobles of both sexes in Rome.

Lord Byron is at Venice. Lord Montford has lived some time near Bordeaux, surrounded by about 2000, one half of whom are small fundholders, and one half Irish of 300 to 1400 per annum, when they can get their rents paid.

At Tours there is a select corps of about 4000, who pride themselves upon their family connexions in the united kingdom.

At Boulogne there are 6000 English, 4000 of whom are entitled to some compensation, being half pay officers, who cannot live without wine.

Prince Leopold very naturally expends his 150,000 a year among his German cousins.

At Brussels, the banks of the Arno, the English and Irish congregate, and there is scarcely a town or village in France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Italy, in which they are not to be found.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

The Fourth Line ship Robert Fulton, Captain Holdridge, arrived this morning from Liverpool, bringing us London papers to the 22d, and Liverpool to the 24th, both inclusive. Captain Holdridge has brought dispatches for government.

We can learn no correct intelligence, from the English papers, relative to the affairs of the Greeks and Turks, as all the accounts appear to be made to suit the particular purposes of the persons who promulgate them.—One account from the Allgemeine Zeitung of the 7th of September, represents the Greek cause in a most deplorable condition, in consequence of the Turks having poured into the Morea, a very large force from the Northern Provinces. It is then added, "the result has been almost total ruin and absolute despair—in every quarter terror & dismay prevail, & all the exertions of the various Chieftains to re-collect their scattered forces, have hitherto been in vain. We are not in possession of any particulars of the late discomfitures—but we are assured by various travellers arrived at Trieste, that the defeat has been complete and decisive. It is said that the Senate, before its dispersion, had time to frame a Proclamation, in which it still exhorted the Greeks to persevere in the cause of Christian liberty, although their efforts were for the present baffled. They also again called upon the powers of Europe to afford assistance."

On the other hand the Paris Constitutional contains two Bulletins, said to be authentic, giving the particulars of two brilliant victories over the Turks, one on the 23d of June before Argos, when they retreated, and were again repulsed on the 25th at the pass at Triente (half way between Argos and Corinth) with the loss of fifteen hundred men, and 250 horses and baggage taken, and sent to Tripolizza. The other engagement is said to have taken place at Corinth, on the 6th of August, in which the Turks suffered greatly. The battle was resumed the next day, when they lost 3000 men killed and a large number of wounded and prisoners. About 2000 horses and all their baggage and munitions fell into the hands of the Greeks.

[The London Courier doubts the authenticity of these bulletins.]

The Paris Monitor of the 17th of September states, that the king had nominated M. Hyde de Neuville, a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and sent him his portrait, richly set, in recompense for his important services, and particularly in his last mission to this country.

The Emperor Alexander arrived at Vienna on the 7th of September and visited the Emperor next day.—Viscount Montmorency, Ambassador, was present at the interview.—Alexander would not proceed for Italy before the middle of September, and the Congress at Verona would meet early in October.—It was said that Prince Metternich would perform the functions of President.—The Duke of Wellington was expected at Vienna between the 12th and 15th.

TRIESTE, Sept. 2.

"A ship arrived yesterday from Corfu, (says the Gazette of Augsburg,) brings us overwhelming news from the Morea, Chouschid has penetrated there, the anarchy of Scio in his hand. The gold of the English will do what the swords of the Turks could not effect. Numbers of fugitives endeavor to gain the islands. The lot of the Jews is reserved for the Greeks. It is useless to expect any moderation on the part of the irritated Muselmans, should even the Sultan wish it. The Morea is become one vast cemetery.—This catastrophe has been rapid that many suppose that Lord Strangford has pressed the Sultan to terminate this affair before the opening of Congress."

PARIS, September 17.

The roads of Spain are covered in every direction with troops who are marching towards the frontier.

The movement of troops continues on the French frontier. It is stated that a camp of 40,000 men is about to be formed, and it is expected that 15,000 men will arrive at Bayonne on the 22d of this month. Provisions and ammunition have been provided for a numerous army, which is completing with the greatest activity.

[Le Constitutionnel.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.

With respect to the subjects to be discussed in the Congress, the regulation of the affairs of Italy, a matter that rather concerns Austria alone, and least of all Prussia, and it is therefore probable that Prussia will not interfere in it. With respect also to the affairs of Turkey and the Spanish Peninsula, our Cabinet will, as far as possible, observe a system of neutrality; but on account of its intimate connection with the Cabinets of the other great powers it will not be able to avoid acceding to the measures which they may determine upon in common. The view taken of the subject by the Courts of Vienna and London, is said to be, that except in a case of inevitable necessity, the great European Powers must not actively interfere in the internal affairs of the Peninsula; but on the contrary, must do every thing possible to avoid it. Our Court is supposed to coincide in these views. But another Court is affirmed to have announced a contrary opinion, in which it seems to be supported by a great Northern Power. This other opinion is in substance that Europe can by no means behold with indifference the actual political situation of Spain and Portugal, and no time ought to be lost in putting an end to the state of anarchy in which they now are, by consolidating the Monarchical system.—With respect to Turkey, the exertions of the Congress will probably be confined to contributing, by its mediation, to the re-establishment of peace in that empire.

DISCIPLINE MILL.

Report on the Discipline Mill at the Penitentiary, presented by his honour the Mayor of New York, at the meeting of the Common Council, October 28, 1822.

On the 15th day of February last, the Mayor had the honour of presenting to the Board a Report recommending the erection of a Discipline Mill at the Penitentiary, and he has now the pleasure to inform them that the necessary buildings and machinery were completed on the 7th day of September last, and on the 23d of that month was put in full operation. The idea of attaching this species of labour to our penitentiary system was first suggested to the present superintendent of our almshouse by Mr. Isaac Collins and Mr. Stephen Grellet, two gentlemen belonging to the Society of Friends in this city, who kindly furnished us with a report from the Society for the improvement of Prison Discipline in England, containing correct engravings of the building and machinery for the mill, with a description of its operations and advantages, together with much other useful information on the subject.

Possessed of these lights, and the talents and ingenuity of Mr. Benjamin Crooker, (under whose direction the mill work was constructed,) no time was lost in commencing the establishment; and in its progress much less difficulty has been experienced than was anticipated.

The building is of stone, thirty feet by sixty, & two stories high. That part occupied by the wheels, on which the prisoners work, is separated from the mill by a strong stone wall so that no communication is had between those who feed and tend the mill and those who perform the labor on the wheels.—The building was originally intended for three wheels and three runs of stones; but it is found by the experience already had, that the place is not sufficiently ventilated to admit a greater number of prisoners than can work on the two wheels now in operation.—Each wheel is calculated for thirty two prisoners sixteen on each wheel at once; and a bell is so arranged as to strike every half minute, when one of the prisoners on the wheel comes off, and another gets on, by which each man works

eight minutes, and rests the same space of time.

The average quantity of grain ground per day is from 40 to 50 bushels, which it is presumed may be increased to 60 or 70; should it be found on further experience that the prisoners can be made to perform a severer task without injury to their health. The consumption of the Alma House, Bridewell, and Penitentiary is about fifty bushels of grain, ground into meal per day, the grinding of which has cost the public from sixteen to twenty two hundred dollars annually, averaging about nineteen hundred dollars per year. It will not be doubted, therefore, that a sufficiency of meal may be ground by additional exertion for the consumption of the whole establishment, and that in a manner free from expense to the public.

The cost of working the convicts out of the prison, including tools, barrows, carts, feed for the cattle employed, extra wear and tear of the clothes, and pay to the keepers, has amounted to about \$7,000 per annum. This sum it is supposed by competent judges, would obtain through the medium of private contract, the performance of twice the labor executed by the prisoners. If this be the fact, it is certainly one of much importance; for if it cost the public one hundred dollars to perform a certain quantity of labor, which can be obtained by private contract for fifty, there ought to be some evidence of public utility, arising either from the punishment or reformation of the prisoners; to induce a continuation of the operation; but nothing to justify even the belief of reformation has as yet shown itself, and the only reason which can be adduced in favor of a continuation of the system is, the want of proper employment for the prisoners.

There are always a numerous class of prisoners in the Penitentiary and Bridewell, consisting of female prostitutes and vagrants, for whom little or no employment could be provided; but it has been found by late experience that the operation of women on the tread wheel, in proportion to their weight, is equally useful as that of the men;—there is then this additional advantage arising from the erection of the mill, that this class of prisoners will now be made to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow."

In carrying into effect our penitentiary system, much difficulty has always been experienced in finding suitable employment for the prisoners; but it is hoped that the introduction of the discipline mill will in a great measure supply this deficiency and that the effects of the labour performed will not only result to the advantage of the public, but the reformation and benefit of the convicts; and, in order that the result of this species of labor on those who have been in the performance of it may be ascertained, a register has been commenced of the time each person works on the mill, to be referred to in case of a recommendation, should any of them prove incorrigible as again to be guilty of any offence that will bring them once more to the test.

Should the advantages arising from his experiment be equal to the expectations of the Common Council, it is hoped that additional mills will be erected at the Penitentiary, and one at least at the Bridewell in order that the time now employed by the prisoners in plotting mischief may be profitably disposed of.—There is however, one essential improvement in our penitentiary system, in addition to the mill, that appears to be absolutely necessary for the introduction of a proper discipline in our prisons, and that is the provision of a sufficient number of cells for solitary confinement, and as retiring places for the prisoners after the labor of the day has been performed; by which means they will have an opportunity for reflection, free from the baneful influence resulting from the present method of confining 15 or 20 of them in a single room. This subject, however, will, no doubt, receive the attention it may appear to merit, after the Board shall have individually examined the operation of the mill, and the condition of the prisons and their inmates.

The appropriation authorized for erecting the mill house and machinery was \$3,000 dollars.—The actual cost of the establishment, however, was \$3,050.9, exceeding the sum appropriated fifty dollars and nine cents.

The prompt manner in which the Common Council have made the appropriation for carrying into effect this necessary establishment, and the attention paid to the construction of it by the Superintendent and Commissioners of the Alma House, cannot but meet with the approbation of their fellow citizens, particularly should the public good result that has been so reasonably anticipated.

The prevalence of the calamity with which our city has been afflicted for the last three months has prevented the presentation of this report until this time, and an earlier invitation to the Common Council to inspect the operations of the mill, and the condition of the Bellevue establishment, and it is now respectfully recommended that the Board will designate a day for that purpose.

The last accounts from Ponticola by yesterday's mail, continue to give distressing accounts of the fever in that place. A letter from a gentleman a few miles from the town states that he knows of but three persons out of the whole American population, who had escaped the disease; As many as 20 had died of a day; for many of whom, coffins could not be procured.—Some in attempting to fly, had died in the woods and were left unburied. He gives it as his opinion, that the fever will not abate, while there are subjects for it to act upon.—Many of the Spaniards had taken it, but few of them died.—*Chronicle, Nov. 5.*

No. 21.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

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

It was completely in the power of Mr. Madison to have terminated the war very soon after it commenced, on the same terms as those which were eventually agreed on. Admiral Warren informed him that he was authorized by his government to conclude on an immediate cessation of hostilities, preparatory to a negotiation. But the Administration came to the resolution, that no truce could be granted, unless the British government would consent to abandon the practice of impressment, whilst the negotiation was pending. This condition was refused on the part of the enemy, and hence the war continued to rage.

This was a very fatal error, and in the end proved a very foolish measure, as the terms of the treaty of Ghent have plainly evinced. By the rejection of Warren's proposition, the war party found themselves involved in the contest solely against impressments; and there can be but little doubt, that they then had determined not even to negotiate, whilst the enemy indulged in such a practice. But the sad reverses of Napoleon, and his flight from the "frightful climate," seemed to have wrought a wonderful change in his trans-atlantic admirers. It was long before they could believe the intelligence of these disasters. They were pronounced to be impossible, and the invincibility of the Empire was still vauntingly proclaimed. This season of delusion was of short continuance. The star that had shone with such splendor, and scorched the nations by its intolerable blaze, was doomed to "set in blood." By the fatal battle of Waterloo, which decided the fate of Europe; this extraordinary man, who had once made the kings of the earth to tremble, was thrown a fugitive upon the mercy of his enemies, and the rock of St. Helena became his prison and his grave.

After these events, so unexpected and so unwelcome to modern democracy, had transpired in Europe, and all the world had enjoyed the blessings of peace except England and America, our Administration began seriously to think of negotiation. For the enemy, having now no other employment for her soldiers had transported them by thousands to invade our exposed and defenceless coast. Hence three gentlemen were selected, Mr. Clay, Mr. Bayard and Mr. Gallatin, (one of whom was a federalist,) and dispatched to Ghent to meet the envoys of his Britannic majesty.

The instructions first given to these ministers by our government, and their subsequent acquiescence in the treaty that they signed, which "as so contrary thereto, afford such a ludicrous contrast, that it will be difficult for the future historian to treat the subject in a serious manner. Mr. Munroe in his letter of instructions writes thus; "impressment must cease, or the United States have appealed to arms in vain. The flag must protect the crew, or America will cease to be an independent nation." There are many other passages in the letter to the same amount, but let these suffice. Here it is not the practice that is regarded, but the observations aimed solely at the principle. Yet when the treaty arrived, it was highly applauded and approved, although not one word of allusion on the subject of impressment was discovered in the instrument. Such is the mutability of professions, unsupported by correct principles of action!

The conduct of our rulers at this period, affords much matter for serious meditation, and will be viewed by posterity in the light which it deserves. Both parties were so completely tired of the war, that they were glad to be relieved from its pressure, on almost any terms. Hence we discover the reason, why this famous treaty, so contrary to the expectations and wishes of the nation, and so destitute of any guarantee against those evils of which the war party once so eloquently complained, was accepted and welcomed by all, with illuminations, balls and rejoicings of every description.

After the repeal of the orders in council, which was not in consequence of the war, a relinquishment by the British, of the practice, and an abandonment of the principle of impressment, constituted the sole object of the war, as has been before remarked. The British government contended that they had a right to take bona fide British subjects, to whose services the nation was entitled in time of war, from on board American vessels navigating the high seas. At the same time they disclaimed all right and title to the services of real American seamen. But it is notorious, that their officers indulged in the liberty of taking American citizens from our vessels, whenever they stood in need of men. This was a grievance of a very serious nature, and undoubtedly required redress; and in fact every genuine American would have applauded the government, and have lent every assistance for the accomplishment of such a purpose. But it is well known to all the world, that such alone was not the object of Mr. Madison and his advisers. It was evidently their intention at one time, to continue the war, until they obtained from the British an acknowledgment that they would relinquish the practice of impressment altogether; and refrain at all times, both in peace & war, from taking their own subjects out of American vessels. To use their own language above recorded, "impressment must cease, the flag must protect the crew." These expressions alone are sufficiently explicit to demonstrate the object of the war.

The doctrine of unalienable allegiance had always been contended for by the British, and, in fact, has been recognized in a variety of instances by our own government. It is a principle intimately interwoven in the constitutions of both countries, and

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9.

CATTLE SHOW & FAIR.

The third Cattle Show and Fair of the Maryland Agricultural Society was held, agreeably to notice, in this town on Thursday and Friday last, and we never before witnessed so large a concourse of People assembled together in Easton, on any former occasion—not only a vast number of gentlemen from this and the Western Shore, but many of the first respectability, from different sections of the Union, honored the meeting with their presence, and we are happy to state, were highly pleased not only with the animals and various articles exhibited, but also with the neat and comfortable manner in which the general arrangements had been made.—We have not been able to obtain a copy of the official report of the proceedings for this day's paper, but have no doubt we shall have the pleasure to present it to our readers very shortly.—We understand, however, that premiums were awarded to the following persons:

HORSES.

Chance Medley—Belonging to Mr. James Nabb, of Talbot county, took the first premium.
Messenger—Belonging to Mr. William R. Stewart, of Queen Anne's county, took the second premium.
Morcan—Belonging to Mr. Isaac Spencer, of Kent county, took the third premium.

MARES.

Autora—Belonging to Gustavus W. T. Wright, of Queen Anne's county, took the first premium.

Mr. Charles Goldsborough's (of Dorchester county) **Grey Mare**, took the second premium.

Mr. Nicholas Goldsborough's (of Talbot county) **Grey Mare**, took the third premium.

Columbia—Belonging to Mr. Shepherd of ——— county, took the fourth premium.

ASSES AND MULES.

A premium was awarded to Dr. Joseph N. Gordon of Kent county, for his imported **Mallase Jack**, and

A premium to Mr. John Tilghman of Queen Anne's county, for his **Spanish Jack**, the **Knight of Malta**.

The first premium was awarded to Mr. John C. Sutton of Kent county, for his two year old **Mule**, and

The second premium to Mr. Samuel Merritt of Kent county, for his two year old **Mule**.

CATTLE.

Bulls—The premium for the best Bull over two years old, was awarded to Mr. John S. Skinner of Baltimore, for his well formed Bull of the Devon breed.

For the best Bull under two years old, to General Ridgely of Hampton, for his fine Bull calf, four months old.

For the second best under two years old, to General Potter of Caroline county.

For the third best to Mr. R. H. Goldsborough of Talbot county.

MILCH COWS.

For the best milch cow the premium was given to Mr. Robert Wright of Queen Anne's county.

For the second best to Mr. Samuel T. Kennard of Talbot county.

For the third best to Mr. Reuben P. Emmons of Talbot county.

HEIFERS.

The premium for the best Heifer under two years old, was given to Mr. Joseph Harrison of Talbot county.

For the second best under two years old to Mr. Levi Stocker of Talbot county.

OXEN.

For the best yoke of working Oxen the premium was given to Mr. Samuel Smith of Queen Anne's county.

For the second best to Mr. Nicholas Goldsborough of Talbot county.

For the best stall fed beef the premium was given to Mr. Thomas M. Foreman of Cecil county.

For the best grass fed beef to Mr. Thomas Ford of Caroline county.

SHEEP.

The premium for the best Ram was awarded to Mr. James Nabb of Talbot County.

For the best Ewe to Mr. Samuel Stevens of Talbot county.

For the second best to Mr. James Nabb of Talbot county.

For the two best Wethers over two year old to Mr. Edward Lloyd, Jr. of Talbot county.

For the two best under two years old to Mr. Samuel Stevens of Talbot County.

For the two best to Mr. Edward Lloyd, Jr. of Talbot County.

SWINE.

For the best Boar, the premium was given to Mr. Robert Wright of Queen Anne's county.

For the second best, to Mr. Ezekiel Foreman of Queen Anne's county.

For the third best, to Mr. Edward Lloyd, Jr. of Talbot county.

For the best Sow, to Mr. Samuel T. Kennard of Talbot county.

For the second best, to Mr. Nicholas Goldsborough of Talbot county.

For the third best, to Mr. Samuel Jackson of Talbot county.

BUTTER.

For the best parcel of Butter, the premium was awarded to Mrs. Jonathan Spencer—there were 28 parcels exhibited.

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

For the best Plough, the premium was given to Mr. Gideon Davis of the District of Columbia.

For the best constructed Harrow for the cultivation of Indian Corn, the premium was given to Mr. Nathan Townsend of Talbot county.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The premium for the best Hearth Rag, was awarded to Miss Delia Byss of Dorchester county.

For the best piece of Kersey, to Mr. Abel Gouty of Caroline county.

For the best piece of Flannel, to Miss Lucretia Teakle of Talbot county.

For the best piece of Carpeting, to Miss Mary Looekerman of Talbot county.

For the best Counterpane, the premium was awarded to General William Potter of Caroline county.

The premium for the best pair of Woolen knit Stockings, was awarded to Elizabeth Rathel of Talbot county.

For the best pair of knit Cotton Stockings, the premium was awarded to Miss Eliza Jones of Talbot county.

For the best pair of knit Thread Stockings, the premium was given to Mrs. Mary Jones, of Talbot county.

There were a number of other articles offered for inspection, for which no premiums had been prepared—among them we observed a very beautiful piece of Lace, a sample of Poplin, and Yarn intended for Flannel—two beautiful hats in imitation of Leghorn, made of grass which grew near Baltimore—Mr. Willis of Oxford, Talbot county, presented to the Committee on Domestic Manufactures a bottle of wine made of Constantia grapes that grew in his garden, which we understand they thought very fine.

CUMMING AND M'DUFFIE.

The Columbia, South Carolina Gazette of the 29th ult. contains the following particulars respecting the third meeting of those redoubtable champions—they differ a little from the statement given in the Chronicle of Friday last.

Col. Cumming and Mr. M'Duffie have had a third meeting, at Cambridge, (lying a little above Augusta, on the Savannah river, in this state) on Monday morning the 21st inst. The preliminary arrangements were all made, and the parties took their stations. The word was given by Mr. M'Duffie's second, Captain Butler. Before the word was given, Col. Cumming threw his right leg forward, with his knee bent, sinking his body midway to the ground, nearly in a horizontal position; and presenting merely his head and shoulders for Mr. M'Duffie to fire at. Mr. M'Duffie observing his posture called out *stop*; and seeing that Colonel Cumming was still elevating his pistol to fire, after he had thus called out, sunk his body to nearly the level of that of his antagonist. At the same instant Col. Cumming's pistol was discharged, and the ball it is presumed passed over Mr. M'Duffie's head. Mr. M'Duffie then objected to Col. Cumming's position, which he refused to alter. The parties of course parted, and Col. Cumming's position is to be considered by a board of honor.—The above is a correct statement of the facts as they occurred on the ground.—We make no remarks on the above, but as 'prudent editors wait' &c.

A new and safe way to fight a Duel.
Push your head and body directly forward, like an alligator, to an angle of 45 degrees or lower; just before the word fire is given, so that—

1st. Your antagonist shooting at the common height (the breast) will of course send his ball over your head, body and all.

2dly. You will present no line to shoot, which it has always been a matter of course to present, in every duel hitherto fought.

3dly. Your shoulders, arms and ribs (and head too if it is hard enough) will pretty effectually protect your vitals; and

4thly. You will be enabled thereby, to shoot in half the time of your antagonist, he standing as usual, straight, for your pistol will be so near the firing posture, that it will not have half the same part of a circle to describe.

A severe North East Rain Storm prevailed here from Sunday forenoon till last evening, when it cleared up with the wind at North West. We have had a copious fall of rain, which was much wanted to replenish the earth and springs, and to purify the atmosphere.

During the principal part of Sunday night, the wind appears to have been nearly from the East, and blew with violence. It caused the highest tide at high water yesterday morning, that has been witnessed here for several years, and flowed over the wharves from three to four feet. The low streets were of course inundated, and the cellars in South and Front streets and some in Water street were filled with water, as well as those on the low ground bordering upon the North river. We are sorry to add that the damage to property, has been considerable in the aggregate, though we have not learnt of any important loss to any individual.

We hear among other circumstances, that the stores under Fulton market, were filled to the depth of two feet.

That considerable injury was done to the works at the outlet of the Flymarket sewer.

A quantity of lime was destroyed on a wharf at Centerville slip.

It is said a quantity of sugar, which was landed at Old slip on Saturday, from a ware house at Brooklyn, was injured.

From 30 to 40 hds. of coppers, lying on a wharf of the North River, was destroyed, and the new temporary establish-

ments near the river at Greenwich, suffered considerably, by the flowing in of the water.

From the upper wharves, a good deal of lumber, &c. was washed away.

No damage of consequence, was done to the shipping, in the harbor.

A house near the navy yard at Brooklyn, nearly finished, was blown down.

The causeway at Harlem bridge, and the causeway beyond Williamsburg, L. I. was overflowed.

COUNTERFEITS.

Imitations of the five dollar notes of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, are in circulation, but so badly done, that they are easily detected—the most obvious difference is in the head of Franklin—in the genuine note it looks to the right, in the counterfeit to the left.—*Baltimore Gaz.*

Baltimore, Nov. 5.

Two noted gamblers, **Frazer and Morrill**, were brought before the Mayor this morning, by N. Fowler, city bailiff, under 38 warrants, for keeping a gambling table, contrary to an ordinance of the city. They were fined \$10 in each case, and the whole amount, \$380, was paid down in specie, and the fellows have decamped. They have been here but a few days, but it is said have been very successful in their operations, to the almost ruin of several young men who have fallen into their snares. It is said they were recently tenants of the New York state prison.

A few days since, a forged check on the bank at Annapolis, for \$200, purporting to be drawn by a Mr. Shaw and payable to Morrill, was offered for a gold watch of that value, to a store keeper in this city. It is to be hoped they will be hunted out wherever they go.—*Patriot.*

Baltimore, November. 5.

ELECTION OF MAYOR.

Yesterday morning, agreeably to the charter, the electors of Mayor assembled in the council chamber, and after qualifying proceeded to ballot for a person to fill the office of Mayor of Baltimore for the ensuing two years—on examining the votes it appeared that **Edward Johnson Esq.** was unanimously elected, who immediately took the usual oaths and entered on the duties of his office.—*Chronicle.*

FIRE.

About ten o'clock on Sunday night last, the spacious flour mill, two and a half miles from town, on Jones' Falls, known as the 'Red Mills,' the property of Benjamin Elliot, was discovered to be on fire. The flames were so rapid that the contents of the mill were destroyed, among which were six hundred bushels of wheat and about two hundred barrels of flour. The heat was so great that the fences and woods on the opposite side of the Falls, repeatedly took fire, but were as promptly extinguished by the fire companies, who were all at the spot, notwithstanding the distance from town. We have not ascertained how the fire originated—the loss is estimated at ten thousand dollars.—*Id.*

FREDERICKTOWN, Md. Nov. 2.

One of that numerous corps of civil officers, vulgarly called constables, has this week been treated in rather an uncivil manner by the county court. It seems that in a small case, of only one dollar, he had charged some 40 or 50 cents of fees more than the law allowed him. The party aggrieved appealed to court, and a jury of the county found the officer guilty. For this offence the court fined him fifty dollars.

NORFOLK, November 4.

We learn with deep regret, that Dr. Trevett, and midshipman Rodgers, of the United States ship *Pennock*, are very ill; the former dangerously—9 new cases of Fever have been reported on board since the ship anchored at Craney Island. There are about 35 on the sick list.

The United States ship Congress Captain Biddle, is lying in Hampton Roads, ready for sea, waiting orders—She will sail in a few days.

A case of a nature entirely new to us is stated in one of the Boston papers, the circumstances of which are as follows: Under an act of the Legislature of Vermont, in some manner suspending judicial process, a debtor was liberated from the claims of his creditor. The latter, in one of the Federal Courts, recovered his claim from the bail of the original debtor—and the person who has thus been obliged to pay a debt not his own, applies to the Legislature, who passed the alleviating law, for indemnity! There is a vice runs through the whole system of stop-laws, the consequences of which seem never to have an end. It is like tinkering of a different sort, where in mending one hole the bungling workman makes twenty. The claim of the petitioner, in the above case, seems reasonable—but, if granted, it would be the entering wedge to an endless succession of applications for relief from the effects of unwise legislation.—*Nat. Intel.*

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, at the mansion of Nicholas Goldsborough, Esq. Mr. GARDNER BAXLEY to Miss ELIZABETH COWARD, all of this county.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED.

At his residence in Dover, state of Delaware, on Friday the 18th ult. **James Sykes, M. D.** in the 62d year of his age. In the death of this valuable man, society has met with almost irreparable loss. As a physician and surgeon, his equal was rarely to be found; his urbanity and sympathy for the sufferings of his patients, made him universally beloved. He was the accomplished gentleman, a sincere friend, and as a husband and father, kind.

affectionate and indulgent almost to a fault.

On Tuesday the 29th ult. Miss **Anna Masilda**, the only daughter of the above deceased, in the 18th year of her age. This young lady was on a visit to her friends in Maryland, during the very short illness of her father—she got home a few hours after his death. On hearing of the dreadful dispensation of Providence, she was seized with a delirium, which broke the tender cord of life. To describe the virtues and worth of this young lady, would baffle the ablest pen—her value was too well known to those who were acquainted with her, to be ever effaced.

'Affliction's semblance bends not o'er thy tomb,'

'Affliction's self bewails thy youthful doom.'

On Sunday last, after a lingering illness, **Mr. James Holmes**, of this town.

On Sunday night last, **Mr. Jacob Sewell**, of this county.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.

PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour, wharf	\$6 25
Howard-street, wagon	6 75
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 20 a 1 32
Do white do	1 28
Rye, bushel	cts 75
Indian Corn, bushel	60 a 65
Oats do	35 a 40

Notice

Is hereby given, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Henry Hicks, late of Dorchester county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, & hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of May, 1833, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 8th day of November Anno Domini 1832.

DENWOOD H. BARROW,

Executor of Henry Hicks, deceased.

November 9—3w

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of two f. fa.'s to me directed against Reuben McQuay, at the suits of David Fairbank and Richard Harrington, will be sold on the premises of said McQuay, where he now resides in Dirty Neck, on Saturday the 30th of November, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: one negro boy named John, to serve for a term of years.

Taken and will be sold to satisfy the above f. fa's.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Nov. 5—4w

Notice.

Is hereby given, to all person who have been in the habit of hauling gravel and sand from the lot of ground at the north end of the town of Easton, commonly called the Gravel lot, owned and held by the Commissioners of the said town (for the purpose of applying the same to their own individual use and benefit) that suit or suits will be forthwith commenced against them and all others who shall in future commit similar trespasses; and that hereafter no gravel or sand shall be hauled or taken away from the aforesaid lot under any pretext whatever, except for the purposes of repairing the streets, lanes and alleys, in the said town.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

TRISTRAM NEEDLES, Clk.

Nov. 5—3w

Notice.

Was committed on the 4th inst. to the jail of Talbot county, as a runaway, a black negro man, who says his name is HENRY JOHNSON, that he belongs to Gratton Duval, of Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis; that he left home on Tuesday night last, and crossed with seine haulers to Kent Island; he is 5 feet 1 inch high, about 22 or 23 years of age—had on when committed an old blue coat, black pantaloons, an old high crowned hat with a small brim; old shoes and new worn stockings; but has also other clothing with him. The owner of the above described negro is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

of Talbot county.

Nov. 9—8w

Notice.

Was committed to the Jail of Talbot county, on the 31st October last, as a runaway, a black negro woman by the name of BECKEY, who says she belonged originally to Henry Pattison, of Cecil county, who sold her to his brother John Pattison, of Baltimore, who sold her to Caleb Briscoe, of Kent county, near George Town, Roads, from whom she eloped about the first Sept. last. She is about 5 feet 2 inches high, about 24 or 25 years of age; had on when committed a new striped linsey dress. The owner of the above described negro is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

of Talbot County.

Nov. 9—2w

Carriage Making.



Edward Hopkins

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Washington and Cabinet streets, nearly opposite the Fountain Inn, where he intends keeping the materials necessary for carrying on the business, with good Workmen always at his call. He hopes by his strict endeavours to please, to merit a share of public patronage. Persons wishing to have their Coaches, Gigs or Carriages of any description repaired can have them done, with all dispatch, in the neatest manner and on accommodating terms.

Easton, November 2, 1832.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

EXTRACT FROM PERCIVAL'S POEMS.

NAPOLÉON.

His glance was fix'd on power alone,
His breast was steel'd to woe;
He car'd not for the dying groan,
His tears could never flow;
Hard as the rock, his flinty soul
Sported with life and blood;
Impatient of the least controul,
Above the world, he stood.

O'er Europe's plains he march'd to slay;
He spoke—and empires fell;
Destruction's gory path his way;
His voice—a nation's knell;
Kings bent their necks beneath his rod,
And own'd his iron sway;
On crowns and thrones he proudly trod
Or threw the toys away.

"Be free," the lying despot said—
"Be free,"—and they were slaves;
Before him every virtue fled—
He dug their dreary graves;
Madly he hop'd to be obey'd
By realms in ruin hurl'd.
And neath his banner's awful shade
To gather in the world.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

Free imitation of "Persicos Odi," &c.
Dinners of firm, I vote a bore,
Where folks, who never met before,
And care not if they ne'er meet more,
Are brought together:
Cram'd close as mackerel in their places,
They eat with Chesterfieldian graces,
Drink healths, and talk, with sapient faces,
About the weather.

Thrice blest, who at an inn unbends
With half a dozen of his friends,
And while the curling smoke ascends
In volumes sable,
Mirth and good humor round him seen,
Chats, lolling backward, at his ease,
Or cocks his cross'd legs, if he please,
Upon the table.

FALL GOODS.

Groome & Lambdin

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

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

Easton, Sept. 14—3w

FALL GOODS.

Clark & Green,

Have just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and are now opening, an ex-
tensive and extensive assortment of fresh
Seasonable Goods,
Of the latest importations, which will be offered
at very reduced prices for Cash. They re-
spectfully invite their friends and the public
generally to give them an early call.

Easton, Sept. 28—1f

Hardware Store,

AND

NAIL WAREHOUSE,

No. 45, Market street, Philadelphia.
The subscribers have just received per ship
Victoria, and expect by the first arrivals, a
general assortment of
BIRMINGHAM & SHEFFIELD GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Table and Dessert Knives and Forks
Pocket, Pen and Spanish Knives
Wilson's cast-steel Butcher and Shoe Knives
Elfin's
Brads' Straw Knives
Razors, Scissors, Snuffers, Needles, &c.

ALSO,
Patent and common Curry Combs
Butt Hinges, H and HL ditto
Screws, iron and annealed Wire
Trace and Back Chains
Rad Irons, Saws, Gimlets, Bolts
HOLLOW WARE.
American and patent iron Tea Kettles
Coffee mills
Tinned iron & Tertania table & Tea Spoons
Frying Pans
A variety of Mill and Hand-Saw Files.
With a general assortment of other articles
in the Hardware line—all of which will be
disposed of at reduced prices for Cash or Ac-
CEPTANCE.

DOUGHTY & BUDD.

October 19—6w
N.B. Also a quantity of the best English
Blistered and Crowley STEEL, Glass by the
box, cut and wrought Nails, Brads, Sprigs
&c. &c.

Register's Office.

A young man acquainted with the duties of
this office, may obtain employment, and ex-
traordinary wages, by immediate application to
the Register of Wills for Talbot county.
Easton, November 2, 1822—3w

A TEACHER.

A single gentleman wishes to procure a
respectable country School, at, or before the
commencement of the ensuing year.
For further information, apply at this office
Easton, November 2—3w

Sheriff's Sale.

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

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct. 12—1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas,
issued out of Talbot county Court to me di-
rected against William O. Vickers, at the
suit of Joseph Steingasser, use Augustus
Hammer Administrator of Frederick Ham-
mer, will be sold on Monday 11th Novem-
ber at the Court house door in Easton, be-
tween the hours of 7 & 9 A. M. of the same
day the following property, to wit: a tract or
part of a tract of Land called 'Moorfield,'
situated and will be sold to satisfy the above
claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

October 19—1s

Sheriff's Sale.

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

E. N. HAMBLETON Shff.

October 12—1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at
the suit of Robert Moore against David Nice,
will be sold on Tuesday the 19th day of No-
vember, on the Court House Green, between
10 and 4 o'clock, the following property, the
Farm where Philemon Horner now resides,
in King's Creek Hundred, called Dixon's Lot
and Rich Farm, containing 350 Acres more
or less, one Lot of ground on the west side of
the road leading from Easton to Goldsbo-
rough's Neck, containing 8 Acres, also three
head of horses, seized and taken to satisfy the
above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

October 26—1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

October 26—1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

October 19—1s

Sheriff's Sale.

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

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct. 12—1s

Sheriff's Sale.

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

E. N. HAMBLETON Shff.

Oct. 19—1s

Sheriff's Sale.

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

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct. 12—1s

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.

July 13

FOR SALE.

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

R. P. EMMONS.

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

R. P. E.

Easton, Oct. 12—1f

COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING



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

FRANCIS PARROTT.

Easton, August 17—1f

Coach, Gig and Harness Making

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

CAMPER & THOMPSON.

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

JOHN CAMPER.

GEORGE F. THOMPSON

Sept. 14—1f



THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

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

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

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 2—1f

A LIST OF THE NAMES

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

IN THE FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

NAMES OF PERSONS ASSESSED.	Names and description of Lands, numbers and situ- ations of Lots of Ground, &c.	Quantity of Acres.	Taxes due for the years			Total amount
			1813	1814	1815	
Anderson William's hs	pt of Sailop	87	\$6 16	\$5 33	\$ 68	12 19
Anderson John, sen.	pt Green's Recantation	144	12 35	10 70	9 94	32 99
Cannon Augustus	House and lot Barren creek	3	30	79	72	1 81
Fletcher George's hs	pt of Bedford & Grumble Purchase	369	9 50	8 52	1 80	
Gillis Ezekiel	pt of Bedford & Grumble Purchase	175	4 92	4 44	3 97	13 33
Kennerly Whittington	pt Wilson's Discovery	50	1 72	1 67	1 36	4 75
Kennerly Joshua	pt Wilson's Discovery	50		1 37	1 22	2 59
Nelson John	Addition to Monmouth & sundry other tracts of land	389	44 84	40 07	24 40	109 31
Owens Elijah	pt of Redburn & other tracts	138	4 12	4 33	3 55	12 00
Pollitt Levin G.	pt of Hackly and Venture	150	9 85	7 40	7 70	24 95
Robertson William's hs	pt of Long Delay	100	4 72	4 18	3 40	12 30
Rhoads Isaac's hs	pt End of Confusion	523	1 86	1 67	1 57	5 10
Taylor Horatio's hs	pt Montreal	294			13 41	13 41
Wilson William	pt Wilson's Trouble	338			9 84	9 84
Dashiell James F.	pt of Wington	50			8 54	8 54
Byrd Thomas (of Jesse)	Two Lots in Tarrpin Town				1 26	1 26
Lloyd James	Name not known	50	7 03	6 29	5 60	18 92

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

WILLIAM WALLER,

Late Collector of Somerset County.

To the Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county.

Whereupon it is Ordered

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

Test,

HENRY K. LONG, Clerk

Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset County.

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

A LIST OF THE NAMES

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

IN THE FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

NAMES OF PERSONS ASSESSED.	Names & descriptions of lands, numbers and situ- ations of lots of ground, &c.	Quantity of Acres.	Taxes due for the years			Total amount
			1816	1817	1818	
Anderson William's hs	pt of Sailop	87	\$4 52	\$ 5	\$4 48	
Anderson John, sen.	Greens Recantation	144	9 32		9 5	
Anderson Thomas	Weatherly's Adventure	146		15 08	15 67	30 75
Colgan Joseph S.	pt of Chance and Double	170		5 20	5 00	10 20
Cannon Matthew	purchase	238		6 44	5 91	12 35
Drura Noah	Double purchase	50	2 68			2 68
Cannon Augustus	pt of Wington	50	72	1 80	1 82	4 34
Fletcher George's hs	House & lot at Barren creek					
Gillis Ezekiel	pt of Bedford & Grum- ble purchase	369	8 16	11 70	12 25	31 41
Handy Samuel	pt of Bedford & Grum- ble purchase	175	3 80			3 80
James Thomas, Vira.	Barber's Rest	330		8 64	9 42	18 06
Kennerly Whittington	pt James' Debate	237		7 42	8 08	15 50
Kennerly Joshua	pt Wilson's Discovery	50	1 28	1 82	1 98	5 08
Lecompt John	pt of Wilson's Discovery	50	1 16	1 41	1 89	4 46
Nelson John	pt of Chance & Addition	145		4 18	4 84	9 02
Owens Elijah	Addition to Monmouth & sundry other tracts of land	389	18 18	17 38	18 94	54 50
Pollitt Levin G.	pt Redburn & other tracts	138	3 22			3 22
Pully Robert	pt Hackly and Venture	150	5 74	7 64	8 03	21 41
Robertson William's hs	pt of Tarkill Ridge	60		1 46	1 58	3 04
Rhoads Isaac's hs	pt of Elgate lot & Jessamin	235		11 15	12 15	23 30
Taylor Horatio's hs	pt of Long Delay	100	3 26	3 54	3 86	10 66
Timmons Thomas	pt of End of Confusion	523	1 50			1 50
Wilson William	pt of Montreal	294	12 85	5 36	5 90	24 11
Dashiell James F.	Name not known	666	6 50	6 50	7 00	20 00
Byrd Thomas (of Jesse)	pt of Wilson's Trouble	338	6 58	15 74	17 36	39 68
Lloyd James	pt of Wington	50	9 75	1 36	1 48	12 59
Kennerly Joseph's hs	Two lots in Tarrpin Town					
	Name not known	50	1 17			1 17
	pt Weatherly's Venture and addition St. Giles'	50	5 37			5 37

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

WILLIAM S. HANDY,

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 16, 1822.

NO. 259

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.

FATTENING HOGS.

As there is so little economy observed in fattening hogs in this part of the country, I beg leave to notice that also, and point out a better and cheaper mode. The common practice is to put them in a large pen, and throw the corn on the ground; in a wet season, they are soon up to their knees in mire, and not a dry spot to lay on. In this situation there must be much corn wasted, and they cannot possibly thrive but very slowly. My practice has been to make two square pens adjoining; they are both floored with rails, and one of them is so covered as to turn the rain, and is well littered with leaves or straw, and fresh litter added at least once a week. In the other pen a trough is placed, in which they are fed from twice to three times a day. One meal they are fed on peas, and the other two on corn; it is sometimes boiled and well salted and at other times raw. This has been my practice for three winters; and my hogs have always fattened very fast and eat much less than those fed in the common manner above described.

Last winter after killing half of my fattening hogs, the others were fed altogether on fine corn meal, and although the weather had got much more severe, they fattened much faster than they had done before, and eat still less.

Last winter when my fields were eat out, I commenced feeding my little stock of out hogs on corn; their allowance was six quarts; but when the weather became severe, they fell away fast on this allowance. I then laid the corn aside, and had four quarts of meal boiled every day, in ten gallons of water, until it boiled down to about eight; in this a half pint of salt was occasionally thrown while boiling; when done it was taken up in a large tub and given them the next day, and in one week from the day this practice was adopted, they looked much better, and from that time increased in flesh. When the spring opened, they were fed only three times a week, in this manner, and in the month of May, reduced to twice a week and by the middle of June it was discontinued. Had I persisted in giving them the six quarts of raw corn, I am satisfied more than half would not have seen the spring.

I have also adopted the practice of grinding all my horse corn into fine meal, and find that I save a third after paying toll.

J. D. GAILLARD.

Baltimore Co. Oct. 1822.

At the Agricultural Festival at Exeter, NH, a pair of Morocco shoes were exhibited by Mr. Westworth, made from the skin of a sheep which was living 10 hours and 13 minutes before—a neat silk purse was exhibited, knit by a Mrs. Brown, who has been blind 77 years—2 apples were exhibited of the 1st and 2d growth of the same tree this season—and apples of 1820 by Mr. Hurl—A cow was exhibited by Col. Pierce, which girt over 7 feet—a pair of oxen drew a load of 63 cwt.—The premium butter was sold for 43 to 47 cts per lb.

The agricultural exhibition for the district of Quebec took place on Thursday the 3d inst. Some wax was produced which had been prepared by steeping in water instead of the common and more objectionable plan of exposure to the air—several hats manufactured from goose down and straw, were exhibited, and received particular attention.

The Agricultural Society has lately imported all the implements used in tillage in the improved districts of England & Scotland, & we understand they are to be distributed to the several auxiliary Societies, for the purpose of effecting their introduction practically throughout the country.

Most important discovery.—Six weeks since, application was made to a person for the loan of one hundred pounds to a young chemist, who had made a discovery he was too poor to substantiate by experiment. The money was obtained, and in a few days repaid by the borrower, already raised to sudden affluence by the private disposal of his invention.—It is a new mode of tanning skins, combining such rapidity and economy, as promise to the public an immediate and immense advantage. Raw hides hitherto lying twelve months in the tan pit, and subjected to a process otherwise defective and precarious, are now perfect leather within six weeks, & at less than half the expense. The gentleman who bought the invention, is a noted

opposition member and contractor; and, from the terms of his stipulation, we may form some judgment of the probable magnitude of the results. He has paid him ten thousand pounds down, he has given obligatory deeds, secured him 5,000l. on the 1st of January, 5000l. per annum for the four years next succeeding, and afterwards, 11,000l. a year for life! It is expected the price of a pair of boots will not exceed eight shillings, and a corresponding fall will be produced in all articles of leather manufacture.—London Globe.

FROM THE CATSKILL RECORDER.

"Garden's Anecdotes of the American Revolution" is among the new and interesting works of the present time. "It is principally composed (says the North American Review) of memoirs of those individuals who distinguished themselves by their conduct in civil or military life, in the southern States, during the American revolution. It is written by one who shared in the achievements and sufferings of that contest, who was an eye witness to the facts which he relates, or derived his information concerning them from sources of the highest respectability."

MICHAEL DOCHERTY.

The character of the soldier of fortune, so imitatively well drawn, and which constitutes the chief merit of the popular tale, "A Legend of Montrose," has been considered altogether imaginary, and the careless facility with which he changed sides, and embraced opposite principles, regarded as the sportive invention of the author's brain. I will briefly relate the adventures of a sentinel in the continental service, as received from his own lips, and leave it to my readers to determine whether the character of Dalgetty, though it never did, might not have existed?

At the moment of retreat on the 12th of May, 1782, when Colonel Laurens, commanding the light troops of Gen. Greene's army, beat up the quarters of the enemy near Accabee, Michael Docherty, a distinguished soldier of the Delaware, said to a comrade who was near—"by — it does my heart good to think that little blood has been spilt this day, any how, and that we are likely to see the close of it without a fight."—No notice was taken of his speech at the time, but meeting him shortly after in camp, I enquired, "how he was so much applauded for uncommon gallantry, should have expressed so great a delight in finding the enemy indisposed for action?" "And who, besides myself, had a better right to be pleased, I wonder," said Docherty.—"Wounds and captivity have no charms for me, and Michael has never yet fought, but as bad luck would have it, both have been in the month. When I give you a little piece of the history of my past life, you will give me credit for my wish to be careful of the part that is to come. I was unlucky from the jump. At the battle of Brandywine, acting as a sergeant of a company in the Delaware regiment, my captain killed, and lieutenant absenting himself from the field for the greater safety of his mother's son, I fought with desperation till our ammunition was expended, and my comrades being compelled to retire, I was left helpless and wounded on the ground, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Confinement was never agreeable to me. I could never be aisy within the walls of a prison. A recruiting sergeant of the British, who at home in his business, and up to all manner of cajolery, by dint of perpetual blarney, gained my good will, slipped the king's bounty into my hand, which I pocketed, and entered a volunteer into the 17th regiment. Stony Point was our station, and I thought myself snugly out of harm's way, when one ugly night, when I did not even dream of such an accident, the post was carried at the point of the bayonet, and an unlucky thrust laid me prostrate on the earth. It was a great consolation, however, although this was rather rough treatment from the hand of a friend, that the Old Delawares were covered with glory, and that, as their prisoner, I was sure to meet the kindest attention. My wound once cured, and white-washed of my sins, my ancient comrades received me with kindness; and light of heart, and hoping to gain any quantity of laurels in the south, I marched forward with the regiment, as a part of the command, destined to recover the Carolinas and Georgia. The bloody battle of Camden, fought on the 16th of August, bad luck to the day, brought me once again into trouble. Our regiment was cut up root and branch, and poor Pilgrimage, my unfortunate self, wounded and made prisoner. My prejudices against a jail I have frankly told, and being pretty confident that I should not a whit better relish a lodging in the inside of a prison than I once again suffered myself to be persuaded and listed in the infantry of Tarleton's Legion. O, boisterous what a mistake. I never before had kept such bad company; as a man of honour, I was out of my element, and should certainly have given them leg bail, but that I had no time to brood over my misfortunes, for the battle of the Cowpens quickly following Howard and Old Kirkwood gave us the bayonet so hand-somely, that we were taken one and all, and I should have escaped unhurt, had not

a dragoon of Washington's added a scratch or two to the account already scored on my unfortunate carcass. As to all the miseries that I have since endured, afflicted with a scarcity of every thing but appetite & musketoes, I say nothing about them. My love for my country gives me courage to support that, and a great deal more when it comes. I love my comrades, & they love Docherty. Exchanging kindnesses, we give care to the dogs; but surely you will not be surprised, after all that I have said, that I feel some qualms at the thought of battle, since, take whatever side I will, I am always sure to find it the wrong one."

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.
DARING ROBBERY.

On Thursday evening about 8 o'clock, a most daring robbery was committed at the house occupied by Mrs. Livingston, in Market street, three doors above Tenth. The front door on Market street being open, two men and two women walked boldly in, securing the door behind them, went directly up stairs where the family were sitting in the back room—presented pistols, tied Mrs. Livingston and a servant girl back to back with silk handkerchiefs they brought with them, and tied the arms of Mrs. Livingston's daughter behind her, and while one villain stood guard over them with a horseman's pistol, the other man and woman broke open trunks, bureau, &c. and ransacked the house. After tarrying about half an hour and using threats to extort money and valuables, the robbers secured the family in a back room and departed, taking with them a variety of plunder; among which was a gold watch encircled by two rows of diamonds; a first quality feather bed with check outer cover; a rich damask bed quilt; a female work bag containing papers and other articles; a purple velvet ridicule with gilt clasp—a watch chain—necklaces, and a variety of jewellery—with many other articles, and the keys from the doors.

The robbers were all white persons—the men middle-aged and of a middle size, one of them had on a blue short jacket with three rows of small buttons. The men are described as rough-looking—the women were disguised and had their faces muffled, but there is no doubt they were well acquainted with the house, and acted as guides. Information has been given to the Police, and we hope for the credit of our city, that so daring a robbery committed in a populous part of the town so early in the evening, when the moon shone bright as day, will not go unpunished. Prompt measures should be taken to secure the villains, in order that females may feel themselves secure, when dwelling alone.

Philad. Gazette.

From the N. Y. American, Oct. 31.

Larceny Extraordinary.—Yesterday a black fellow who had been employed within the debtor's prison as a kind of waiter and tender there, and considered a very faithful, honest fellow, was detected in stealing to a large amount from one of the prisoners, and on examination before the Police, committed to Bridewell to wait his trial and sentence at the next term of the Sessions. While the gentleman referred to had stepped down to his breakfast, Cuffee undertook to indulge his curiosity in inspecting the contents of his trunk, and easily forcing the lock, unfortunately for himself found the temptation of between four and five hundred dollars in money, together with a gold watch and some elegant trinkets, too powerful for his virtue, and was about leaving the jail with the whole secreted about his person, when the owner unexpectedly came up, and from the confusion of guilt betrayed, and some other circumstances at the moment concurring, was induced to stop him and examine him, whereby he rescued the whole, and had the culprit put in the way of a just punishment for his guilt and treachery.

THE GREAT RACE.

The Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at Washington acknowledges the receipt of five thousand dollars from C. W. Van Rans, the owner of the New York racer Eclipse, and the same sum from J. J. Harrison, the owner of the Virginia racer Sir Charles. The money was deposited on the first instant, and the great match race for the sum of ten thousand dollars, will be run over the Washington course on Wednesday, the 20th instant.

The Washington Jockey Club Races are fixed to take place on the three following days, viz: on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 21st 22d, and 23d instant.

LAW IN OHIO.

Two men were recently tried in Huron County, (Ohio) for the offence of tarring and feathering a third person, and fined by the Court seventy five cents each. The man who suffered had abandoned his family and betaken himself to other women, and his two neighbours had taken upon themselves to distribute that justice which the law does not provide for similar offenders.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOREIGN.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

From the Offices of the National Advocate and New York Gazette of N. v. 10.

By the arrival of the ship Robert Edwards, Capt. Sherburne, from London, we have received the London Star of the 26th September, three days later than before received, for which we are indebted to Captain Sherburne.

Accounts from the Danube, dated Sept. 9, state that the corps of the Russian army, commanded by Count Woronzow, remained stationary in the government of Volynia, close to the Austrian frontiers.

The accounts from Moldavia paint in gloomy colors, the situation of Jassy.—The finest places, richest churches and monasteries have fallen a prey to the flames. Of 8000 houses which the city formerly contained, scarcely a fourth remained.

Paris papers of the 23d September confirm the accounts of the success of the Greeks in the Morea.

In France the government wages a furious war against the Press.

There had been no appointment of Governor General to India, in the place of the Marquis of Hastings, who, it was supposed, was on his passage home. Lord William Bentinck, Lord Amherst, Lord Mordaunt, the Marquis of Anglesea, and Mr. Wynn, were spoken of as proper persons to fill that important office.

The corps of the Russian army commanded by Count Woronzow remained close to the Austrian frontiers, to await the result of the Congress of the Great Pacificators.

The Turkish troops had not left the Principality. It is said, the new Prince of Moldavia had been murdered on the road.

A Danish paper, remarking on the depreciation of landed property, mentions the sale of a fine estate for 29,000 rix dollars on which there was a mortgage of 100,000 dollars.

Capt. Wassiliew had returned to St. Petersburg from a voyage of discovery. He had reached a higher latitude than Cook, and discovered a group of inhabited islands.

The accounts from Spain are favorable to the constitutional cause, and the Ministers had proved their firmness by the execution of General Elio, who the Spanish papers say, was a doubly convicted traitor, one of the principal instigators of all the insurrections that have disturbed that country.

General Elio was executed on the morning of the 4th ult. by the garrote (strangled). He was tried by a court martial, the 2nd of June, and condemned to the most ignominious death. He was strangled on a scaffold at Valencia, erected close to a delightful garden he owned when all-powerful in that town, that his tragical end might be marked by a circumstance calculated to make him regret life.

The London Despatches remarks, that when his sentence was notified to him, he received it on his knees, embraced the reporter and several other persons, and begged that they would pardon him if he had offended them during his life. Never did a man appear more humble and resigned. The pride of his character had entirely disappeared. During the night it was necessary, repeatedly, to remove the national guards who stood centinels at the door of the chapel. He drew tears from all, and those who were most violent against him could not refrain from shewing sympathy. No complaint against his judges was heard from him. His separation from his numerous family was what afflicted him most—most of his children are very young. The death of Elio has been celebrated by some violent persons; but had the people of Valencia been consulted, he would have been still alive.

The Duke of Wellington left Paris on the 22d ult. for Vienna, by short stages, as his health was not good.

An article from Ancona states, that the Greek fleet of 90 sail, and the Ottoman fleet, were near each other; and that the Greeks were to have the aid of some American fire ships. [The French editor remarks, that it was probable an American Officer, attached to the cause of the Greeks, having charge of their naval affairs had merely constructed the fire ships.]

The White Fast.—The London papers give some interesting particulars of this event. The congregation, assembled at the Grand Synagogue, consisted of about 3000, who conducted themselves with great devotion towards their Creator, and with due respect to the High Priest, Dr. Herschell, who, at several periods, was absorbed in tears with his eyes towards Heaven, imploring mercy. On this occasion a collection was made for the needy, and it is added that charity never shone in a more brilliant light. Among the great donors, Rotchild, the Goldsmids, D. Elison, A. Joseph, and S. M. Samuel, are mentioned.

In consequence of the activity of the buccanniers on the ocean, several vessels bound to Honduras, were arming at Liverpool.

Married, by special license, by the Bishop of London, the Earl of Liverpool to Miss Mary Chester.

Died, at Greenwich Hospital, the 20th ult. Lieutenant Besson, 90 years of age, the oldest officer but one on the list.

Sailed from Plymouth, Sept. 25, ship Comet, from New York for London. Went down to Deal the same day, the Morley, Halliday, with 100 convicts for New South Wales.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Canton, to his friend in this city, dated 10th May.

"The Emperor of this country having by some means discovered the disgraceful conduct of the Mandarins, at and about Canton, has just issued an imperial decree, (which, like that of the Medes and Persians is irrevocable) to the high officers about the Court, to enquire into the conduct of these people, and to report correctly the nature of the transaction with the English at Canton, as well as our own affair at Whampoa, and the measures which have been pursued with regard to the introduction of opium. Thirty Mandarins are already imprisoned, and how many more will be, it is impossible to foresee."

This examination, it is expected by every one here, will produce important results, and finally place the intercourse of foreigners upon a different footing from heretofore—perhaps their expulsion and interdiction.

It must be evident to the government of this country, that since the opening of their ports to strangers, luxury, vice, immorality, and, in general, poverty, have followed in their train. The most mistaken idea in the world is generally entertained of commerce to this country, as greatly enriching this people, and impoverishing others. The balance of trade is but little in their favor in amount, and the importation of manufactured goods, raw cotton and opium to the value of 12 or 15 millions annually, and daily increasing, strikes a blow at the very essence of their government. The state of things is feared by the mandarin, and what measures they may adopt to avoid it, is yet in the womb of futurity—but, I think, of this, I may venture to assure you, that our troubles in China have but commenced, and you may hear of important matters before long."

Freeman's Journal.

LATEST FROM HAVANA.

By the arrival of the schooner Felix, Captain MAXWELL, in five days from Havana, we have received files of the 'Noticioso Mercantil' and of the 'Diario del Gobierno' to the 26th October inclusive. Our commercial friends have also politely favoured us with extracts of letters and prices current. The information they contain is of a highly interesting nature.

[Char. City Gaz.]

Piracies are still carried on, in the full tide of successful experiment, against American and indeed every description of commerce.—The following affords a more particular account of an outrage and murder mentioned in the Gazette of Monday last.

HAVANA, Oct. 21.

Arrived yesterday from Matanzas in 2 days, the American brig Planter, Captain N. Pratt. This vessel sailed Saturday morning from Matanzas bound to New York, and was boarded about 10 o'clock the same morning by a Pilot Boat schooner under Buenos Ayrean colours; she carried 3 guns and 20 men who appeared to be Spaniards and French. They robbed the Planter and destroyed her sails, cambouse, cabin furniture and the clothing of the crew, &c. assaulted the captain and mate for money, but finding none, they left them at the mercy of the elements; the P. was met with by the English Frigate Hyperion, in that miserable condition, and was generously conveyed to this port.

Another account states, that the piratical vessel had one gun, and that the Mate of the Planter had been so inhumanly treated, that he died of his wounds four days after the arrival of the brig! It is also said the villain took from the Planter, a lady and gentleman, passengers, and set them ashore at Matanzas.

The Havana Editors complain that those piratical expeditions which are frequently fitted out from the coast of Cuba and elsewhere, are generally composed of Anglo-Americans. The assertion may be partially true, but in almost every case that have come under the observation of our Courts, we find these pirates, with very few exceptions, are Portuguese, Spaniards and South Americans.

It was reported by a Coaster from Bahia Honda, (which arrived at Havana on the 24th October) that the expedition against the pirates had been lately spoken, and that they had made some captures and taken some criminals.

HAVANA, Oct. 22.

Our public repose has been for some time disturbed by a band of thieves, who commit depredations on the houses of the citizens.—They are provided with every necessary implement to assault and to strike. There is not a family in the city

that can go to rest with a tranquil mind; the alarm extends even to the officers of police, charged with maintaining the public security.

The district called *Del Angel*, is most infested with these ruffians; a few nights ago they committed there the most unheard of outrages and excesses. A number of citizens have offered themselves to the Deputy of Police, to guard the infested quarters, and they accordingly were accepted, to perform this particular service for three or four nights, accompanied by the Police Deputy. The clamour against the police is general, and if government do not promptly take energetic measures, it will be better to emigrate to *Siberia or Senegal*, and abandon the soil of our Fathers!

MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE is furnished by our Havana papers as late as the 27th of September. We find nothing new. Official correspondence and military measures are going forward to put down, if possible, the opposition to *ITURBIDE*. On the 11th September orders were publicly issued and a plan organized to remove all the causes which disturbed the tranquility and security of persons engaged by government, &c. That these causes can be removed by any other mode than that of chopping off heads, does not at present appear practicable. *ITURBIDE* now wars against public opinion, and must either relinquish his throne or maintain it by blood.

The latest official act we discover, is the following:

LA VERA CRUZ, Sept. 23.

The intendant Political Chief of this place, on the 21st inst. sent to the consular what follows.

His Majesty the Emperor has ordered me through the communication of his excellency the Secretary of State of the 13th instant, that *whenever* there was in this port an old custom for shipmen's of Goods to be made in haste, and thus incur damage, and that ships frequently would sail without proper investigation, it is therefore prohibited to export silver and produce of any kind, without being duly and properly registered in good time by the authorities. I communicate to you this intelligence for your government, &c. (Signed)

FRANCISCO DE PAULO CARBALLO.

From the Norfolk Beacon of November 7. LATEST FROM THE SPANISH MAINE.

The following extract of a letter to one of the Editors, from a friend on board the United States Brig *Spark*, received yesterday, via New York, furnishes the latest and most interesting intelligence from the Belligerents on the Maine, as well as from the United States ships *John Adams* and *Cyane*, brig *Spark* and schooner *Alligator*—the officers and crews of all which vessels may be presumed to have been in good health at the time the *Georgetown Packet*, captain RATHBONE, (by which conveyance our letter came) sailed for Philadelphia, or our friend would certainly have informed us to the contrary. It will be seen that the intelligence afforded by this letter, is later and more important than that given to the Editors of the New York Gazette, by Capt. Rathbone, published in Saturday's Beacon.

LAGUNA, October 15th, 1822.

Thinking the news from this part of the world would be acceptable to you, and an opportunity offering, by the way of Philadelphia, I subjoin a summary of what is stirring.

The news by express this morning, is, that *Morales* is landing fifteen or sixteen miles below this place, all his troops amounting to 1500, & an immediate attack is expected at Caracas, which place they can reach in 12 hours from their landing. This place will be his ultimate design there being no troops here, or at Caracas. A few days ago he took Maracaibo, and gave it up to plunder; but learning that General *Paez* was at Truxillo, a place within 30 miles of him, he precipitately evacuated it.

Morales having the Naval superiority, gives him the advantage of disembarking at any point he thinks proper. He has a frigate, a brig of 20 guns, and eight transports. The people here are very much alarmed, as they will have to fly, and that by water, as their retreat into the interior will be cut off, by the enemy having possession of the capital; in which case we shall have to remain here for the purpose of taking off the Americans.—Col. *Todd* was received here and in the capital with every demonstration of respect, and great rejoicing. I accompanied him to the latter place, where he now is, but if the rumour about prove true, he will be here to-day or to-morrow, & we shall land him at Carthagena, whence he will proceed by water to Santa Fe de Bogota.

We took Col. *T.* out of the *John Adams* the day after we spoke the sch'r *Alpha*, of your port, and brought him and his Secretary to this place. The *John Adams* proceeded to Vera Cruz with Mr. *Poinsett*. The United States sch'r. *Alligator*, Lieut. ALLEN, left this place the day before we arrived.—The *Cyane* is now here.—Capt. SPENCE is at Caracas, but will be here to night. There are four American vessels in port, two belonging to New York, one to Philadelphia, and one to Baltimore, under the command of Lieut. Nicholson, from this vessel.

The Columbian squadron are also here, consisting of four Brigs and three Schooners, with a few *Fluchers*; they are in daily expectation of seeing Commodore Daniel, when they think they will have the superiority at sea; however that may be, they will have some very different men from those they have at present; they being the most miserable looking fellows I ever saw.

Closing of the Masonic Lodges in Russia.

The following Imperial Decree is extracted from the *Hamburgh Journals*, received last night:—

St. PETERSBURGH, Aug. 30.

The rescript directed by his Majesty on the 13th inst. to the Minister of the Interior, Count *Kotzeb*, respecting the dissolution of all secret societies and *Freemason's Lodges*, is as follows:—

"Count *Peter Pawlowitch*—The troubles and disorders which have arisen in various other states through the existence of secret societies, some of which, under the names of *Freemasons*, were at first founded for charitable purposes, and others secretly pursued, political objects, have induced some Governments to pay stricter attention to them, and in the end, wholly to prohibit such secret associations. As I always direct particular attention to the creation of a firm bulwark against every thing that may be injurious to the empire, and especially at a time like the present, when unhappily, so many states offer sad examples of the ruinous consequences of the philosophical subtleties now in vogue, I have found it necessary to the general good to command as follows, with respect to the abovementioned secret societies.

1. All secret societies, under whatever name they exist (as well as the *Freemason's Lodges*), shall be closed, and the establishments not be allowed.

2. All the members of such societies, as soon as they shall be informed of this measure, are to engage, in writing, to take no part henceforward, under any pretext, in any secret society, under whatever well meaning name it may exist either in the empire or in foreign countries.

3. As it does not become officers in the public service to bind themselves by any oath but that which the laws determine, the Ministers and Authorities are bound to require from those subordinate to them a frank declaration, whether they belong to any *Freemason's Lodge*, or other secret society, in or out of the empire, and what that society is.

4. A written engagement is to be taken from the members of them, that they will break off all intercourse with them; and, he who refuses to sign such an engagement, shall be dismissed from the public service.

5. The Authorities in the Governments are strictly enjoined to take care that no *Lodges* subsist or be created, any where, or under any pretext whatsoever.

6. That all persons employed in the public service engage by their signatures, according to the 3d and 4th sections, not to belong to any secret society, either now, or in future. Without having signed such an engagement, they cannot be employed in our service.

I am convinced that you will neglect nothing to effect the due execution of my order; and that you will communicate this to the other Ministers, that they may co-operate with you for this purpose.

(Signed) 'ALEXANDER.'

This ukase (rescript) has been read partly, in the Russian language partly in the translation, to all public officers and *Freemasons*. In consequence, all the officers here, as well as all other members of *Freemason's Lodges* now present, have signed the engagement required, and they are already delivered to the minister. The Police, too, have already examined the places where the *Freemasons* held their meetings, to see whether all the emblems, &c. were removed. Last week the *Freemasons* sold their furniture, by auction, among themselves. All have shewn the greatest readiness to execute his Majesty's commands. A great many persons were discharged from their offices shortly before the Emperor's departure.

A letter has been received in this city, says the *Charleston Courier*, of a recent date, from Havana, containing information which may be of importance to Insurance Offices, and individual Underwriters in the United States. It asserts, that a plan had been entered into by certain individuals, of doubtful character, in that city, the object of which was, to charter an American vessel for some port in this country; that she was to take on board two or three hundred bags of coffee, and some few other articles, and then obtain a clearance from the Custom House for double or treble the amount of the cargo on board—after this was done, a few boxes of convenient size, filled with old lead, double headed shot and other valuable metals, were to be shipped on board as *specie dollars*—bills of lading were then to be signed, sealed, and forwarded in triplicate for insurance on an imaginary amount, to suit the avaricious views of these vile robbers—a coasting vessel is then hired, with a competent crew, to follow the vessel out to sea, and to plunder her of every thing! The consequence is, that the vessel either puts into some port in distress, or arrives at that of her destination, robbed by *Pirates* of all her cargo, *Specie* and all!—Two sailors are ignorant of every thing; they all affirm that the vessel was attacked and robbed at sea, on the coast of Cuba, by a *Pirate*—the agent for the shippers, who effects the insurance is equally ignorant of the deception. What then follows?—Why, the unsuspecting Underwriter, confiding in the honesty of the Havana merchant, is cruelly obliged to answer his bond; the plot, in all its parts, is executed to the full desire of the wretches who conceived it, & they escape with impunity, exulting in their unlawful gains. There is but too much reason to believe that the above is a plain matter of fact—let those who are interested in the different parts of the union, look to it!

From the Church Record.

Emanuel Church, New Castle, Delaware.

We rejoice truly in being able to give to our readers the following interesting notice

respecting the consecration of the church alluded to in the following article. And we are taking measures to obtain such information as may enable us in a short time to give a full history of it, as there are many particulars connected with the church which are important and interesting.

"On Tuesday morning, the 29th of Oct. this church was consecrated to the service of Almighty God, by the Rev. William White, D.D. assisted by the Right Rev. James Kemp, D.D. Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland. This church built originally, it is believed, in the year 1698, and never consecrated, had been for many years in a dilapidated and almost ruinous state; but within the last two years the congregation seem to have been inspired with much zeal in the cause, and they have rebuilt and enlarged the church in a style of neatness and even elegance which does much credit to their zeal and liberality. Mr. Strickland, architect of this city, furnished the plan, and superintended the work gratuitously, and the whole appearance of the building is such as to produce the most pleasing emotions. It is finished with a tower and spire rising from the ground to the height of 130 feet. It is furnished with a fine clock placed there by the Trustees of the Common, shewing a dial plate on each side of the tower. The reading desk and pulpit are arranged with great taste. The organ gallery, which is low, the only one in the church, is immediately behind the pulpit similar to the one in St. Paul's Church, Baltimore.

The services of the day were interesting, and were witnessed by numerous and attentive congregations. The consecration service was performed by Bishop White, the sentence of consecration read by the Rev. Ralph Williston, rector of Trinity Church, Wilmington Delaware: morning prayer by the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp, and an appropriate sermon by Bishop White, from the words of the 96th Psalm, 9th verse—'O worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness.'—After which the holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered.

In the afternoon a sermon was delivered by the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp, and in the evening one by the Rev. Mr. Bedell, of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia. Rev. Mr. Clay is the present rector of the church.

It is hoped that this may give a spur to the exertions of the Episcopalians of the state of Delaware, and that they may seek to restore the waste places, and to build the walls which have been long thrown down. Another church is building about 9 miles from New Castle, which is in connexion with Emanuel Church, and it is also understood that the zealous congregation in the town of Wilmington are commencing such arrangements as may eventuate in the building of an entirely new church in that town, the present church being nearly half a mile distant from the main body of the town."

Wilmington, Nov. 12.

A friend of ours writes us from Camden, in this state, that he has just returned from the pursuit of a black woman, who had been illegally carried away, and whom he had found and brought back. She had been the property of the late Hon. William Warner, by whose son she had been sold, and passed through several hands until she was obtained by a negro trader, by whom she had been conveyed on board a vessel to Oxford, in Maryland, where she and three others of her own colour and sex were taken out, two of whom belonged to Alexandria and the third, whose name is Ann, is from Christiansa Bridge, and refers for information respecting her to Jeremiah Lewden and Samuel Moore, Esquires.

He mentions also, that a man by the name of Robinson, had passed through Greensborough, a few days previous to the date of his letter, with a tin wagon, and was supposed to be a pedlar, until he was recognized by an old acquaintance, and interrogated respecting his appearance in the character he had assumed; when his abrupt reply led to a suspicion that all was not right with him, and his wagon was consequently examined. Upon unlocking the box, what should present itself to the view of the astonished beholders, but a negro girl packed away like pickled herrings! A bill of sale for her was produced which, though some were of opinion that it was not worth a groat, was adjudged to be legal and he was permitted to proceed with his merchandise! Whether or not she was again stowed away in the box, we are not informed, but as the circumstance of her having been found there, was not deemed a sufficient reason for detaining the tyrant who had thus consigned her, we may conclude that he was permitted to indulge his fancy by restoring her to her former situation. This Robinson is said to have a relation residing in our borough.

The language of the prophet may well be applied to a case like this, 'Judgment is turned away backward, and justice standeth afar off: for truth is fallen in the street; and equity cannot enter'—Is. lix. 14. That a wretch should be permitted to box up a member of the human family in such a manner, and be allowed to proceed with his merchandise, is shocking in the extreme. Several persons were recently fined in Boston for cruelty to their horses, and a lesson of humanity from the cradle of liberty, would perhaps be of service to those who would permit such an outrage against the sense of justice, and all the honorable feelings of man.—*Gazette*.

COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

For some time past, suspicions had rested on the inmates of a dwelling on Quaker Hill, in this borough, of being engaged in some unlawful business, in consequence of a mysterious reserve which manifested itself in their conduct, but no clue could be had which would warrant an investigation

into the subject until within a few days, when, it would seem, that the members of the concern had become emboldened by the security they had enjoyed, and were induced to proceed more openly in their measures. During the last week several citizens had been solicited to change twenty dollar notes, which solicitations they had complied with, and upon examination found them all to be three dollar notes changed into those of twenty. It was directly suspected that they had issued from the suspicious establishment on the hill, and measures were consequently taken for acquiring a knowledge of the fact. Accordingly a watch was secretly established near the house, and a man who was believed to be the one who had passed the spurious notes, was observed to come out of the house, and proceed to a tavern in a central part of the borough, where he put up for the night, and a watch was kept to see in which way he should direct his course in the morning; by whom he was traced to the same house. It had been ascertained, that they had hired a wagon to convey some of the company into the country on the morning of yesterday, and it was judged prudent to wait and follow them, as others might be detected who were not with them in the house. Agreeably to their arrangements the wagon was brought, and two men got into it, who proceeded up the road towards Philadelphia, for a short distance, then turned towards West-Chester, and afterwards crossed the Brandywine, and came on towards the Borough, being joined on the road by two men and a woman, and followed on horseback by Mr. Parke Mason, the High Constable, and several other citizens, who had volunteered their services on the occasion. Judging perhaps that they were pursued, they threw away a bundle of notes before they were overtaken, which was picked up, but sufficient still remained about them when they were apprehended, to prove the nature of their business. Among other things, one of them had the letters of the whole alphabet ingeniously wrought with wire, with which to make impressions on the notes. The woman and one man had proceeded on ahead and were not taken. As soon as the others were apprehended a part of the pursuers proceeded immediately to the house which they had left in the morning, before a ny information could be conveyed to those who were still there, respecting the misfortune of their comrades, which they immediately entered, and found in an upper room, a woman and a man who feigned indisposition. As soon as they reached the floor on which they were found, the woman threw a parcel of notes on the fire, and the man rushed to the door to secure it against their admission, and considerable force was necessary before they could enter; which being done, the man and woman were secured, and such of the notes as were not burnt were gathered out of the fire. The house was then searched, and a part of their apparatus and materials were procured, among which was a stamp for making half dollars, and a quantity of sewing silk and silk handkerchiefs, together with a direction for taking out the ink from the notes. The amount of the notes saved from the fire is about \$50,000, on the Banks of Wilmington and Brandywine, Franklin Bank of Baltimore, and the Bank of New Brunswick. The notes on the first are for \$20, and those on the other two are chiefly fives and tens. The names of the men taken are Lyman, Purdee, Hance or Hanson, and Heath, the latter of whom is said to have broken the jail at Norristown, some time since, and mentioned to a gentleman who interrogated him on the subject, that a similar act he would perform again, if an opportunity presented itself. He is an artful, cunning fellow, and the other men carry quite a respectable appearance. The woman's name is Maria C. Brian, and she is quite a good looking woman. Those five were taken before Thomas M'Dowell esq. one of our Justices of the Peace, by whom they have been committed to the jail in New Castle, to await their trial, where we hope Mr. Heath will not have an opportunity to repeat the trick which he practiced at Norristown. There is a company in pursuit of the man and woman who escaped.

Much praise is due to Mr. Mason and the other citizens who arrested them, for the zeal and diligence displayed in the pursuit and apprehension of the gang.

RHODE ISLAND SILK.

Isaac Baker, Esq. of Middletown, Rhode Island, wears a very handsome silk vest, which was wholly produced and manufactured on his own farm. He has made silk for three or four years, commonly about thirty pounds a year, when prepared for spinning, and we are happy to learn, finds it a very profitable business, which he thinks may be extended with ease and advantage. We doubt not, the farmers of this state might easily make enough of this valuable article to supply our own consumption. Thus, one after another, are the resources of our country brought into view, and rendered valuable. The time, was when it was thought hardly practicable to procure a woollen hat of domestic manufacture. The time may be when we shall export silk stuffs, as we now export cottons, by bales and cargoes. Northern pap.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.

The horses which are to contend against each other at the great race at Washington on the 20th inst. have arrived at the sporting ground. *Eclipse* passed through this city on Saturday morning, and *Sir Charles* through Richmond on Wednesday. Exclusive of the heavy purse, immense sums will no doubt be bet by individuals on the issue of the contest.

(Amer.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
THE STRANGER, No. 11.

By ALEXIS AIRCASTLE.

As I had determined to lose no opportunity of gaining information with respect to the character, standing and wealth of the Eastern Shore people, I attended the Cattle Show, which was held in this county on the 7th and 8th of the present month. In order that I might not be troubled with the bustling curiosity which I thought my presence calculated to excite, at a time when I might wish to see rather than be seen, I resolved on making an appearance the most likely to enable me to mix with the multitude unknown and unobserved. Accordingly, instead of the rich antique velvet dress I commonly wear, I arrayed myself in a plain suit of inferior broadcloth somewhat rusty with age—exchanged my broad-rimmed beaver for a hat of fashionable dimensions—my fair top boots for a pair of Munroes—and, thus equipped, I set out for Easton on my sorrel plough horse, leaving my coach and greys to remain quietly housed at Castle Vale during my absence. I jogged on at a moderate pace, imitating as well as I could the look and demeanour of a third rate Talbot farmer; but I had not proceeded half way to town before I had the mortification to find that all my precautions were ineffectual.—I was saluted as Mr. Aircastle, by a tall young man of very foppish appearance—a pert jackanapes, who, after making me sweat for about ten minutes under a load of impertinent compliments and congratulations, averred that he knew me at first sight, by my philosophic phiz, which none but a fool or an ignorant could mistake. "I would have wagered the best race horse on my plantation, Sir," he continued "that you could be no other than the sage of Castle Vale, and, had there been no such personage as yourself, I should have sworn that *Pindar* or *Hercules*, or some other of the old Roman philosophers, had got a furlough to visit the world again.—Well, Sir, you're bound to the Show, I suppose, and I'm monstrous glad of the honour of your company; tho' I faith I'm prodigiously afraid that this clear weather is breeding us a foul day for to-morrow, so that there will be mighty little to be seen." He then, with a profound bow, and a respectful motion, or rather flourish, of his hat, informed me that he was my very warm friend, correspondent and admirer, *Jo Tandem*, and that the horse he rode was the monstrous elegant animal he intended to exhibit—his hounds, he said, were behind, but they would be on the ground bright and early the next morning—he assured me that they were most superlative brutes, and that he delighted in seeing them on a chase, almost as much as he did in delivering his Greek oration at College. I was vexed with what I considered the impudence of this shallow pated pretender to learning, politeness and consequence, till I learned his name, which soothed my irritability a little, and I resolved, by taking all in good part, to give free play to his humour.—Even when he expressed his monstrous regret that Miss Emily would not be at the Show, and intimated that he thought her an outrageously fine girl, I betrayed not the least sign of displeasure. Thus we chatted on with much seeming cordiality, and I had the pleasure of being convinced that my fellow traveller, with the exception of good sense, and some few essentials in good breeding, was not destitute of any one good quality. We arrived at the Easton Hotel about six o'clock in the evening; and no sooner were we alighted and our horses taken care of, than, to my surprise, I was introduced by the officious Tandem to several of my friends and correspondents whom I had not before seen, among whom were the elder and younger Haylofts, Absalom Flash, Bob Squint, Tom Crusty and two or three of the Rascals. As I found it impossible for me to remain in town *inog* during the Cattle Show, I was not displeased at falling in with such a set of companions, who, besides having the appearance of a group of sensible, honest hearted fellows; seemed highly rejoiced by my presence and eager to treat me with the most polite and respectful attention. After chatting a few minutes upon common place topics, such as the weather, the price of grain, &c. we bethought ourselves that it was high time, as the Hotel was beginning to be crowded, to speak for our lodgings. It had been determined that we should all, for convenience and sociability's sake, quarter together in one of the larger chambers, and to shorten trouble, it was moved that we should select one of our number, to make this our intention known to the landlord. Two or three of the more elderly persons in the company were nominated for this office; but Bob Squint very gravely insisted that no one could do the business so well as Tandem—*Jo* was his name for any thing, from a negotiation at the court of St. James to the purchase of a filthy snuff box—*Jo*, he contradicted, was a fellow of such genuine pith and perseverance, that rather than not see us all fed, lodged and waited on like so many lords, he would oblige the innkeeper to turn every other guest into the street for our particular accommodation. I could perceive by the looks of the company that Bob had something like mischief in agitation; but *Jo*, taking this ironical praise in downright earnest, arose, and, with a most ludicrous face of importance proceeded to the bar-room to execute his commission. I followed out of curiosity, as did the rest, as fast as the crowd would permit me, and, after elbowing my way with much difficulty for about five minutes, I found myself self near the bar, and got a sight for the first time, of the eccentric host of whom I had heard so much. Had his name ever been mentioned to me before, a single glance at his physiognomy would have been

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 16.

Our County Court commenced its session on Monday last—present Judges Purnell and Worrell—Judge Earle, we are sorry to learn, was unable to attend on account of the severe illness of his lady. The Court were engaged the whole of Wednesday and Thursday, in fact, until Friday 3 o'clock, A.M. on the case of *Tenant vs. Lowe*, at which hour the counsel for the plaintiff concluded his remarks. The action was brought by Mr. S. Tenant against Mr. S. Lowe for Slander, and the damages laid at five thousand dollars. The first part of the second day was taken up in examining witnesses, of whom there were a great number on both sides. This action excited more anxiety in the minds of our citizens, many years—indeed it was the first of the kind ever tried in Talbot county, and was most ably argued by the counsel on both sides at great length. To-day the Jury, after an absence of 24 hours returned a verdict of not guilty—Hayward for the Plaintiff—Kerr for the Defendant.

The New York general election took place last week. The contest in the City of New York for the office of Sheriff, seems to have been warmly contested between Mr. Noah, editor of the *National Advocate*, the present Sheriff, and Mr. Wendover—the latter gentleman it is stated, has succeeded by a majority of from 4 to 500 votes. Mr. Noah gives the following humorous account of his defeat.

From the *New York National Advocate* of November 17th.

THE ELECTION.
Last evening the polls closed at sunset, after a three days election, at which less votes were taken than at any former period, owing to the absence of many voters, and the hurry incidental to a removal from their temporary residences. As I imagined their operations until this morning, I took a stroll to the theatre, in order to see and enjoy a hearty laugh, after the political fight; a private canvass, however, was kept in each ward, and the returns partly told, were brought to Tammany Hall, my own standing moment of the play, and whispered, "3d ward 200 against you," and vanished; anon came another friend with the agreeable intelligence, that in the 8th there were 300 against me; a third cried out loud enough to be heard, that the 10th was dead against me; a fourth assured me, 'pon honor, that in the third ward, there was full 200 against me; a fifth popped his head in to say, "its all over, you are up a tree." At length I had to cry out with Macbeth—

"Bring me no more reports;
Let them fly all false Thanes,
And mingle with these English epicures.
The mind I sway by and the heart I bear,
Shall never sag with doubt or shake with fear."

After making this heroic speech, thinks I to myself, I had better take my hat and go to Tammany, and see the how the land lies. When I entered the Wigwag, and sure enough I found it was all over. Old Mr. Romane was dancing a jig to the tune of Nancy Dawson; Sammy was embracing George W. Niven most affectionately; and Ushoeffter, and all the cattle of the Sentinel, were herding together in most vociferous merriment. They were about raising contributions to hire a band of music, to serenade the Sheriff elect, and congratulate the steady friend of regular nominations on his successful and final effort in distracting a party, which had ever generously patronised him. They say he has 4 or 500 majority.

I had long foreseen the issue of this contest. I am too old a politician not to know that it is difficult to fight against church and state, when so many efforts are made to excite religious prejudices. I am something like old Daniel Dowlas in the play, I have been a *locum tenens*, a kind of warming pan to keep the Sheriff's Office comfortable for old Mr. Wendover to sit in; however, I must confess that he is a very worthy citizen, and I believe, will make a humane officer; at least I hope so, for as I am much poorer since I met preferment, I may possibly get in his good keeping myself.

Now since the contest is all over, I shall hereafter tell a secret or two, by which it will be perceived that I am the victor at last; I have brought off the whole army safe, and have only lost the cannon. Let all then be forgotten. I thank those candidly who have voted for me, and in the spirit of good Christian frankness, I forgive all those who voted against me. Let the era of good feelings revive. Let this little family breach be healed, and the good men of the party, who on this question have been arrayed against each other, come together again like republicans of the old school—forget and forgive. All the cattle of the Sentinel have my permission to enjoy their triumph, by being drunk three days. I request the police not to molest them. They must be sparing of the whis-

key with my friends Ushoeffter and Romane; for their heads will not bear much: and as for Dr. Coleman, I restrict him to four glasses of rum jelly.

The Hon. William Lowndes, of South Carolina, has resigned his seat in Congress. He is now on his way to the south of France for the benefit of his health.—*Pat.*

Col. Richard M. Johnson has been unanimously re-elected to the Senate of the United States, by the Legislature of Kentucky.—*ib.*

The Philadelphia Gazette of Saturday evening, says—"A minute and laborious examination has been had before his honor Judge Halliwell, relative to an alleged conspiracy to defraud the Bank of the Northern Liberties. It closed last evening, when his honor ordered the parties to enter bail, in the whole amounting to sixty thousand dollars."

FROM RUSSIA.

By the ship General Jackson, which arrived here on Thursday from St. Petersburg, came passenger Charles Pinckney, Esq. Secretary of Legation to the Court of Russia, with Despatches to the Court of Emperor of Russia, on the article of the Treaty of Ghent referred to him, relative to restitution for the slaves carried away from the United States by the British, at the conclusion of the late war.

Mr. Pinckney leaves this morning in the Steam boat Connecticut for New York, on his way to Washington.

De Witt Clinton, Governor of the state of New York, has issued his proclamation, recommending to the people of that state, to observe Thursday, the fifth of December, as a day of public prayer and thanksgiving.

GEN. JACKSON.

We have heard, and are induced to believe, that the hero of New Orleans has resolved to withdraw from all public employments: Like Cincinnatus, he was called by his country to be its shield and buckler, in the hour of peril; like him he now seeking the repose of private life, he distinguishes the glorious example of that imitation, it is almost certain, that we are not hereafter to have for a high station, a son become a candidate for the presidency, and statesman of the times that tried men's souls whom the people would have had the opportunity to honor.—*Aurora.*

From the *Portsmouth, New Hampshire*, Nov. 15th.
concerned, new parties appear to be forming, and the lines of separation to be more distinctly marked. A considerable number of papers have within the last month arranged themselves decisively under the banners of different leaders. It now appears that Mr. Crawford is the favorite candidate of a very active, if not a very numerous party spread widely through the union. The following papers have engaged zealously in his support: the Boston Statesman, the New York National Advocate, the American Sentinel, Philadelphia, the Washington City Gazette, and we may add the National Intelligencer. The cause of Mr. Adams is supported at present chiefly by the Boston Chronicle & Patriot, and the Essex Register.—The National Gazette appears to favor it: but on the whole preserves a wary neutrality. The Richmond Enquirer (the oracle of Virginia) is disposed to lend its aid to a western candidate; and if Mr. Clay should have any chance of success, would probably support him; at present it inclines to Mr. Crawford. The Kentucky Argus has already declared in favor of Mr. Clay. Mr. Calhoun has the Franklin Gazette and the Washington Republican. A number of other papers have given indications, more or less decisive, of their party attachment. We shall probably hereafter attempt to class them.

St. Clairsville, (Ohio) Oct. 19.

On Thursday last, between 3 or 4 miles west of St. Clairsville, the stage horses took fright from the running of some young horses in a field and ran off, the stage then descending a hill. The driver succeeded in keeping the stage in the road for some time. At length the wheels struck a stump, which threw the stage over, first on one side, then on the top.—The body of the stage was dashed into fragments. Besides the driver, there was one man, two women and two children in the stage. The passengers all escaped with slight injury, and were enabled to continue their journey with the mail. The driver has several ribs broken, and is badly hurt, but is expected to recover. One of the horses was killed, and another so much hurt as to be rendered useless. We learn that one of the women was in chase of her husband, who had left her at Zanesville; and that travelling on foot, he had just reached the scene of danger, and was the first to help her up when thrown on the road.

Accounts from Newfoundland as late as the 10th of Oct state, that there is a great deficiency of supply in the article of provisions at that place, and unless a quantity be brought in before the closing of the navigation, much distress may be anticipated during the ensuing winter. The merchants at Newfoundland who used to furnish that market have curtailed their importations, under the expectation that an

overflow would be thrown into the market, from the new sources which are opened by the late act of the British Parliament.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.	
PRICES CURRENT.	
FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.	
Flour, wharf	86
Howard-street, wagon	6 75
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 18 a 1 23
Do white do	1 27
Rye, bushel	75
Indian Corn, bushel	60 a 65
Oats do	40 a 45

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

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

A good old man hath fallen to sleep.
Died, at his little farm on the banks of St. Michael's River, in Talbot county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, on the 10th inst. old Mr. John Osmont, in the 98th year of his age. He was a plain, honest, sober-minded, and retired man for the most part of his life, and was neighbours for the last half century—His dis- ease was complicated, severe and tedious, a long time, maintained a bold resistance, for the long life and unchangeable good health of this old gentleman for upwards of 60 years is a little remarkable in a country which is years ago this old man was known to have 50 years since he was in the slightest degree dawning of day ever found him in bed—His habits were those of regular industry, activity and exposure to the open air, extreme temperance both in eating and drinking—and he had been bred up in early life with the habit, never breaking his fast upon any occasion on Friday in any week—His occupation daily, for ground, he was an ardent sportsman in all his life until within the current year he lived on terms of kindest intercourse with all his neighbours and the world, and was who knew him.

He was a Christian of the olden time—as far removed from indifference or laxity with respect to religion as he was from enthusiasm or fanaticism—He was a firm believer—the Bible was almost the only thing he read, except occasionally the Church Prayer Book—upon a meek and faithful obedience to the Laws and Commandments of God—His hopes Jesus Christ the Redeemer! Our blessed Lord and Saviour! Who hath promised "that who- soever believeth in him, shall never die"—and to his mediation he committed himself with gratitude and humility.

Highest prices given for Country Linsey and Feathers.
Easton, Nov. 16—3w

Public Sale.

I will sell at my house on Wednesday the 27th day of the present month, agreeably to an order obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, all the Personal Estate of Aldern Maynard, late of the said county, deceased, consisting of six Negroes, of whom three are men, two are girls, and one boy—all valuable—a number of Carpenter's Tools—that fast sailing and well known schooner the A. M. burthen about 1000 bushels, substantially built and not two years old—a Sloop, Batteaux, large Canoe, and many other articles which it is unnecessary to enumerate. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A.M. and a credit of nine months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note, or bill obligatory, with good and satisfactory security.

FOSTER MAYNARD, Adm'r.
of Aldern Maynard, dec'd.
Nov. 16—3w

Notice.

Was committed on the 29th inst. to the Jail of Dorchester county, as a Runaway, Ann Fisher alias Ann Davis a Mulatto, aged about 20 years on the 10th day of March last, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a scar on her left arm just below her elbow on the upper part of her arm about one inch long, cut with a knife when very young, says she was raised in (Christen) Christians, Delaware, and was bound to Jacob Bevel, and her Father-in-law Sampson Roberts bought of Bevel her time, and she hired about to sundry persons, among the rest mentions Squire Moore, Charles Allen, Tavern keeper in (Christen) Christians. Had on when committed a blue and white Domestic Frock and blue Handkerchief on her head, she has been in this county since last Christmas. The owner of said negro is requested to prove property pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be dealt with according to Law.

SOLO. KIRWAN, Sheriff
of Dorchester county, Md.
November 16—4w

Notice

Is hereby given, to all Slave Holders and others, that the subscriber will not permit the slaves or blacks of any person to cross his Land, without first getting his permission, being determined to put the Law in force against all those so offending.
HUNSON KERBY.
November 16—3w

STOCKHOLDERS

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

There will be exposed for sale at public auction in the Exchange, on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, at one o'clock, P.M. the following property, payable in cash or City Bank stock, at the option of the purchaser, viz: 1st. A TRACT OF LAND, lying north and south of the Fredericktown turnpike road, near to the 4th mile stone, composed of several tracts or parts of tracts, containing upwards of 300 acres, about 80 of them in wood, the residue, or a greater part thereof is in grass—It is believed that there is not a tract of land of the same extent within six miles of Baltimore, its equal in fertility, and none better adapted to plaster. The buildings are a house on the north side of the road, suitable for the accommodation of a manager, and on the south side the laborers employed on the farm; and near arranged barn built within a few years past; said there is a seat and fall suitable for a cutting mill—those who may desire a market or grazing farm will not it is probable in twenty years find one in every respect so desirable. It is generally enclosed by a good post and rail fence—A plat of the whole tract, indicating the situation of the wood, its extent, &c. 2d. Also, A TRACT OF LAND on Elk state of Charles S. Ridgely, Esq. containing 64 acres, 146 of which are in wood. The soil is a very considerable portion in fine bottom, and improvements are a small Dwelling and barn of stone, which I believe were erected by the late Judge Nicholson. A satisfactory plat of this tract is on file in the office of the undersigned, and is like manner subject to the inspection of those wishing to be informed.

3d. Also, A TRACT OF LAND situated in London and Fairfax counties, Virginia, containing 3400 acres of land, distant from Georgetown 20, and from Leesburg 13 miles—This estate is situated on the Potomac, opposite the Seneca Falls, and fronts on the river three or four miles—The canal which affords the boat passage by these falls commences at the east end of this tract about 1200 acres is river bottom, a large part of the richest alluvion soil—It is supposed that one third is in wood, that called Sugar land and fine soil, particularly from the residue of the estate by a well known establishment called the WOOL- INGTON DISTILLERY, capable of manufacturing ten barrels of whiskey per day—the whole is fitted up in within the last 8 or ten years, with every convenience which such a concern would require—The distillery is under lease at \$1000 per annum, near to which there is a very excellent two story Brick Dwelling, a house, store, blacksmith's shop, and a distiller's House, Granary, warehouse, and a fine situation for a market garden, or lots for butchers—There is on it a fine spring of water, said not to have been affected by the drought of last summer. Mr. Evans, whose market garden is a short distance from the road, and which lies north of the foregoing, has kindly offered to point out the premises, to those disposed to examine them.

5th. Also, FIVE LOTS OF GROUND, each fronting 30 feet on Liffy street, extending back to Concord street—They are a short distance south of Hart's tavern, near to Pratt street bridge—These lots are under a mortgage to the City Bank for the security of a sum of money, the particulars will be explained on the day of sale.

6th. Also, that ROPE WALK, on or near to Fell's Point, known by the name of Smith's Rope Walk, extending nearly the whole distance from Smith's street to Bank street, supposed to be upwards of 1300 feet—It has been generally believed to be as eligibly situated for its object as any other walk in the city—There remains due to the Bank of Maryland about \$3000, for which the purchaser must give notes with interest endorsed to the satisfaction of the Bank of Maryland, on a credit of 9, 12 and 18 months—The residue upon a credit of 24 and 30 months, in notes endorsed to the approbation of the City Bank, which portion of the purchase money may be paid in cash or City Bank stock at the prices which it has hitherto been received in payment.

7th. Also, 13 ACRES OF LAND on Whetstone Point, composed of lots No. 8, 54 & 55. Of the foregoing property No. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7 will be sold on the following terms: one fifth cash, or a sixty day note satisfactorily endorsed, the residue at 12, 18 and 24 months, with interest, in like manner endorsed—The terms of No. 6 has been stated—and from the purchaser of No. 3 a cash payment of \$3000 will be required, the residue secured as the preceding at 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.

Should not the foregoing property be disposed of on the day previously stated, it will thereafter be disposed of at private sale, when the same can be accomplished on terms, advantageous to the bank.

A statement of the concerns of the City Bank is as hitherto at all times subject to the inspection of stockholders, and by calling every information will be given by

JOHN B. MORRIS.
November 16—2w

CARRIAGE MAKING.



Edward Hopkins

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Washington and Cabinet streets, nearly opposite the Fountain Inn, where he intends keeping materials necessary for carrying on the business, with good Workmen always at his call. He hopes by his strict endeavor to please, to merit a share of public patronage. Persons wishing to have their Coaches, Gigs or Carriages of any description repaired can have them done, with all dispatch, in the neatest manner and on accommodating terms.
Easton, November 2, 1822.

that can go to rest with a tranquil mind; the alarm extends even to the officers of police, charged with maintaining the public security.

The district called *Del Angel*, is most infested with these ruffians; a few nights ago they committed there the most unheard of outrages and excesses. A number of citizens have offered themselves to the Deputy of Police, to guard the infested quarters, and they accordingly were accepted, to perform this particular service for three or four nights, accompanied by the Police Deputy. The clamour against the police is general, and if government do not promptly take energetic measures, it will be better to emigrate to *Siberia or Senegal*, and abandon the soil of our Fathers!

MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE is furnished by our Havana papers as late as the 27th of September. We find nothing new. Official correspondence and military measures are going forward to put down, if possible, the opposition to *ITURBIDE*. On the 11th September orders were publicly issued and a plan organized to remove all the causes which disturbed the tranquility and security of persons engaged by government, &c. That these causes can be removed by any other mode than that of chopping off heads, does not at present appear practicable. *ITURBIDE* now wars against public opinion, and must either relinquish his throne or maintain it by blood.

The latest official act we discover, is the following:

LA VERA CRUZ, Sept. 23.

The intendant Political Chief of this place, on the 21st inst. sent to the consular office the following:

His Majesty the Emperor has ordered me through the communication of his excellency the Secretary of State of the 13th instant, that *whereas* there was in this port an old custom for shipmen of Goods to be made in haste, and thus incur damage, and that ships frequently would sail without proper investigation, it is therefore prohibited to export silver and produce of any kind, without being duly and properly registered in good time by the authorities. I communicate to you this intelligence for your government, &c. (Signed)

FRANCISCO DE PAULO CARBALLEDA.

From the Norfolk Beacon of November 7.

LATEST FROM THE SPANISH MAINE.

The following extract of a letter to one of the Editors, from a friend on board the United States Brig *Spark*, received yesterday, via New York, furnishes the latest and most interesting intelligence from the Belligerents on the Maine, as well as from the United States ships *John Adams* and *Cyane*, brig *Spark* and schooner *Alligator*—the officers and crews of all which vessels may be presumed to have been in good health at the time the *Georgetown Packet*, captain RATHBONE, (by which conveyance our letter came) sailed for Philadelphia, or our friend would certainly have informed us to the contrary. It will be seen that the intelligence afforded by this letter, is later and more important than that given to the Editors of the New York Gazette, by Capt. Rathbone, published in Saturday's Beacon.

LAGUNA, October 15th, 1822.

Thinking the news from this part of the world would be acceptable to you, and an opportunity offering, by the way of Philadelphia, I subjoin a summary of what is stirring.

The news by express this morning, is, that *Morales* is landing fifteen or sixteen miles below this place, all his troops amounting to 1500, & an immediate attack is expected at Caracacas, which place they can reach in 12 hours from their landing. This place will be his ultimate design there being no troops here, or at Caracacas. A few days ago he took Maracaibo, and gave it up to plunder; but learning that General *Paez* was at Truxillo, a place within 30 miles of him, he precipitately evacuated it.

Morales having the Naval superiority, gives him the advantage of disembarking at any point he thinks proper. He has a frigate, a brig of 20 guns, and eight transports. The people here are very much alarmed, as they will have to fly, and that by water, as their retreat into the interior will be cut off, by the enemy having possession of the capital; in which case we shall have to remain here for the purpose of taking off the Americans.—Col. *Todd* was received here and in the capital with every demonstration of respect, and great rejoicing. I accompanied him to the latter place, where he now is, but if the rumour about prove true, he will be here to-day or to-morrow, & we shall land him at Carthagena, whence he will proceed by water to Santa Fee de Bogota.

We took Col. *T.* out of the *John Adams* the day after we spoke the sch'r. *Alpha*, of your port, and brought him and his Secretary to this place. The *John Adams* proceeded to Vera Cruz with Mr. *Poinsett*. The United States sch'r. *Alligator*, Lieut. *Allen*, left this place the day before we arrived.—The *Cyane* is now here.—Capt. *Spence* is at Caracacas, but will be here to night. There are four American vessels in port, two belonging to New York, one to Philadelphia, and one to Baltimore, under the command of Lieut. *Nicholson*, from this vessel.

The Columbian squadron are also here, consisting of four Brigs and three Schooners, with a few *Mecklers*; they are in daily expectation of seeing Commodore *Daniel*, when they think they will have the superiority at sea; however that may be, they will have some very different men from those they have at present; they being the most miserable looking fellows I ever saw.

Closing of the Masonic Lodges in Russia.

The following Imperial Decree is extracted from the *Hamburgh Journals*, received last night—

ST. PETERSBURGH, Aug. 30.

The rescript directed by his Majesty on the 13th inst. to the Minister of the Interior, Count *Kotzeb*, respecting the dissolution of all secret societies and Freemason's Lodges, is as follows:—

"Count *Peter Pawlowitch*—The troubles and disorders which have arisen in various other states through the existence of secret societies, some of which, under the names of Freemasons, were at first founded for charitable purposes, and others secretly pursued, political objects, have induced some Governments to pay stricter attention to them, and in the end, wholly to prohibit such secret associations. As I always direct particular attention to the creation of a firm bulwark against every thing that may be injurious to the empire, and especially at a time like the present, when unhappily, so many states offer sad examples of the ruinous consequences of the philosophical subtleties now in vogue, I have found it necessary to the general good to command as follows, with respect to the abovementioned secret societies.

1. All secret societies, under whatever name they exist (as well as the Freemason's Lodges,) shall be closed, and the establishments not be allowed.

2. All the members of such societies, as soon as they shall be informed of this measure, are to engage, in writing, to take no part henceforward, under any pretext, in any secret society, under whatever well meaning name it may exist either in the empire or in foreign countries.

3. As it does not become officers in the public service to bind themselves by any oath but that which the laws determine, the Ministers and Authorities are bound to require from those subordinate to them a frank declaration, whether they belong to any Freemason's Lodge, or other secret society, in or out of the empire, and what that society is.

4. A written engagement is to be taken from the members of them, that they will break off all intercourse with them; and, who refuses to sign such an engagement, shall be dismissed from the public service.

5. The Authorities in the Governments are strictly enjoined to take care that no Lodges subsist or be created, any where, or under any pretext whatsoever.

6. That all persons employed in the public service engage by their signatures, according to the 3d and 4th sections, not to belong to any secret society, either now, or in future. Without having signed such an engagement, they cannot be employed in our service.

I am convinced that you will neglect nothing to effect the due execution of my order; and that you will communicate this to the other Ministers, that they may co-operate with you for this purpose.

(Signed)

"ALEXANDER." This ukase (rescript) has been read partly, in the Russian language partly in the translation, to all public officers and freemasons. In consequence, all the officers here, as well as all other members of Freemason's Lodges now present, have signed the engagement required, and they are already delivered to the minister. The Police, too, have already examined the places where the Freemasons held their meetings, to see whether all the emblems, &c. were removed. Last week the Freemasons sold their furniture, by auction, among themselves. All have shown the greatest readiness to execute his Majesty's commands. A great many persons were discharged from their offices shortly before the Emperor's departure.

A letter has been received in this city, says the *Charleston Courier*, of a recent date, from Havana, containing information which may be of importance to Insurance Offices, and individual Underwriters in the United States. It asserts, that a plan had been entered into by certain individuals, of doubtful character, in that city, the object of which was, to charter an American vessel for some port in this country; that she was to take on board two or three hundred bags of coffee, and some few other articles, and then obtain a clearance from the Custom House for double or treble the amount of the cargo on board—after this was done, a few boxes of convenient size, filled with old lead, double headed shot and other valuable metals, were to be shipped on board as specie dollars—bills of lading were then to be signed, sealed, and forwarded in triplicate for insurance on an imaginary amount, to suit the avaricious views of these vile robbers—a coasting vessel is then hired, with a competent crew, to follow the vessel out to sea, and to plunder her of every thing! The consequence is, that the vessel either puts into some port in distress, or arrives at that of her destination, robbed by Pirates of all her cargo, Specie and all!!—The sailors are ignorant of every thing; they all affirm that the vessel was attacked and robbed at sea, on the coast of Cuba, by a Pirate—the agent for the shippers, who effects the insurance is equally ignorant of the deception. What then follows?—Why, the unsuspecting Underwriter, confiding in the honesty of the Havana merchant, is cruelly obliged to answer his bond; the plot, in all its parts, is executed to the full desire of the wretches who conceived it, & they escape with impunity, exulting in their unlawful gains. There is but too much reason to believe that the above is a plain matter of fact—let those who are interested in the different ports of the union, look to it!

From the Church Record.

Emanuel Church, New Castle, Delaware.

We rejoice truly in being able to give to our readers the following interesting notice

respecting the consecration of the church alluded to in the following article, and we are taking measures to obtain such information as may enable us in a short time to give a full history of it, as there are many particulars connected with the church which are important and interesting.

"On Tuesday morning, the 29th of Oct. this church was consecrated to the service of Almighty God, by the Rt. Rev. William White, D.D. assisted by the Right Rev. James Kemp, D.D. Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland. This church built originally, it is believed, in the year 1698, and never consecrated, had been for many years in a dilapidated and almost ruinous state; but within the last two years the congregation seem to have been inspired with much zeal in the cause, and they have rebuilt and enlarged the church in a style of neatness and even elegance which does much credit to their zeal and liberality. Mr. Strickland, architect of this city, furnished the plan, and superintended the work gratuitously, and the whole appearance of the building is such as to produce the most pleasing emotions. It is finished with a tower and spire rising from the ground to the height of 130 feet. It is furnished with a fine clock placed there by the Trustees of the Common, shewing a dial plate on each side of the tower. The reading desk and pulpit are arranged with great taste. The organ gallery, which is low, the only one in the church, is immediately behind the pulpit similar to the one in St. Paul's Church, Baltimore.

The services of the day were interesting, and were witnessed by numerous and attentive congregations. The consecration service was performed by Bishop White, the sentence of consecration read by the Rev. Ralph Willeston, rector of Trinity Church, Wilmington Delaware; morning prayer by the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp, and an appropriate sermon by Bishop White, from the words of the 96th Psalm, 9th verse—'O worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness.'—After which the holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered.

In the afternoon a sermon was delivered by the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp, and in the evening one by the Rev. Mr. Bedell, of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia. Rev. Mr. Clay is the present rector of the church.

It is hoped that this may give a spur to the exertions of the Episcopalians of the state of Delaware, and that they may seek to restore the waste places, and to build the walls which have been long thrown down. Another church is building about 9 miles from New Castle, which is in connexion with Emanuel Church, and it is also understood that the zealous congregation in the town of Wilmington are commencing such arrangements as may eventuate in the building of an entirely new church in that town, the present church being nearly half a mile distant from the main body of the town."

Wilmington, Nov. 12.

A friend of ours writes us from Camden, in this state, that he has just returned from the pursuit of a black woman, who had been illegally carried away, and whom he had found and brought back. She had been the property of the late Hon. William Warner, by whose son she had been sold, and passed through several hands until she was obtained by a negro trader, by whom she had been conveyed on board a vessel to Oxford, in Maryland, where she and three others of her own colour and sex were taken out, two of whom belonged to Alexandria and the third, whose name is Ann, is from Christians Bridge, and refers for information respecting her to Jeremiah Lewden and Samuel Moore, Esquires.

He mentions also, that a man by the name of Robinson, had passed through Greensborough, a few days previous to the date of his letter, with a tin wagon, and was supposed to be a pedlar, until he was recognized by an old acquaintance, and interrogated respecting his appearance in the character he had assumed; when his abrupt reply led to a suspicion that all was not right with him, and his wagon was consequently examined. Upon unlocking the box, what should present itself to the view of the astonished beholders, but a negro girl packed away like pickled herrings! A bill of sale for her was produced which, though some were of opinion that it was not worth a groat, was adjudged to be legal and he was permitted to proceed with his merchandise! Whether or not she was again stowed away in the box, we are not informed, but as the circumstance of her having been found there, was not deemed a sufficient reason for detaining the tyrant who had thus confined her, we may conclude that he was permitted to indulge his fancy by restoring her to her former situation. This Robinson is said to have a relation residing in our borough.

The language of the prophet may well be applied to a case like this, 'Judgment is turned away backward, and justice standeth afar off: for truth is fallen in the street; and equity cannot enter.—Is. lix. 14. That a wretch should be permitted to box up a member of the human family in such a manner, and be allowed to proceed with his merchandise, is shocking in the extreme. Several persons were recently fined in Boston for cruelty to their horses, and a lesson of humanity from the cradle of liberty, would perhaps be of service to those who would permit such an outrage against the sense of justice, and all the honorable feelings of man.—Gazette.

COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

For some time past, suspicions had rested on the inmates of a dwelling on Quaker Hill, in this borough, of being engaged in some unlawful business, in consequence of a mysterious reserve which manifested itself in their conduct, but no clue could be had which would warrant an investigation

into the subject until within a few days, when, it would seem, that the members of the concern had become emboldened by the security they had enjoyed, and were induced to proceed more openly in their measures. During the last week several citizens had been solicited to change twenty dollar notes, which solicitations they had complied with, and upon examination found them all to be three dollar notes changed into those of twenty. It was directly suspected that they had issued from the suspicious establishment on the hill, and measures were consequently taken for acquiring a knowledge of the fact. Accordingly a watch was secretly established near the house, and a man who was believed to be the one who had passed the spurious notes, was observed to come out of the house, and proceed to a tavern in a central part of the borough, where he put up for the night, and a watch was kept to see in which way he should direct his course in the morning; by whom he was traced to the same house. It had been ascertained that they had hired a wagon to convey some of the company into the country on the morning of yesterday, and it was judged prudent to wait and follow them as others might be detected who were not with them in the house. Agreeably to their arrangements the wagon was brought, and two men got into it, who proceeded up the road towards Philadelphia, for a short distance, then turned towards West-Chester, and afterwards crossed the Brandywine, and came on towards the Borough, being joined on the road by two men and a woman, and followed on horseback by Mr. Parke Mason, the High Constable, and several other citizens, who had volunteered their services on the occasion. Judging perhaps that they were pursued, they threw away a bundle of notes before they were overtaken, which was picked up, but sufficient still remained about them when they were apprehended, to prove the nature of their business. Among other things, one of them had the letters of the whole alphabet ingeniously wrought with wire, with which to make impressions on the notes. The woman and one man had proceeded on ahead and were not taken. As soon as the others were apprehended a part of the pursuers proceeded immediately to the house which they had left in the morning, before any information could be conveyed to the men who were still there, respecting the misfortune of their comrades, which they immediately entered, and found in an upper room, a woman and a man who feigned indisposition. As soon as they reached the floor on which they were found, the woman threw a parcel of notes on the fire, and the man rushed to the door to secure it against their admission, and considerable force was necessary before they could enter; which being done, the man and woman were secured, and such of the notes as were not burnt were gathered out of the fire. The house was then searched, and a part of their apparatus and materials were procured, among which was a stamp for making half dollars, and a quantity of sewing silk and silk handkerchiefs, together with a direction for taking out the ink from the notes. The amount of the notes saved from the fire is about \$50,000, on the Banks of Wilmington and Brandywine, Franklin Bank of Baltimore, and the Bank of New Brunswick. The notes on the first are for \$20, and those on the other two are chiefly fives and tens. The names of the men taken are Lyman, Purdee, Hance or Hanson, and Heath, the latter of whom is said to have broken the jail at Norristown, some time since, and mentioned to a gentleman who interrogated him on the subject, that a similar act he would perform again, if an opportunity presented itself. He is an artful, cunning fellow, and the other men carry quite a respectable appearance. The woman's name is Maria C. Brian, and she is quite a good looking woman. Those five were taken before Thomas M'Dowell esquire, one of our Justices of the Peace, by whom they have been committed to the jail in New Castle, to await their trial, where we hope Mr. Heath will not have an opportunity to repeat the trick which he practiced at Norristown. There is a company in pursuit of the man and woman who escaped.

Much praise is due to Mr. Mason and the other citizens who arrested them, for the zeal and diligence displayed in the pursuit and apprehension of the gentry.

RHODE ISLAND SILK.

Isaac Baker, Esq. of Middletown, Rhode Island, wears a very handsome silk vest, which was wholly produced and manufactured on his own farm. He has made silk for three or four years, commonly about thirty pounds a year, when prepared for spinning, and we are happy to learn, finds it a very profitable business, which he thinks may be extended with ease and advantage. We doubt not, the farmers of this state might easily make enough of this valuable article to supply our own consumption. Thus, one after another, are the resources of our country brought into view, and rendered valuable. The time, when it was thought hardly practicable to procure a woollen hat of domestic manufacture. The time may be when we shall export silk stuffs, as we now export cottons, by bales and cargoes. Northern pap.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.

The horses which are to contend against each other at the great race at Washington on the 20th inst. have arrived at the sporting ground. *Eclipse* passed through this city on Saturday morning, and Sir Charles through Richmond on Wednesday. Exclusive of the heavy purse, immense sums will no doubt be bet by individuals on the issue of the contest.

Amer.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

THE STRANGER, No. 11.

By ALEXIS AIRCASTLE.

As I had determined to lose no opportunity of gaining information with respect to the character, standing and wealth of the Eastern Shore people, I attended the Castle Show, which was held in this county on the 7th and 8th of the present month. In order that I might not be troubled with the bustling curiosity which I thought my presence calculated to excite, at a time when I might wish to see rather than be seen, I resolved on making an appearance the most likely to enable me to mix with the multitude unknown and unobserved. Accordingly, instead of the rich antique velvet dress I commonly wear, I arrayed myself in a plain suit of inferior broadcloth somewhat rusty with age—exchanged my broad-rimmed beaver for a hat of fashionable dimensions—my fair top boots for a pair of Munroes—and, thus equipped, I set out for Easton on my sorrel plough horse, leaving my coach and greys to remain quietly housed at Castle Vale during my absence. I jogged on at a moderate pace, imitating as well as I could the look and demeanour of a third rate Talbot farmer; but I had not proceeded half way to town, before I had the mortification to find that all my precautions were ineffectual—I was saluted as Mr. Aircastle, by a tall young man of very foppish appearance—a pert jackanapes, who, after making me sweat for about ten minutes under a load of impertinent compliments and congratulations, averred that he knew me at first sight, by my philosophic phiz, which none but a fool or an ignoramus could mistake. "I would have wagered the best race horse on my plantation, Sir," he continued 'that you could be no other than the sage of Castle Vale, and, had there been no such person, age as yourself, I should have sworn that Pindar or Hercules, or some other of the old Roman philosophers, had got a furlough to visit the world again.—Well, Sir, you're bound to the Show, I suppose, and I'm monstrous glad of the honour of your company; tho' I faith I'm prodigiously afraid that this clear weather is breeding us a foul day for to-morrow, so that there will be mighty little to be seen.' He then, with a profound bow, and a respectful motion, or rather flourish, of his hat, informed me that he was my very warm friend, correspondent and admirer, Jo Tandem, and that the horse he rode was the monstrous elegant animal he intended to exhibit—his hounds, he said, were behind, but they would be on the ground bright and early the next morning—he assured me that they were most superlative brutes, and that he delighted in seeing them on a chase, almost as much as he did in delivering his Greek oration at College. I was vexed with what I considered the impudence of this shallow pated pretender to learning, politeness and consequence, till I learned his name, which soothed my irritability a little, and I resolved, by taking all in good part, to give free play to his humour.—Even when he expressed his monstrous regret that Miss Emily would not be at the Show, and intimated that he thought her an outrageously fine girl, I bethought me not the least sign of displeasure. Thus I chatted on with much seeming cordiality, and I had the pleasure of being convinced that my fellow traveller, with the exception of good sense, and some few essential ingredients of good breeding, was not destitute of any one good quality. We arrived at the Easton Hotel about six o'clock in the evening; and no sooner were we alighted and our horses taken care of, than, to my surprise, I was introduced by the official Tandem to several of my friends and correspondents whom I had not before seen, among whom were the elder and younger Haylofts, Absalom Flash, Bob Squint, Tom Crusty and two or three of the Rascals. As I found it impossible for me to remain in town inco, during the Castle Show, I was not displeased at falling in with such a set of companions, who, besides having the appearance of a group of sensible, honest hearted fellows; seemed highly rejoiced by my presence and eager to treat me with the most polite and respectful attention. After chattering a few minutes upon common place topics, such as the weather, the price of grain, &c. I bethought ourselves that it was high time as the Hotel was beginning to be crowded to speak for our lodgings. It had been determined that we should all, for convenience and sociability's sake, quarter together in one of the larger chambers, and to shorten trouble, it was moved that I should select one of our number, to make this our intention known to the landlord. Two or three of the more elderly persons in the company were nominated for the office; but Bob Squint very gravely insisted that no one could do the business so well as Tandem—Jo was his name for any thing, from a negotiation at court of St. James to the purchase of a sh'penny snuff box—Jo, he continued was a fellow of such genuine piety and perseverance, that rather than not us all fed, lodged and waited on like many lords, he would oblige the innkeeper to turn every other guest into the street for our particular accommodation. I perceived by the looks of the company Bob had something like mischief in his eye; but Jo, taking this ironical praise in a downright earnest, arose, and with a ludicrous face of importance proceeded to the bar-room to execute his commission. I followed out of curiosity, as did the rest of the crowd who would permit, and, after elbowing my way with much difficulty for about five minutes, I found myself near the bar, and got a sight of self, of the eccentric host of whom I had heard so much. Had his name been mentioned to me before, a glance at his physiognomy would have

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 16.

Our County Court commenced its session on Monday last—present Judges Purnell and Worrell—Judge Earle, we are sorry to learn, was unable to attend on account of the severe illness of his lady. The Court were engaged the whole of Wednesday and Thursday, in fact, until Friday 3 o'clock, A. M. on the case of *Tenant vs. Lowe*, at which hour the counsel for the plaintiff concluded his remarks—The action was brought by Mr. S. Tenant against Mr. S. Lowe for Slander, and the damages laid at five thousand dollars—The first & part of the second day was taken up in examining witnesses, of whom there were a great number on both sides. This action excited more anxiety in the minds of our citizens, than any perhaps that has occurred here for many years—indeed it was the first of the kind ever tried in Talbot county, and was most ably argued by the counsel on both sides at great length. To-day the Jury, after an absence of 24 hours returned a verdict of not guilty—Hayward for the Plaintiff—Kerr for the Defendant.

The New York general election took place last week—The contest in the City of New York for the office of Sheriff, seems to have been warmly contested between Mr. Noah, editor of the National Advocate, the present Sheriff, and Mr. Wendover—the latter gentleman it is stated, has succeeded by a majority of from 4 to 500 votes—Mr. Noah gives the following humorous account of his defeat.

From the New York National Advocate of November 7th.
THE ELECTION.
Last evening the polls closed at sunset, after a three days election, at which less votes were taken than at any former period, owing to the absence of many voters, and the hurry incidental to a removal from their temporary residences. As I imagined that the canvassers would not commence their operations until this morning, I took a stroll to the theatre, in order to see Watkinson, a new and excellent performer, and enjoy a hearty laugh, after the political fight; a private canvass, however, was kept in each ward, and the returns, partly guessed at, were brought to Tammany Hall. One of my good natured friends, suspecting where I was, opened my box at an amusing moment of the play, and whispered, "3d ward 200 against you," and vanished; anon came another friend with the agreeable intelligence, that in the 8th there were 300 against me; a third cried out loud enough to be heard, that the 10th was dead against me; a fourth assured me, 'pon honor, that in the third ward, there was full 200 against me; a fifth popped his head in to say, "its all over, you are up a tree." At length I had to cry out with Macbeth:—

"Bring me no more reports;
Let them fly all false Thanes.
And mingle with these English epicures.
The mind I sway by and the heart I bear,
Shall never sag with doubt or shake with fear."

After making this heroic speech, (thinks I to myself, I had better take my hat and go to Tammany, and see the how the land lies. When I entered the Wigwam, and sure enough I found it was all over. Old Mr. Romaine was dancing a jig to the tune of Nancy Dawson; Sammy was embracing George W. Niven most affectionately; and Ushoeffer, and all the cattle of the Sentinel, were herding together in most vociferous merriment. They were about raising contributions to hire a band of music, to serenade the Sheriff elect, and congratulate the steady friend of regular nominations on his successful and final effort in distracting a party, which had ever generously patronised him. They say he has 4 or 500 majority.

I had long foreseen the issue of this contest. I am too old a politician not to know that it is difficult to fight against church and state, when so many efforts are made to excite religious prejudices. I am something like old Daniel Dowlas in the play, I have been a *locum tenens*, a kind of warming pan to keep the Sheriff's Office comfortable for old Mr. Wendover to sit in; however, I must confess that he is a very worthy citizen, and I believe, will make a humane officer; at least I hope so, for as I am much poorer since I met preferment, I may possibly get in his good keeping myself.

Now since the contest is all over, I shall hereafter tell a secret or two, by which it will be perceived that I am the victor at last; I have brought off the whole army safe, and have only lost the cannon. Let all then be forgotten. I thank those candidly who have voted for me, and in the spirit of good Christian frankness, I forgive all those who voted against me. Let the 'era of good feelings' revive. Let this little family breach be healed, and the good men of the party, who on this question have been arrayed against each other, come together again like republicans of the old school—forget and forgive. All the cattle of the Sentinel have my permission to enjoy their triumph, by being drunk three days. I request the police not to molest them. They must be sparing of the whis-

key with my friends Ushoeffer and Romaine; for their heads will not bear much; and as for Dr. Coleman, I restrict him to four glasses of rum jelly.

The Hon. William Lowndes, of South Carolina, has resigned his seat in Congress. He is now on his way to the south of France for the benefit of his health.—Pat.

Col. Richard M. Johnson has been unanimously re-elected to the Senate of the United States, by the Legislature of Kentucky.—ib.

The Philadelphia Gazette of Saturday evening, says—"A minute and laborious examination has been had before his honor Judge Hollowell, relative to an alleged conspiracy to defraud the Bank of the Northern Liberties. It closed last evening, when his honor ordered the parties to enter bail, in the whole amounting to sixty thousand dollars."

FROM RUSSIA.

Newport, November 2.
By the ship General Jackson, which arrived here on Thursday from St. Petersburg, came passenger Charles Pinckney, Esq. Secretary of Legation to the Court of Russia, with Despatches for our Government, containing the official decision of the Emperor of Russia, on the article of the Treaty of Ghent referred to him, relative to restitution for the slaves carried away from the United States by the British, at the conclusion of the late war.

Mr. Pinckney leaves here this morning in the Steam boat Connecticut for New York, on his way to Washington.

De Witt Clinton, Governor of the state of New York, has issued his proclamation, recommending to the people of that state, to observe Thursday, the fifth of December, as a day of public prayer and thanksgiving.

GEN. JACKSON.

We have heard, and are induced to believe, that the hero of New Orleans has resolved to withdraw from all public employments: Like Cincinnatus, he was called by his country to be its shield and buckler, to the hour of peril; like him he accomplished all that man could effect and now seeking the repose of private life, he fully imitates the glorious example of that distinguished Roman. If such is his determination, it is almost certain, that we are not hereafter to have for a high station, a soldier of the revolution: had Gen. Jackson become a candidate for the presidency, he would have been the last of the heroes and statesmen of the times that tried men's souls' whom the people would have had the opportunity to honor.—Aurora.

From the Portsmouth, New Hampshire Journal.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

As far as the election of President is concerned, new parties appear to be forming, and the lines of separation to be more distinctly marked. A considerable number of papers have within the last month arranged themselves decisively under the banners of different leaders. It now appears that Mr. Crawford is the favorite candidate of a very active, if not a very numerous party spread widely through the union. The following papers have engaged zealously in his support: the Boston Statesman, the New York National Advocate, the American Sentinel, Philadelphia, the Washington City Gazette, and we may add the National Intelligencer. The cause of Mr. Adams is supported at present chiefly by the Boston Chronicle & Patriot, and the Essex Register.—The National Gazette appears to favor it: but on the whole preserves a wary neutrality. The Richmond Enquirer (the oracle of Virginia) is disposed to lend its aid to a western candidate; and if Mr. Clay should have any chance of success, would probably support him; at present it inclines to Mr. Crawford. The Kentucky Argus has already declared in favor of Mr. Clay. Mr. Calhoun has the Franklin Gazette and the Washington Republican. A number of other papers have given indications, more or less decisive, of their party attachment. We shall probably hereafter attempt to class them.

St. Clairsville, (Ohio) Oct. 19.

On Thursday last, between 3 or 4 miles west of St. Clairsville, the stage horses took fright from the running of some young horses in a field and ran off, the stage then descending a hill. The driver succeeded in keeping the stage in the road for some time. At length the wheels struck a stump, which threw the stage over, first on one side, then on the top.—The body of the stage was dashed into fragments. Besides the driver, there was one man, two women and two children in the stage. The passengers all escaped with slight injury, and were enabled to continue their journey with the mail. The driver has several ribs broken, and is badly hurt, but is expected to recover. One of the horses was killed, and another so much hurt as to be rendered useless. We learn that one of the women was in chase of her husband, who had left her at Zanesville; and that travelling on foot, he had just reached the scene of danger, and was the first to help her up when thrown on the road.

Accounts from Newfoundland as late as the 10th of Oct state, that there is a great deficiency of supply in the article of provisions at that place, and unless a quantity be brought in before the closing of the navigation, much distress may be anticipated during the ensuing winter. The merchants at Newfoundland who used to furnish that market have curtailed their imports, under the expectation that an

overflow would be thrown into the market, from the new sources which are opened by the late act of the British Parliament.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.
FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.
Flour, wharf \$6
Howard-street, wagon 6 75
Wheat—Red per bushel 1 18 a 1 23
Do white do 1 27
Rye, bushel cts 75
Indian Corn, bushel 60 a 65
Oats do 40 a 45

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

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

A good old man hath fallen to sleep. Died, at his little farm on the banks of St. Michael's River, in Talbot county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, on the 10th inst. old Mr. John Ozmot, in the 98th year of his age. He was a plain, honest, sober-minded, and retired man for the most part of his life, and was always held in good estimation among his neighbours for the last half century—His disease was complicated, severe and tedious, against which his strength of constitution, for a long time, maintained a bold resistance. The long life and unchangeable good health of this old gentleman for upwards of 60 years is a little remarkable in a country which is reputed as not being healthy—more than ten years ago this old man was known to have declared, that it had been much upwards of 50 years since he was in the slightest degree intoxicated, and more than that since the dawning of day ever found him in bed—His habits were those of regular industry, activity and exposure to the open air, extreme temperance both in eating and drinking—and he had been bred up in early life with the habit, which he persevered in until his death, of never breaking his fast upon any occasion on Friday in any week—His occupation daily, for seventy years has been a "Tiller of the Ground," he was an ardent sportsman in fishing and shooting, in which he has indulged all his life until within the current year he lived on terms of kindest intercourse with all his neighbours and the world, and was covered in his grave with the sorrow of all who knew him.

He was a Christian of the olden time—as far removed from indifference or laxity with respect to religion as he was from enthusiasm or fanaticism—He was a firm believer—the Bible was almost the only thing he read, except occasionally the Church Prayer Book—His hopes for success in this life were founded upon a meek and faithful obedience to the Laws and Commandments of God—His hopes for happiness beyond the grave hung upon Jesus Christ the Redeemer! Our blessed Lord and Saviour! Who hath promised "that whoever believeth in him, shall never die," and to his mediation he committed himself with gratitude and humility.

DIED
On Friday, the 14th inst. at his residence in this county, Col. Perry Spencer.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS,

Jenkins & Stevens
Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their Store, opposite the Court House.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Adapted to the present season, which they purpose selling at very reduced prices for Cash. They invite their friends and the public generally to give them an early call.
J. & S.
Highest prices given for Country Linsey and Feather.
Easton, Nov. 16—3w

Public Sale.

I will sell at my house on Wednesday the 27th day of the present month, agreeably to an order obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, all the Personal Estate of Alden Maynard, late of the said county, deceased, consisting of six Negroes, of whom three are men, two are girls, and one boy—all valuable—a number of Carpenter's Tools—that fast sailing and well known schooner the A. M. burthen about 1000 bushels, substantially built and not two years old—A Sloop, Bateau, large Canoe, and many other articles which it is unnecessary to enumerate. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and a credit of nine months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note, or bill obligatory, with good and satisfactory security.

FOSTER MAYNARD, Adm'r.
of Alden Maynard, dec'd.
Nov. 16—3w

Notice.

Was committed on the 29th inst. to the Jail of Dorchester county, as a Runaway, Ann Fisher alias Ann Davis a Mulatto, aged about 20 years on the 10th day of March last, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a scar on her left arm just below her elbow on the upper part of her arm about one inch long, cut with a knife when very young, says she was raised in (Christen) Christians, Delaware, and was bound to Jacob Bevel, and her Father-in-law Sampson Roberts bought of Bevel her time, and she hired about to sundry persons, among the rest mentions Squire Moore, Charles Allen, Tavern keeper in (Christen) Christians. Had on when committed a blue and white Domestic Frock and blue Handkerchief on her head, she has been in this county since last Christmas. The owner of said negro is requested to prove property pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be dealt with according to Law.

SOLO. KIRWAN, Sheriff
of Dorchester county, Md.
November 16—4w

Notice

Is hereby given, to all Slave Holders and others, that the subscriber will not permit the slaves or blacks of any person to cross his Land, without first getting his permission, being determined to put the Law in force against all those so offending.
HINSON KERBY.
November 16—3w

STOCKHOLDERS

IN THE
CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

There will be exposed for sale at public auction in the Exchange, on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, at one o'clock, P. M. the following property, payable in cash or City Bank stock, at the option of the purchaser, viz. 1st. A TRACT OF LAND, lying north and south of the Fredericktown turnpike road, near to the 4th mile stone, composed of several tracts or parts of tracts, containing upwards of 300 acres, about 80 of them in wood; the residue, or a greater part thereof is in grass—It is believed that there is not a tract of land of the same extent within six miles of Baltimore, its equal in fertility, and none better adapted to plaster—The buildings are a house on the north side of the road, suitable for the accommodation of a manager, and on the south side there is a small tenement hitherto occupied by the laborers employed on the farm; and near to which there is a very extensive and well arranged barn built within a few years past; a stream passes through the meadow, and it is said there is a seat and fall suitable for a country mill—those who may desire a market or grazing farm will not it is probable in twenty years find one in every respect so desirable—Upon the authority of the late manager it is stated that upwards of \$500 has been received for grazing between Harvest and Christmas—It is generally enclosed by a good post and rail fence—A plat of the whole tract, indicating the situation of the wood, its extent, &c. can be seen by reference to the undersigned.

2d. Also, A TRACT OF LAND on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, adjoining the state of Charles S. Ridgely, Esq. containing 64 acres, 146 of which are in wood—The soil is reputed to be suitable for plaster, and has a very considerable portion in fine bottom, adapted to the growth of timothy—The improvements are a small Dwelling and Granary of stone, which I believe were erected by the late Judge Nicholson. A satisfactory plat of this land is on like manner subject to the inspection of those wishing to be informed.

3d. Also, A TRACT OF LAND situated in Loudon and Fairfax counties, Virginia, containing 3400 acres of land, distant from Georgetown 20, and Leesburg 13 miles—This estate is situated on the Potomac, opposite the Seneca Falls, and fronts on the river three or four miles—The canal which affords the boat passage by these falls commences at the east end of this tract, about 1200 acres is river bottom, a large part of the richest alluvion soil—It is supposed that one third is in wood, a part of the upland is fine soil, particularly that called Sugar land tract, which is separated from the residue of the estate by Sugarland run—On this estate is erected that well known establishment called the WOOD-INGTON DISTILLERY, capable of manufacturing ten barrels of whiskey per day—the whole is fitted up in the best and most approved plan, within the last 8 or ten years, with every convenience which such a concern would require—The distillery is under lease at \$1000 per annum; near to which there is a very excellent two story Brick Dwelling, a distiller's House, Granary, warehouse, store, blacksmith's and cooper's shop and house.

4th. Also, PART OF A TRACT called Orange, containing upwards of 70 acres of land, it is on the west side of the old Bell-Air road, distant from this city about 2 miles—it is enclosed by a post and rail fence; one third of the tract is in wood; a run of water passes through it, and affords a fine situation for a market garden, or lots for butchers—There is on it a fine spring of water, said not to have been affected by the drought of last summer. Mr. Evans, whose market garden is a short distance from the road, and which lies north of the foregoing, has kindly offered to point out the premises, to those disposed to examine them.

5th. Also, FIVE LOTS OF GROUND, each fronting 30 feet on Liffy street, extending back to Concord street—They are a short distance south of Hart's tavern, near to Pratt st. bridge—These lots are under a mortgage to the City Bank for the security of a sum of money; the particulars will be explained on the day of sale.

6th. Also, that ROPE WALK, on or near to Fell's Point, known by the name of Smith's Rope Walk, extending nearly the whole distance from Smith's street to Bank street, supposed to be upwards of 1300 feet—It has been generally believed to be an eligible situation for its object as any other walk in the city—There remains due to the Bank of Maryland about \$3000, for which the purchaser must give notes with interest endorsed to the satisfaction of the Bank of Maryland, on a credit of 9, 12 and 18 months—The residue upon a credit of 24 and 30 months, in notes endorsed to the approbation of the City Bank, which portion of the purchase money may be paid in cash or City Bank stock at the prices which it has hitherto been received in payment.

7th. Also, 13 ACRES OF LAND on Wheatstone Point, composed of lots No. 8, 9, 4, 5, 55. Of the foregoing property No. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7 will be sold on the following terms: one fifth cash, or a sixty day note satisfactorily endorsed, the residue at 12, 18 and 24 months, with interest, in like manner endorsed—The terms of No. 6 has been stated—and from the purchaser of No. 3 a cash payment of \$3000 will be required, the residue secured as the preceding at 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.

Should not the foregoing property be disposed of on the day previously stated, it will thereafter be disposed of at private sale, when the same can be accomplished on terms, advantageous to the bank.

A statement of the concerns of the City Bank is as hitherto at all times subject to the inspection of stockholders, and by calling every information will be given by
JOHN B. MORRIS.

November 16—2w

CARRIAGE MAKING.



Edward Hopkins

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Washington and Cabinet streets, nearly opposite the Fountain Inn, where he intends keeping materials necessary for carrying on the business, with good Workmen always at his call. He hopes by his strict endeavor to please, to merit a share of public patronage. Persons wishing to have their Coaches, Gigs or Carriages of any description repaired can have them done, with all dispatch, in the neatest manner and on accommodating terms.
Easton, November 2, 1822.

POETRY.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

THE MILK-MAID AND THE BANKER.
A Milk-Maid with a very pretty face,
Who lived at Acton,
Had a black Cow, the ugliest in the place,
A crooked-back'd one,
A beast as dangerous too, as she was frightful,
Vicious and spiteful.
And so confirmed a truant, that she bounded
Over the hedges daily, and got pounded.

'Twas all in vain to tie her with a tether,
For then both cord and cow elop'd together.
Arm'd with an oaken bough (what folly!),
It should have been of birch, or thorn, or holly.)
Patty one day was driving home the beast,
Which had as usual slipp'd its anchor,
When on the road she met a certain banker,
Who stopp'd to give his eyes a feast
By gazing on her features, crimson'd high
By a long cow-chase in July.

'Are you from Acton, pretty lass?' he cried;
'Yes,' with a curtesy, she replied,
'Why then you know the laundress, Sally
Wrench?'

'She is my cousin, sir, and next door neigh-
bour.'

'That's lucky, I've a message for the wench,
Which needs despatch, and you may save my
labour.'

Give her this kiss, my dear; and say I sent it,
But mind, you owe me one—I've only lent it.'

'She shall know,' cried the girl, as she brand-
ish'd her bough.

Of the loving intentions you bore me,
But as to the kiss, as there's haste, you'll allow
That you had better run forward, and give it
my Cow.

For she, at the rate she is scampering now,
Will reach Acton some minutes before me.'

WOMAN'S FIDELITY.

'—thou shalt stand
A Deity, sweet Woman, and be worshipp'd.'

Gone from her cheek is the summer bloom,
And her breath has lost all its faint perfume,
And the gloss has dropt from her golden hair,
And her forehead is pale though no longer
fair.

And the spirit that sat on her soft blue eye,
Is struck with cold mortality;
And the smile that play'd on her lip bath fled,
And every grace hath left the dead.

Like slaves they obey'd her in the height of
power,

But left her all in her wintry hour;
And the crowds that swore on her love to die,
Shrank from the tone of her last said sigh—
And this is man's fidelity.

'Tis woman alone, with a firmer heart,
Can see all these idols of life depart,
And love the more; and soothe and bless,
Man in his utter wretchedness.'

THE FARMER'S CREED.

Let this be held the Farmer's creed,
For stock, seek out the choicest breed,
In peace and plenty let them feed;
Your land sow with the best of seed;
Let it not dung nor dressing need;
Inclose, plough, reap with care and speed,
And you will soon be rich indeed.

FROM THE NEW YORK STATESMAN.

Cheapness and Utility of Newspapers.
Messrs. Editors.—Struck with the differ-
ence in the manner of printing a book, a
London edition of a novel or romance (and
not Bracebridge Hall neither) which by
mere chance now lies before me, my curi-
osity led me to examine and ascertain the
literal quantity of matter or words it con-
tained, and compare it with the amount in
one of your semi-weekly newspapers. The
English book happens to be a foolscap or-
tavo, of the size of a modern or royal eigh-
teen, one third smaller than the common
size of 12 mo. school books.

Three pages of your paper, and some-
times nearly the whole four are filled with
reading matter, and contain what you
would call 64,800 ems, just the same quan-
tity as 270 pages of my novel, 'The Priory
of St. Bernard,' and would make two de-
cent thin volumes of its size.

You give 104 papers for 4 dollars.
The same quantity of matter, in books
like mine, would make 208 volumes at
about 6s each, or 12s the set, the whole
cost \$156.

Such is the difference between newspa-
per reading and this kind of novel reading,
as 4 to 156, no less than 39 times as cheap.
Besides, as Lord Peter might say, news-
papers are the very tree of knowledge—
they yield a daily crop of fruit perennial,
of every pleasant hue and useful kind—in
newspapers are contained the essence of
law, physics and divinity; astronomy, poli-
tics and history; agriculture, manufactures
and commerce, &c.—and he who reads a
newspaper, reads and possesses at the same
time, the substance and selection of news
wit, learning, novelty, poetry, morality and
all the arts and sciences, and a taste and
portion of every branch of human knowl-
edge. A newspaper is the world in epi-
tome, a perpetual cyclopedia, in endless
numbers, ever various and ever new; and
as Peter Pindar saith,
'So cheap they come, at five for eighteen
pence,
That every man would buy, with cash and
sense.'

Nor is it any wonder, then, that the A-
mericans, a calculating and money-saving
as well as a reading and inquisitive people,
should so generally patronize newspaper
that there are three times as many differ-
ent gazettes published in the United

States (although not in such large numbers
as some of the London papers) as are print-
ed in England, with a population greatly
exceeding ours.

The universal patronage of public jour-
nals in this country—and it is really a mat-
ter of wonder that it is not far more liberal
and extensive—is honorable to our literary
taste and discernment, and a conclusive
proof of the refinement and morals of the
people—for no nation can be ignorant, en-
slaved, profligate and miserable, where the
press is free, and ably conducted newspa-
pers are numerous, cheap, and well-suppor-
ted.
FRANKLIN.

From Ward's View of the History, Literature
and Mythology of the Hindoos.

The Mosquitoes in Calcutta.—'Gauze,
or what are called mosquito curtains, are
absolutely necessary in this country, these
insects being peculiarly troublesome. Mil-
lions upon millions infest the houses in
Calcutta, where even a plough boy would
in vain seek rest unless protected by cur-
tains. Even with this advantage, a person
will scarcely be able to sleep; for these
troublesome guests haunt the bed, hang up-
on the curtains, and excite in the person
half asleep, the fear that they are coming
to attack him in a body, like a pack of
blood-hounds. Their proboscis is very
long; and as soon as it enters the flesh it
pricks very sharply; and if not driven a-
way the mosquito fills himself with blood
till it shines through his skin. If he be
perceived when thus distended with blood,
he becomes an easy prey, but if you smite
him, your clothes will be covered with blood.
The natives are less disturbed by these
insects, as they give their skins a coating
of oil; but Europeans just arrived are a
delicious repast, and it often happens, that
they are so covered with mosquito bites,
that it would be thought they had caught
the measles. When a person is very irri-
table, he scratches his arms, legs, &c. till
they become full of wounds, and he thus
inflicts on himself still greater torment. A
curious scene is exhibited when a Euro-
pean is disappointed in obtaining curtains:
he lies down, and begins to be sleepy per-
haps, when the mosquitoes buzz about his
ear, and threaten to lance him. While he
drives them from his ear or nose, two or
three sit on his feet, and draw his blood,
while he is aiming his blows at those on
his feet, others again seize his nose, and
whatever part assumes the resting posture,
becomes a prey to the mosquitoes, who ne-
ver give up the contest till they have suc-
ceded to the full; and can never be kept off,
but by the person's sitting up, and fighting
with them all night.'

The Retort Courteous.—A member of
one of the Learned Professions was driv-
ing his dandy along the road at Tooting in
Surrey, when he overtook a pedlar with his
pack, and enquired what he had to sell.
The man produced, among other things, a
pair of cotton braces; they were six pence.
he said. The gentleman paid the money,
and then said, 'You have I suppose a li-
cense?' 'Yes,' was the reply, hesitatingly.
'I should like to see it.' After some further
delay it was produced. 'My good fellow,
all's right, I see. Now, as I do not want
these things, you may have them again for
three pence.' The bargain was struck; but
how surprised was the querist, to find a
summons to attend the county magistracy
sitting at Croydon. The gentleman was
convicted in the full penalty, for selling
goods on the King's Highway without a
hawker's license. He is a lawyer.
Morn. Post, Sept. 12.

LAW CASE.

**The rights of Ladies protected; bad Hus-
bands look out.**

At the session in the county of Gloucester,
N. J. October 5, 1822. Elijah Wilson
was charged with having committed an as-
sault and battery on his wife, to which he
pleaded not guilty. It appeared on the trial
that he had been in the disgraceful practice
of kicking and cuffing his wife—and that in
the late instance he had cut a whip, and
had whipped her very severely. After
hearing the evidence, the jury returned a
verdict guilty, upon which the court, con-
sidering the offence a disgraceful and un-
lawful act, sentenced him to hard labor in
the state prison for one year, and to stand
committed until costs of prosecution were
paid.

Hardware Store,

AND
NAIL WAREHOUSE,

No. 45, Market street Philadelphia.
The subscribers have just received per ship
a new and complete assortment of
BIRMINGHAM & SHEFFIELD GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Table and Dessert Knives and Forks
Pocket, Pen and Spanish Knives
Wilson's cast-steel Butcher and Shoe Knives
Ellis's ditto
Brake's Straw Knives
Razors, Scissors, Snuffers, Needles, &c.
Also,
Patent and common Curry Combs
Butt Hinges, H and H. ditto
Screws, iron and annealed Wire
Trace and Back Chains
Sad Irons, Saws, Gimlets, Bolts
HOLLOW WARE.
American and patent iron Tea Kettles
Coffee mills
Tinned iron & Tertania table & Tea Spoons
Frying Pans
A variety of Mill and Hand Saw Files
With a general assortment of other articles
in the Hardware line—all of which will be
disposed of at reduced prices for CASH or Ac-
CEPTANCES.

DOUGHTY & BUDD.

October 19—6w
N. B. Also a quantity of the best English
Blistered and Crowley STEEL, Glass by the
box, cut and wrought Nails, Brads, Springs,
&c. &c.

FALL GOODS.

Clark & Green;

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

Of the latest importations, which will be offer-
ed at very reduced prices for CASH. They re-
spectfully invite their friends and the public
generally to give them an early call.
Easton, Sept. 28—tf

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at
the suit of Robert Moore against David Nice,
will be sold on Tuesday the 19th day of No-
vember, on the Court House Green, between
10 and 4 o'clock, the following property, the
Farm where Philemon Horney now resides,
in King's Creek Hundred, called Dixon's Lot
and Rich Farm, containing 350 Acres more
or less, one Lot of ground on the west side of
the road leading from Easton to Goldsbo-
rough's Neck, containing 8 Acres, also three
head of horses, seized and taken to satisfy the
above named claims.
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

October 26—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

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

October 26—ts

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of two fieri facias to me directed a-
gainst Reuben McQuay, at the suits of David
Fairbank and Richard Harrington, will be sold
on the premises of said McQuay, where he
now resides in Dirty Neck, on Saturday the
30th of November, between the hours of 10
and 12 o'clock A. M. of the same day, the fol-
lowing property, to wit: one negro boy named
John, to serve for a term of years.
Taken and will be sold to satisfy the above
fieri facias.
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Nov. 5—4w

Notice.

Is hereby given, to all person who have been
in the habit of hauling gravel and sand from
the lot of ground at the north end of the town
of Easton, commonly called the Gravel Lot,
owned and held by the Commissioners of the
said town (for the purpose of applying the
same to their own individual use and benefit)
that suit or suits will be forthwith commenced
against them and all others who shall in future
commit similar trespasses, and that hereafter
no gravel or sand shall be hauled or taken
away from the aforesaid lot under any pretext
whatever, except for the purposes of repairing
the streets, lanes and alleys in the said
town.
By order of the Board of Commissioners
TRISTRAM NEEDLES, Clk.
Nov. 5—3w

Notice.

Was committed on the 4th inst. to the jail
of Talbot county, as a runaway, a black negro
man, who says his name is HENRY JOHNSON,
that he belongs to Grafton Duvall, of Anne
Arundel county, near Annapolis; that he left
home on Tuesday night last, and crossed
with seine haulers to Kent Island; he is 5 feet
1 inch high, about 22 or 23 years of age—
had on when committed an old blue coat,
black pantaloons, an old high crowned hat
with a small brim; old shoes and new worned
stockings; but has also other clothing with him.
The owner of the above described negro is
desired to come forward, prove property, pay
charges and take him away or he will other-
wise be discharged according to law.
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
of Talbot county.
Nov. 9—8w

Notice.

Was committed to the Jail of Talbot county,
on the 31st October last, as a runaway, a black
negro woman by the name of BECKEY, who
says she belonged originally to Henry Patti-
son, of Cecil county, who sold her to his bro-
ther John Pattison, of Baltimore, who sold
her to Caleb Briscoe, of Kent county, near
George Town, Roads, from whom she eloped
about the first Sept. last. She is about 5 feet
2 inches high, about 24 or 25 years of age;
had on when committed a new striped lincey
dress. The owner of the above described
negro is desired to come forward, prove prop-
erty, pay charges and take her away.
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
of Talbot County.
Nov. 9—2w

Notice

Is hereby given, that the subscriber of Dor-
chester county, hath obtained from the Or-
phans-court of said county, in Maryland,
letters testamentary on the personal estate
of Henry Hicks, late of Dorchester county,
deceased.

All persons having claims against the said
deceased's estate, & hereby warned to exhibit
the same, with the proper vouchers therefor
to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day
of May, 1823, they may otherwise by law be
excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 8th day of No-
vember Anno Domini 1822.
DENWOOD H. BARROW.
Executor of Henry Hicks, deceased.
November 9—3w

PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON
REASONABLE TERMS.

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

July 13

COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.



The subscriber having commenced the
Coach, Gig and Harness Making Business, at
the head of Washington street, Easton, in-
tends keeping on hand a constant supply of
materials necessary to carry it on, and to em-
ploy the best workmen. He pledges himself
to finish, at the shortest notice, Coaches, &c.
on reasonable terms. He returns thanks to
his friends and the public for the encourage-
ment he has received, and from his attention
to business, expects to receive a share of
public patronage.
FRANCIS PARROTT.
Easton, August 17—tf

Coach, Gig and Harness Making

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

CAMPER & THOMPSON,

Where they intend carrying it on in all its va-
rious branches; and intend keeping the first
rate workmen, and a good stock of well se-
lected timber and materials of every kind ne-
cessary for carrying on the business. Their
prices are determined to pay the strictest atten-
tion to their business, they solicit a share of public
patronage. All new work will be done at the
shortest notice, on reasonable terms, and
warranted for twelve months—and repairs
done in the best manner. Orders from a dis-
tance will be thankfully received and put
actually attended to.
JOHN CAMPER,
GEORGE F. THOMPSON.
Sept. 14—tf



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on
Wednesday the 6th March, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis
and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past
12 o'clock for Easton, and on Thursday the
7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point,
the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore,
leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and
continue to leave the above places as follows:
Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wed-
nesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sun-
days and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first
of November, and then leave the above
places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before
dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to
Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the
same from Oxford to Easton.—Passengers
wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be
put on board the Union Line of Steam-Boats,
in the 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 1st day of April, leaving
Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every
Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday
at the same hour for Queenstown and Balti-
more, during the season—Horses and car-
riages will be taken on board from either of
the above places. All Baggage at the risk of
the owners.

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

March 2—tf

Notice.

The public are informed, that there is to
be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, a new invented
piece of mechanism, which exceeds any thing
of the kind that has been before invented by
man, which has been examined by the most
distinguished gentlemen, and admired by all
who have seen it, and all concur in admitting it
to be a curious specimen of ingenuity and by
many thought to be the long sought for per-
petual motion, and highly creditable to the
inventor.
November 3

JOSEPH KUL

Has just received from Philadelphia,
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES'

Boots & Shoes,

Ladies best Morocco Boots
do do do Walking Shoes
do do do Leather do do
do do do Morocco Slippers
do do do Valencia do do
Misses Morocco and Leather do do
Children's do do do do do
Gentlemen's best Boots and Monroes
do do do Shoes and Pumps
Best Coarse Shoes pegged and sewed
do do do Monroes do do
ALSO,
A large assortment of Boston made
COARSE & FINE SHOES,
And intends keeping a constant supply
all kinds which he will sell cheap for cash.
Easton, October 26th, 1822.

To be Leased,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
On term of years, that large and
Convenient Brick House,
at the corner of High and Water
streets, Cambridge, at present oc-
cupied by Solomon Wilson, as a Tavern. The
house has six rooms on the first floor (one
which is fifty feet long) and seven on the se-
cond, with excellent cellars and out houses,
and from its central situation, is well adapted
for public business of any kind.
It will be rented as one establishment, or
may be divided, to suit the profession or ex-
tent of business of a tenant.
JOS. E. MUSE.
Cambridge, October 12

To be Rented,

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

Fountain Inn.

The Subscriber having taken the
FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot
county, respectfully solicits a share of the
patronage of the public in the line of his
profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself
to keep good and attentive servants—kitchen
is in complete order, and is now opened for
the reception of company, furnished with
beds and furniture—his stables are also in
order, and will always be supplied with the
best provender the country will afford. For
particular attention will be paid to travelling
boarders, and to the accommodation of the
boarding of moderate terms, by the week,
month, or year.
By the Public's Obedient Servant,
JAMES C. WHEELER.
EASTON, June 30th, 1821.

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

To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The new BRICK STONE HOUSE,
second door on the East side of Wash-
ington Street, now in the occupation
of Mr. William Cox.
J. CALDWELL.
August 31—tf

TO RENT,

FOR THE YEAR 1823.
1 hat Framed Dwelling House,
&c. on Washington street, at present
occupied by Francis Parrott.
ALSO,
A small two story Brick Dwelling
House and Kitchen on Harrison
street, at present occupied by Mrs.
Orin. The above property is in good
repair.
For terms apply to
WILLIAM H. GROOME.
Easton, October 22—tf

An Overseer

WANTED,
For the ensuing year, a single man without
family, who understands the Farming busi-
ness. He must produce the best recomen-
dation. SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN.
Clara Point, Talbot county,
November 2—3w

Register's Office.

A young man acquainted with the duties of
this office, may obtain employment and ex-
travagant wages, by immediate application at
the Registry of Wills for Talbot county.
Easton, November 2, 1822—3w

A TEACHER.

A single gentleman wishes to procure a
respectable country School, at, or before the
commencement of the ensuing year.
For further information, apply at this office.
Easton, November 2—3w

FOR SALE,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
A Valuable Negro Man, nineteen years
old, to serve for the term of sixteen years.
He is a first rate Farming Hand, and is
sold for no fault whatever. Apply to the
Editor.
September 14th 1822

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 Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 23, 1822.

NO. 259

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City of Baltimore, Maryland.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the American Farmer.
RECIPE FOR PICKLING BEEF.
October, 1822.

SIR—You have published a number of excellent receipts for curing beef, and among them contain the alkaline pickling, on which the high fame of my mother's pickle has safely rested for half a century, and which is believed to be superior to any other. I send the whole recipe, as worthy of preservation in your valuable journal, and of general adoption. Several writers have asserted that boiling the pickle will harden the meat; I must, from experience, dissent from this opinion. Boiling and thus purging the salt and water, will certainly make the pickle that will bear warm weather better than a pickle which has not been boiled, and I am convinced that the hardening of beef has been improperly ascribed to practice. Whenever the hardening takes place, it is a consequence flowing from some other cause, and not justly attributable to the boiling.

Your Obedient Servant,
SWEET PICKLE.

MY GRANDMOTHER'S PICKLE.

The Beef, as soon as the butcher has finished dressing it, should be hung in a cool place, and become thoroughly cool to the marrow—then cut it up, and cleanse every piece, of blood, &c. in pure cold water; then let the pieces intended for hung beef, be brisquets, &c. be lightly rubbed with salt, and laid in a pickle tub, that has been nicely cleaned; on these lay the best, the thickest pieces first, till all, to be pickled, are snugly packed in. If the weather will permit it, the beef will be tenderer and nicer by being suffered to hang two or three days in quarters, or to remain 24 hours in the pickle tub, before the pickle is poured on it.

Take 12 or 14 gallons of pure water (if not pure, make it so, by boiling well after the salt has been put in, and taking off the scum as it rises) and stir in good blown salt till it produces a brine, that will bear an egg well. The day before the salt and water are put together, put on a pot of pure water, into which put clean wood shavings, and boil till they produce a good ley, that feels a little slippery between the thumb and finger; put this ley away till the next day to settle; it will then look like pure water. Measure one gallon of this ley, taken up clear, and pour it into the salt and water, after that has been made to the proper strength, or if you boil, put in the ley directly after boiling. Also put in at the same time four ounces of saltpetre beat fine, and one pound of brown sugar, or a pint of molasses.—Stir the ingredients well together and let them stand all next day; then carefully scum off every thing, that has risen, and pour this pickle on the packed beef. The beef ought to have on it a barrel heading, or circular piece of wood to fit the size of the pickle tub, so as just to move up and down, and on this piece of wood put a flat, heavy clean stone to keep all down snug in pack, and the pickle ought to cover the beef completely, and remain well above the top piece. In pouring the pickle on, do it carefully and steady, and reject any sediment that may appear at the bottom of the vessel, in which you have made it. In butchering and handling the meat, and in every part of the process, attention should be paid to perfect neatness and cleanliness.

The above quantity of pickle is sufficient for 500 weight of beef. If more beef is to be pickled at once, the quantity of pickle must be increased accordingly, observing to keep up the same proportion of all the ingredients.

N. B. The boiling the salt and water in every instance is the safest, especially if the pickle be made before the end of November, or after the middle of February, &c. is not much trouble, even though you may not have a boiling vessel, that will hold more than half or a third of it at once.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

French Inquiries respecting the Early Cutting of Wheat.

The subject of early cutting of Wheat has lately been agitated in France; and at the sitting of the Central Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Science, &c. of the Northern Department, on the 26th of June, 1822, a Report was read, containing answers to certain questions on the subject.—1st. Is not early cut wheat more liable to injury from moths, (la teigne) weevils, &c. than that cut perfectly ripe?

2d. Will it keep as well in the stack, barn or granary? 3d. Is the quality as nutritive and good? 4th. Will it serve as well for seed? 5th. Does not the straw contract a mouldy smell, and thereby spoil it as fodder? 6th. What species of wheat will best bear early cutting? 7th. (which seems but a modification of query 3) Is it necessary for the grain to be completely ripe, to be the most profitable, as commonly grown?

To these questions answers have been returned by ten correspondents, which, though varying in minor points, are generally in favour of early cutting. One of them (M. Broy), gives the result of three experiments made by him in three different fields; one half of each field having been cut eight days before the other. The balance is greatly on the side of the first cut as to produce. This perhaps was hardly to be expected; though it is well known that in point of weight it is almost sure to beat; which may be easily accounted for from the superior thinness and smoothness of the skin.—In fact the greater proportion of flour to bran; and for this reason the bakers and millers, both in France and England, invariably prefer it.

The fifth query is not only superfluous, but savours rather of the ridiculous. Is there even a doubt of hay being the worse for being cut green? Every practical farmer knows that the greener straw is cut the more it assimilates to hay, and consequently the better it is as fodder for the cattle. Besides if the straw was subject to mould, the grain would also be injured and that would at once settle the question. There is no doubt but early-cut straw is better for cattle, for thatching, for manure, for every thing; and this remark particularly applies to wheat at all affected by mildew. By the bye, it may to an English farmer appear rather singular that no mention is made of this disease in the French report; but perhaps it is not so prevalent there as here. If any doubts exist as to the propriety of early cutting wheat in a sound healthy state, there can be none as soon as the least appearance of mildew is visible on the straw. Years ago Mr. Arthur Young laid great stress on this point, and he was right, though he certainly carried his ideas of its advantages to a preposterous length.

To the sixth question, namely, what species of wheat will best bear early cutting? The answer naturally is, that species which in general comes quickest to harvest, and is the most liable to shell out; but in this respect there is, in point of fact, very little difference. The French farmers think white wheat is perhaps more likely to shell from the openness of the husk, than any other sorts. On the whole; the general opinion of our foreign neighbours on early cutting, agrees with our own, and may be summed up in the concluding words of their Report:—"We find considerable advantages in it; we avoid loss by the shedding (or shelling out) of the grain; we obtain a better price for it at market; we prefer it for seed; it gives us a loaf of finer and better quality; it is more nutritive for cattle, tougher for bands, and makes a more durable and rich manure."

Wheat perfectly ripe requires but a slight degree of heat and moisture to make it vegetate (in the field); but on the contrary cut early, say twelve days before the usual period, the bands being still green, and the sheaves arranged in the manner we have described, (i. e. by hooding or capping 'it is protected from many evils to which it would otherwise be liable.' One observation occurs here, and it is a part of the subject wholly overlooked by our French neighbours. If early cutting has its advantages, it has also its disadvantages. It is well known that wheat dead ripe may be cut and carried, as they term it, in Norfolk; that is, (except there be weeds amongst it) it requires not to remain in the field, but may be carted immediately after cutting. On the contrary, early cut wheat must necessarily remain from a week to a fortnight before the straw and corn are forward enough to secure it either in the stack or barn. Consequently, the one incurs a risk which the other need not incur. It is, however, admitted, that if the method of hooding the sheaves be adopted, that risk, even in bad weather, will be considerably diminished. Some very sensible remarks on this operation occur in the report; and it would be well if some of our English farmers would adopt the method. We say some, because all those in the moister districts do adopt it. Those who live in the drier atmospheres of Norfolk, Suffolk, &c. have comparatively so little rain at the period of harvest, that they regard it altogether as a waste of time and labour, and wholly unnecessary; therefore when a wet harvest does occur, they are utterly unprepared for it, and of course more injury is done to the corn in these districts than (with the same degree of wet) elsewhere. Besides, the benefits of hooding are not confined to a rainy season, they are equally apparent in weather ever so hot and dry. By being alternately exposed to the rays of a scorching sun by day, heavy dews at night, and perhaps occasional showers, the skin of the grain acquires a degree of coarseness and roughness which tend to deprive it of its weight;

whereas, if covered by hooding nothing of this kind occurs, and (on the average) a better sample is produced. There is in short nearly as much difference in the sample, between hooded and not hooded, as between wheat cut early, and that suffered to stand till it is ripe. It is but fair, however to observe, in conclusion, that hooded wheat, from the sun being excluded, ripens slower, and of course requires more time before it is carted, that where the sheaves are uncovered.

Dr. Adam Clark's account of an Agricultural Experiment.—On June 10th, 1816, I planted three grains of common red wheat, in what might be called good, but not rich ground, at Millbrook, in Eccleston, Lancashire. They sprouted well, and produced several side-shoots; and on the 28th of August I took up three grains, and divided the shoots, which amounted to 150, but in transplanting, found I had room for only 126 plants, without going to a different soil. On October 18th, I took up all the survivors of the 126 plants, subdivided and replanted them in a more open place, and found that the produce was 634 perfect wheat plants. I threw aside what might be called the produce of half a grain, and ascertained that this second subdivision and transplanting, two grains of wheat had yielded 574 distinct plants, or 287 plants from one grain!

On March 24th and 25th, 1817, I took up the above plants, which had in general stood the winter very well; a few plants only having died, and a few been killed with the frost. As they had, in the course of the preceding October, and in the beginning of the spring, put forth several side shoots, I again divided them, and found that one of the grains, that is 287 plants, had multiplied itself into 900 plants, and the second grain into 916! These I planted in rows in a field, along side of other wheat sown in the common way, setting the plants four inches asunder, and about ten inches between the rows. The first week in April, there came a severe frost four or five nights, and one third at least of the plants were killed. Finding that my experiment was thus necessarily rendered incomplete, I did not attempt any further subdivision in transplanting. The remaining plants thrived, and were very healthy, and in general greatly surpassed the other wheat in length and strength of stalk, and in length, bulk and weight of ear, many of the ears being five and six inches long, and the grains large and well fed. Had it not been for the preceding accidents, the result of this single experiment would, I am satisfied, have astonished the most scientific agriculturalist in Europe. From this experiment, it is evident that single grain of wheat has an almost unlimited capacity of multiplying itself by slips or offsets—that every slip possesses in potentia the full virtue of the original plant; and that so abundant is its germinating power, that if all the wheat in Europe were destroyed to a single grain, that grain by proper management in the above way would in a short time produce a sufficiency to sow all the cultivated surface of the continent and islands of this fourth part of the globe.

THE ART OF BOWING.

Extract of an article on the subject in the London Literary Register.

In all classes and professions there is something peculiar in the method of bowing. Who that has seen much of the lawyers but will acknowledge that he throws into his obeisance a considerable share of that gravity arising from the awful honors of the wig & the gown? But altogether, the bow of law is not greatly to be admired—it seems to be a compound of the lessons of the dancing-master, and that sagacious sort of nod which is acquired by long practice in the courts of law, and which generally accompanies any particular display of the cunning of advocacy. Whoever has been in the court of justice must have seen the senseless nodding of some bustling advocate while the judge was charging the jury—taking hold of any circumstance favourable to his client, as it dropped from the bench, and then, with infinite importance, shaking his head to the twelve men in the box, as much as to say, 'mark that!'—Now this is one of the worst uses to which even such a head can be applied.

The bow of the courtier has too much of the drawing room about it, and looks too cold and formal. The English in general cannot be respectful without making the act of obeisance too long; the French combine brilliancy with grace much better, and are super-eminent with that kind of bend which combines condescension with self-importance.

The medical professions are notorious for the peculiar nature of their bows—they are generally accompanied with a turning up their eyes, and look which says, 'you are in a sad way madam, but no doubt we shall soon set you right again.' Doctors always speak in the plural, and like authors, cannot do without the editorialism. I am not much in love with the physical bow—it smells as a decoction of 'I'm glad to find you poorly, but would not

have you worse,' and a few similes not worth mentioning.

Every body is acquainted with the bow of the shopkeeper—it is good enough in its way, and not open to many objections, because it professes no more than it means—'always happy to serve a customer.'

The theological bow is ever best on Sunday, and nearer the churchyard the better. I was never more impressed with the importance of this bow than when lately in a country church. According to the good old fashion which prevails beyond sixty miles from town, we were all in our pews before the minister arrived. The dignity of his appearance, and the consequential although at the same time parental expression that beamed from a rubicund but intelligent countenance created an involuntary sensation of respect. As he walked up the middle aisle, the congregation rose and welcomed him; the return which he made right and left, was in the best style of clerical bowing.

But the most distinguished on the list of bows is that of the military profession. It is so well known and so justly admired by the younger part of your fair readers in particular—that any illustration would be superfluous.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.
FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.
The old line packet ship New York, Capt. Maxwell, arrived here last evening from Liverpool. By this conveyance, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received their regular files of London papers of the 29th September, and Liverpool of the 1st of October—also Lloyd's Lists, and London shipping List of the 29th, and Price Currents of the 28th September, GREECE.

Accounts had been received in London from various quarters, confirming the previous intelligence of the discomfiture, and almost total annihilation of the Turkish army which had penetrated into the Morea. The head of the Pacha of Salonica, who commanded it, was presented to the Senate at Argos on the 20th ult. and there remained in the hands of the Greeks, as the fruits of their successes on the 15th, 16th and 17th of August, 3000 prisoners, 2000 horses, and 200 camels. The remains of the Turkish troops had fled to Corinth, and it is said, that on the 18th, a negotiation was opened for the surrender of the place, and that the Turks, as a proof of their sincerity, had evacuated the citadel. The Greek Senate had renounced all interference in military affairs, and appointed Calistroni Dictator, to which measure their recent advantages were ascribed.

In addition to what we noticed yesterday, as to the relative position of the Greek and Turkish fleets, we find it stated in a letter from Argos, that on the 13th September, an engagement took place off Zante, which terminated in favor of the Greeks, who captured 6 or 7 frigates and corvettes, and sunk several other vessels belonging to the Turks. Six ships belonging to the latter, took shelter in Murto, and the remainder fled to Zante. It is further stated, that the Suliots and Albanians, who had joined the Greeks, had recently obtained several advantages over the common enemy.

The struggle between the Greeks and Turks, becomes every day more interesting. At the pass of Thermopylae, where Leonidas and his gallant band, in the brighter days of Greece, immortalized themselves, have their descendants, taking their stand, doubly hallowed the spot by the achievement of a victory over the infidel oppressors of their country—and these first triumphs have been followed by others equally brilliant. Even though there should remain some apprehensions, as to the final emancipation of the Greeks, it cannot be denied, that they have evinced a patriotic and fearless devotion to the cause of freedom, which entitles them to the sympathy and admiration of mankind—while it fixes a deeper stigma of disgrace on those European potentates, who, with the power, have not had the generosity to shield so noble a people from the destruction meditated by their merciless and oppressive invaders.

SPAIN.

The London Times of the 28th September states, that previous to the death of Lord Londonderry, a proposition was made, and adopted conditionally, that the Allied Sovereigns should each in their several degrees supply a quota of force for the arrangement and pacification of Spain, according to their taste and wish. Austria, by this proposition, was to produce 100,000 men—Russia the same number—France 80,000—Prussia 50,000—and England was to send forth her fleet to scour the coasts of the Peninsula, whilst the combined army occupied its interior. The Allies were of course, to be indemnified for the blessings they imported—and Spain was to be held in pledge for a term of years, or till the indemnification was paid. England particularly insisted upon the indemnification as a sine qua non—she not being inclined or in a condition to expend a single shilling that was not to be repaid. More-

over, as a farther bonus, Austria was to repay the debt she owed to England out of her contingent of Spanish plunder. A certain eminent Capitalist was to be appointed Receiver General, to guarantee and to dispense the payment. In addition, an army of observation was to be stationed in the north of Italy and the south of France, consisting of 150,000 men. It is no less amusing than gratifying, to observe how these fine projects of the 'Liberators and Pacifiers of Europe' have been baffled by the united voice of the Spanish people. It remains to be seen how the 'Holy Allies' will extricate themselves from the dilemma, into which this unexpected opposition to their friendly views must have thrown them.

PORTUGAL.

It will be seen by an article given below, that a decree has been proposed to the Portuguese Cortes relative to the Brazils, which, if adopted, will have the effect of placing the Prince Regent in the situation of a rebel to the mother country. It is somewhat remarkable that at the very moment these propositions were about to be taken into consideration in Europe, the Brazilian papers should be filled with essays containing the bitterest complaints and invectives against the Portuguese Cortes. Even the Prince Regent (now Emperor of the Brazils) denounces the system of the Cortes at Lisbon as 'Michiavelian, disorganizing and factious,' and calls them 'traitors to the nation, infamous deputies who mean to attack Brazil, &c.'

On the other hand, as appears by advices from Pernambuco, the inhabitants of Brazil seem determined to shake off the Portuguese yoke altogether, and to establish a republic.—In the midst of these contending interests, we think it most probable, as it is most rational, that the voice of the people will prevail.

FRANCE.

We have given an account from the Paris papers, of the execution of the unfortunate men who were implicated in the conspiracy at Rochelle. It will be seen, that they maintained their equanimity and fortitude to the last. Berton and his accomplices, were still in dungeons, loaded with irons, & it was not known when their names would be added to the list of the victims of 'legitimacy.'

An express had been received in London from Paris, with the intelligence of an advance in most of the foreign securities negotiated in that market, a corresponding improvement took place on the London Exchange. The stocks chiefly affected, were those of Spain and Naples.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Englishman of Sept. 29 states, that serious difficulties had been started by the Directors of the India House, as to the appointment of Lord Wm. Bentinck, to be Governor General of India, and that Lord Melville was the nobleman, who it was thought would receive the nomination. Some doubts, however were entertained of his acceptance, owing to the precarious state of Lady Melville's health, and should that difficulty not be removed, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, was likely to be the successor of the Marquis of Hastings.

Snow had made its appearance in England on the 14th Sept. The Times says—'There is something peculiar in the manner in which the renewed illness of the Duke of Wellington is spoken of. We have heard some particulars of his Grace's first attack, which we are inclined to believe true, and which we therefore communicate. A violent remedy applied to or poured into the ear, to cure a temporary deafness, or perhaps the gradual approach of that infirmity, is said to have wholly affected his head, and to have produced excessive agony and fever; so that at one time his medical attendants are rumored to have apprehended disastrous consequences, if their patient did not procure ease in the course of a certain night. The balm of rest came and convalescence followed.' The Courier alludes to the same subject in the most desponding language.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

A Lisbon mail arrived yesterday with papers to the 15th inst. On the 11th the Committee of the constitution proposed to the Cortes a decree to the following tenor: 1. That the decree of the 3d of June last convoking an assembly of Constituent Cortes in Brazil is null. 2. That the Secretaries of state at Rio Janeiro are highly responsible for the illegality of so despotic a resolution, and shall be impeached. 3. That, the Government of Rio de Janeiro disobeying the Cortes, and constituting itself independent, contrary to the wishes of the people of Brazil, who are represented in this assembly, is a Government de facto and not de jure, and that the obedience of any authority will be criminal, unless when compelled by force. 4. That the delegated authority of the Prince shall immediately cease, and that the King appoint a Regency to exercise that authority in the manner already sanctioned. 5. That the Prince Royal shall return to Portugal in the course of four months, reckoning from the day when the present decree shall be notified to him—and if, contrary to the expectation, he should not obey, the proceedings fixed by the constitution shall be taken.

tion shall be adopted. 6. That every commander of the land and sea forces shall be accounted a traitor, who shall obey the government at Rio de Janeiro, unless compelled by force. 7. That the government shall try all the means in its power to carry all these resolutions into effect.

The Governor of St. Paul, in the Brazils, has refused to recognize the assumed authority of the Prince Royal.

The Courier, in giving a list of the Foreign Ministers assembled at Vienna, says:—At present, Russia is the most formidable, as far as relates to the number of her diplomatic agents. Is this display of numerical superiority intended to mark any assumption of political pre-eminence on the part of this power? The emperor Alexander might, indeed, be pardoned such a burst of vanity, when it is considered how his Allies, by moving at his nod, permit him to fancy he is the autocrat of Europe, as well as of Russia.

EXECUTION OF THE ROCHELLE CONSPIRATORS.

Paris, Sept. 22.

About 11 o'clock the walls of the different public buildings were covered with the 'Arret de la Cour Royale de Paris,' announcing the condemnation of Bories, Pomier, Goubin and Raoulx, four sub-officers, (sergeants and sergeant-majors) of the 45th regiment of the line, for conspiracy, treason, &c. almost at the same moment, and simultaneously through the entire of the city of Paris, the same Arret, adding 'that it would be carried into execution on that day at the Place de Greve,' was in the hands of the hawkers, who carried it about the streets precisely as 'last speeches' are announced in London.

Up to 2 o'clock half a dozen mounted gendarmes were the only military on duty in the Place de Greve; but strong detachments of the same description of force, horse and foot, were posted at all the commanding points in that quarter. In the Place du Chatelet particularly, a numerous body was drawn up. I proceeded towards the Conciergerie. The people were crowding towards the place of execution. No symptoms of sympathy for the miscreants struck my eye. In a cafe within twenty yards of the guillotine, officers were playing at billiards, the shops were open—the passengers laughing; enjoying themselves; showmen were exhibiting; and low gaming going on even where I passed. A great crowd had assembled round the prison of the Conciergerie, to which the condemned had been removed, between the hours of five and six o'clock in the morning, under a guard of fifty mounted gendarmes. On their reaching that, their last human living abode, they were placed in a chamber very different from the condemned cells attached to English goals. It is well furnished and contains a clock that strikes the quarters, which consequently intimates incessantly to the unhappy sojourners in that melancholy apartment, that their moments, already numbered, are fast expiring; but neither that circumstance, nor the presence and unwearied exertions and exhortations of the clergermen, by whom they were attended, produced any effect upon the condemned men. They are said to have been all of good families; more particularly Bories and Raoulx. In the course of the morning, one of the Judges of the Criminal Court of Paris had an interview with them, which lasted nearly two hours; doubtless he endeavored to procure from them some information respecting the plot, for which they were to suffer, or that to favor their escape from the Bicetre, which had been detected.—No one believes that they gave the slightest information respecting either, although the journals may probably assert the contrary.—From the moment of their conviction up to that of their quitting the Conciergerie for the place of execution they manifested constantly the same levity, or rather volatility, accompanied by allusions to their unhappy fate. About 2 o'clock five hundred soldiers of different regiments marched into the place, preceded by drums and formed a square. Numbers of mounted gendarmes issued from under the porch of the Hotel du Valle (or Mansion house), which is in the centre of the eastern side of the place. The only persons allowed to remain near the guillotine, except the executioner and his assistants, were the people who crowded the footway by the front of it; on the edge of which, and within two yards of the scaffold, sat a number of women, although made aware that they would be deluged with the blood of the condemned at the moment of execution! About half past 2 o'clock the two wagons left the Place de Greve for the Conciergerie, under an escort of gendarmes.—The executioner (a tall, elderly, decent looking man, wearing a fashionable blue silk handkerchief on his neck, and a black straw hat) followed, leaving behind him a small, rough, white dog, called a *barbe*, who took his post on the scaffold at the top of the ladder. The animal appeared as watchful as those dogs which you see on the wagons in London.—The crowd continued incessantly to increase—new bodies of the gendarmes traversed the place. About fifty of the gendarmes d'elite finally marched in and remained stationed near the scaffold.

The usual amusements of a mob went on. Four o'clock at length arrived, and there being no appearance of the sad cavalcade, the hopes and doubts of the spectators were excited. This continued until within five minutes of five o'clock, when a hackney coach, attended by some gendarmes, drove rapidly across the place stopped at a tavern exactly opposite to me, and a person dressed in some sort like a clergyman descended from it, and entered the tavern, 'Ah! there is no hope!' said a French gentleman near me; 'that is a *Greffier* of the Court, or *Rapporteur*, whose office is

to see the sentence executed, and to make a report of it (*proces verbal*). In another quarter of an hour you will see the miscreants themselves.' Five o'clock struck and yet they had not arrived. At that moment the *coup d'oeil* was strikingly awful. The whole area of the Place de Greve, and so much of the Quai de Greve as I could see, were filled by a dense crowd, now incapable of increase. So irresistible was the force produced by the slightest motion, that the soldiers were momentarily compelled to give way, and the hollow square became gradually contracted. The windows and tops of all the houses within view the quays opposite—the Points (Bridges) d'Elite and de Mari, in the distance, were crowded to overflow. A great deal of amusement was just then excited by a sweep, who kept his position on a shed against all the efforts of the owner and some gendarmes. A movement amongst those who had a view of the Quay Pelletier announced the approach of the fatal cortege, but the spectators continued encouraging the Savoyards, by shouts, plaudits, and clapping of hands.

Precisely as the clock of the Hotel de Ville struck a quarter past five, the first gendarmes, forming the escort of the condemned, entered the Place de Greve; an universal cry of 'Hats off!' took place—all heads were uncovered. The two wagons in succession appeared; in the first was the executioner, the prisoners Bories, Goubin, and two clergermen; in the second was Raoulx and Pomier, each also attended by a clergerman. The prisoners sat on boards placed across in the wagon, and beside each other a priest with a crucifix in his hand, who seemed apparently most anxious to impress their unhappy charge with some sense of religion, but most certainly without a particle of success. During the whole line of march from the Conciergerie to the Place de Greve, the prisoners had never attended to the priests one instant. They looked around them incessantly, acknowledged acquaintances in the crowd, made loud remarks to each other; and Bories and Goubin repeatedly addressed the people, notwithstanding the efforts of the priests and the gendarmes to restrain them. Arrived at the scaffold, the same spirit continued to animate them up to their last breath. Bories sat next to the horses in the first wagon, having been first brought out of the Conciergerie. He alone wore a regimental jacket, or any thing *militaire*. In common with his unfortunate associates, he had no hat or cravat, and the collars of their shirts were loose and open. The wagons advanced at a smart walk; the priests straining every nerve—it was useless—they halted at the foot of the scaffold. I now perceived a gentleman on foot in a brown surtout, near them. The instant the wagon reached the scaffold, the executioner descended, went up to the guillotine, and arranged a cord. All the prisoners arose, threw a hasty glance round them, made some remarks loudly to each other, and prepared in a hurried manner to quit the wagons. I then perceived that their hands were tied behind their backs. The confessor of Bories appeared to inform him it was his unfortunate companion who was to have the fatal precedence, and to entreat him to be calm and resigned. Bories, with a gesture of impatient acquiescence, sat down, and Goubin sprang from the wagon. All were then permitted to descend. The gentleman in the brown coat now advanced to Goubin and Bories. He was connected with the ministry of Justice.—He made a last appeal to the condemned.—The priests redoubled their entreaties and exertions; they were lost; for those unfortunate young men appeared to have no other feeling than that they were brought there to suffer, & that to have it over suddenly and expeditiously was the only thing desirable.—Goubin addressed his companions, and was either replied to, or addressed in the same tone, by Raoulx, who stood furthest from him; for the clergerman in attendance upon him appeared shocked, and remonstrated with him. Raoulx turned his back, and walked about with the air of contemptuous and constrained submission. They continued to talk loudly, always turning away with impatience from the clergermen, who with the gentleman already mentioned, seemed at length to express despair. A little bustle occurred.—Goubin flew up the steps of the scaffold—he was instantly seized by the executioner and his assistants—bound to the plank—shouted 'Vive la Liberte!'—he was thrown down.—I shut my eyes, closed my ears, but a general groan from 150,000 people announced that the bold and daring Goubin had ceased to live. The cool, intrepid, Raoulx exchanged a significant smile with Bories, a mixed expression of sympathy and congratulation, to which fine dark eyes gave peculiar force. Pomier ascended next, with a cheerfulness, although not so animated, as Goubin; afterwards Raoulx, whose handsome face can never be forgotten by any one who has seen him. He wore very long whiskers, and had all the appearance of *esprit*, and was deemed a most intelligent and respectable young man; he was the only one who seemed to possess *sang froid*; the others looked and acted as if nervously excited.—Finally, the brave mercurial Bories ascended. I saw his last look of apparent triumph—he was seized like the others by the executioner.—I ran into an inner apartment; a young Frenchman shrieked, 'Oh, Bories, Bories!' rushed through the room, and fell lifeless in the passage—it was all over.

From the moment of the arrival of the cavalcade at the entrance to the palace de Greve, seven minutes had only elapsed, and Bories, Goubin, Raoulx and Pomier, were dead. The priests were departing—the crowd separating—the women, unmoved to tears, were making observation on the bloody scene—the executioner and

his men were busied in disposing of the mangled bodies, and in dismantling the guillotine—water was poured profusely on the blood-stained pavement, the soldiers prepared to march: in short, at 35 minutes past 5 o'clock, the troops, defiled, with drums beating; and few remained near the scaffold, save the gendarmes.

From the Boston Palladium, Nov. 15. LATEST FROM MADRAS.

By the brig Hope, capt. Mann, from Madras, we received papers to the 25th of July.

A violent storm and an inundating rain were experienced in India early in June, and nearly destroyed all the Indigo Plants, which were almost ready for cutting.

In three days at Calcutta 12 inches of rain fell.

A great amount of property has been lost or damaged by the inundation. Some lives have been lost, and it is feared that on the small 'Churs' dependents on Duck-hunshabzpur, the greatest part of the population had perished. Some took refuge in the trees, where they remained two days, feeding on the leaves.

12000 rupees were subscribed at Calcutta for the surviving sufferers by the great inundation at Backergunge.

The Rice harvest had partially failed at Manilla, and Govt. had ordered Indian Corn to be planted immediately. The populace were alarmed at the scarcity, and foreigners had some alarm for their safety, in consequence of a report that they had improperly shipped large quantities—but they had shown the rumour to be unfounded.

Mr. Willock, the British charge d'Affaires in Persia, had refused to pay the usual tribute, and demanded his passports. On their being refused, he declared he should no longer act in a diplomatic capacity; but leave the Court, unless forcibly detained. This produced a report, that there was a probability of a rupture between England and Persia.

A good understanding is said to have been afterwards restored, and Mr. Willock left the Persian Court in an amicable manner, to proceed to England to consult his Govt. on an important point.

Mention has been made of some Russian Officers having been discovered in disguise in the neighbourhood of Delhi!

They represent themselves as mere travellers, having no political object; but they make minute observations.

There have been several important failures among the native merchants of Benares, who had speculated indiscreetly in Cotton.

Two of the Monks from the Monasteries of St. Bernard and St. Gothard, are in the East Indies, collecting donations, and have been well received. If they are not what they pretend to be, their impositions on the charitable are to be greatly lamented, as well as their meeting with success instead of punishment.

A Junk, of 8 or 900 tons, from Amoy, China, for Batavia, with 1600 passengers, from the ages of 70 to 6, and a valuable cargo, and numerous crew, was wrecked, on the 6th of Feb. on Gasper Island, and all but 190 perished. Those saved were taken up by the Br. ship Indiana, Capt. Pearl, from the rocks, island, pieces of the wreck, &c. and treated with great humanity.

One of the Noncowrie Isles is said to be occupied by a large number of Europeans, who exist as pirates.

Several persons bathing not far from Calcutta, had been seized by Alligators and Sharks.

A new species of *Suttee* has been recently witnessed in India. A widow or two, in high spirits, caused herself to be buried with the remains of her deceased husband.

A person in Calcutta has been cured of the Hydrophobia, by having four grains of the extract of Belladonna administered, and three pounds of blood taken from him.

[Articles by the above arrival state, that at Pultah, an explosion of 70 or 80 Magdons of gunpowder took place, which destroyed about 45 individuals—that a robbery of 6000 rupees, had been committed by an armed banditti of 50 men, in the vicinity of Barracore—that the average price of opium was 200 rupees per chest—that a violent storm burst over Calcutta, on the 7th of June, tearing up trees, destroying the indigo plants, and carrying away or prostrating houses.—One hundred thousand human beings are said to have perished. It was attended with a deluge, and numerous bodies were floating in every direction, even through the houses. No materials for building were left, and the survivors, the rice, their principal dependence being destroyed, were left in a state of inconceivable wretchedness.]

Balt. Patriot.

CROPS IN ENGLAND.

From one of the passengers who arrived at New York in the Packet from Liverpool, we learn, that the crops in Great Britain and Ireland, and indeed throughout the continent of Europe, were superabundant; and the prices of grain and potatoes, were very low in England and Ireland, as to authorise an export of them to this country. We notice this circumstance to remind our agriculturalists and statesmen, of the necessity there is for creating a home market for the products of our soil, which can only be furnished by a more equal division of labour, than has hitherto prevailed—more labour and capital must be devoted to manufactures, and less to mercantile pursuits; and our farmers, instead of appropriating the great portion of their land to the cultivation of grain, for an overstocked market, will find it both necessary and more profitable to turn their attention to raising wool and flax, which will be more and more in demand for the

supply of manufacturing establishments; which aided (as we hope they will be) by some additional duties on imported goods, will relieve us from the necessity of depending on a foreign market for the sale of our surplus products, and a supply of manufactured articles for our own consumption.

Extract from an officer of the 4th regiment, infantry, to his brother in Georgetown, D. C. dated 'CAPE HORN, near Pensacola, October 19, 1822.

'The yellow fever, or rather plague, which has been raging here for some seven or eight weeks, has at length assumed a more favourable aspect; but produced more, I am inclined to believe, from the scarcity of victims than by any moderation of the disease itself. The destruction effected by this invisible and powerful enemy has been truly awful: three or four days has been generally the longest time allotted to the devoted subjects of it. Several officers, (some of high rank,) with numerous citizens of all grades have paid their last debt. I think two or three weeks will re-establish the health of Pensacola, as the weather has been remarkably dry; and begins to grow cool. The troops located at this place have been remarkably healthy—not a case for four weeks. Pensacola, so long famed for its health and salubrity must now be acknowledged, on all hands, to have no pretensions to those desirable gifts.'

Extract of letter dated, New Orleans, October 16.

Since I wrote you last, the fever and black vomit have, if possible, raged with augmented violence, and have been more deadly in their effects, baffling the skill of the most eminent physicians. Whole families have been swept away in the course of a very few days, and in several cases, absolute, visible mortification has taken place before life has been extinct. Such is the dreadful putrifying state of the atmosphere of this place. Still, notwithstanding all this, you see no alarm—no apprehension of the consequences. As soon as the breath is out of the body of a person, he or she is placed in a ready made coffin, hurried off to the grave, and when covered you hear nothing more. For myself, I have not much anxiety as to the fever, owing in a great measure, under the favour of a kind Providence, to the very comfortable quarters I have at the house of my consignee. Business of every description is very dull here.

From the York Recorder.

We have seldom heard a better story or a fitter reward for curiosity, than the substance of the following article. Having heard the circumstance related, in casual conversation, we could not forbear to throw it into some degree of form, and Record it for the entertainment of our readers.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

Love and Prudence.—A young gentleman, who was desirous of entering the holy state of matrimony, and who had turned his attention to the 'glided' beauties of the day, selected at length, for his particular addresses, a lady, who was reputed rich, as well in the 'matter of lucre,' as in personal and mental accomplishments. He felt the charms of his fair one stealing over his senses, and casting a 'witching spell' upon all his faculties. But, like a discreet young man, before he was too far gone, he wanted to make assurance doubly sure—and to leave no 'loop whereon to hang a doubt' touching the worldly possessions of his beloved. Fame, it is true, had spoken her wealthy, but Fame had a cruel fashion of exaggerating, in these matters. In a word, if the truth must be told, our lover was not so much in love, but he was able to preserve some 'method' in it. And before the glorious passion reached its crisis, he had the singular prudence to examine the records, and to obtain an exact knowledge of the wealth of his charmer! How happy was he to find that her estate was clear; and for once even more valuable than rumor had proclaimed it.

Flying, then, on the wings of love to the dwelling of his fair one—in good set phrase, he declared his affection for her—made a tender of his heart and hand—and besought her to smile upon his passion, and make him happy. But the flattering tale of Hope was not to be realized.—The star of our lover's happy fortune had, alas! not yet cast its silver light above the horizon! By some means, it happened that the young lady had been apprised of the extent of her lover's curiosity—and, in the midst of his 'descent upon flames, and darts, and Cupids'—she very composedly drew from her reticule a small piece of money, and approaching him, made this reply.—'Although I may not profit by your very favorable sentiments towards me—still, I cannot think of your being a loser on my account. As you have been at the expense of a 'search' I must insist upon being allowed to replace the amount so expended. So saying, she put an eighteen penny piece in her lover's hand, and he—went his way!

NORFOLK, Nov. 13.

MORE VILLAINY DETECTED.

The Steward of the steam boat Norfolk, a colored man, by the name of BEN, was yesterday, after due examination, committed to jail in this Borough, upon the charge of purloining and opening letters deposited for conveyance in the Boat, from Baltimore to this place. The circumstances, as they have come to our knowledge, are as follows:

On Monday morning, a short time after the Boat's leaving the wharf at Baltimore for this place, one of the hands on board having occasion to go into the privy, observed a letter or part of a letter, sticking in a crevice near the top, and some fragments of another pushed into holes of the floor, and judging them to be of some consequence, spoke of the circumstance,

which in a short time was communicated to Captain Rollins. Upon examining these papers, one was discovered to be an account of the sales of some goods, by Mr. Thomas Tennant, of Baltimore, for account of Mr. Alexander Wilson, of this place, which occupying a whole sheet, it was obvious had been under cover. No mention, however, was made of the proceeds having been inclosed. From the fragments of the other letter, taken from the holes in the floor, it appeared that it had been a letter addressed to Messrs. Maitland, Kennedy & Co. of this place, enclosing some Carolina notes, the precise amount of which could not be correctly ascertained, owing to the mutilation of the letter, but our informant could make out one hundred dollar note, one ten and one three.

Upon inquiry, it was ascertained that, with the exception of the man who made the discovery, the Steward was the only person that had been in the privy from the time of the boat's leaving the wharf, and he being usually charged with the care of the letters, suspicion was strongly excited towards him, which was not a little strengthened by observing about the same time, some papers floating astern of the boat, which had been thrown from his state room window.

Captain Rollins now judged it expedient to examine more minutely into this affair, but a strict examination of the Steward's person and his state room, did not develop any thing farther against him. Upon the arrival of the boat yesterday morning, a further search was made into all the recesses of the steward's apartment, when the following articles were found: A package of a dozen patent cravat stiffeners, (usually called neck puddings,) the wrapper of which had been torn off, but among them was found a letter to Mr. Talbott, of the firm of Allen & Talbott, of this place, and a label with his name on it, pinned to one of the stiffeners; also, a letter, written about two months since, (which had been opened) addressed to E. Hale, then in Baltimore, from a person at that time in this place, the name not recollected by our informant. [Beacon.]

THE RACE.

We are told by a gentleman from Washington, says the Richmond Compiler, that it is difficult to know, which topic occupies the most attention there; the race between the presidential candidates, or the race between Sir Charles and Eclipse. The last, however, being the first and the most urgent, will, of course, carry the day. Crowds will of course collect to see the bets will run high between the partisans of the coursers—and a general interest will be felt until the race is over.—This great contest will take place on Wednesday next—and Washington will be filled with sportsmen, the virtuosos of the chase, professional jockies and professional gamblers—a motley groupe, among whom fun and gain will be the order of the Day.

The contending horses it appears, are, both of the blood, of the Diomed—a blood, famous for the speed of those horses, which boast its genealogy. To shew the precise relationship of the contending horses, we submit the following paragraph from the Petersburg Republican, from one, who seems to be a connoisseur:

Communicated.—Of the race at Washington betwixt Sir Charles and American Eclipse, to be run on Wednesday next, for \$10,000, four mile heats, the editors of the National Intelligencer are a little mistaken in their remarks. Diomed was imported by the late Col. Hoopes, and not by Col. Selden. He was got by Florizel, a son of King Herod, out of a Spectator mare.—The blood of American Eclipse's dam, is not known to me, as he was bred to the north; but his sire, Durao, was got by Diomed, out of Amanda, by the imported horse Spread Eagle. Sir Archy, the sire of Sir Charles, was also got by Diomed, out of a mare got by the imported horse Citizen. This short pedigree may be relied on.

H—Petersburgh.

Washington Race Course.—We are informed that an accurate measurement of the Course, which has lately been made by a skilful gentleman, at five feet outside of the inner line (about the usual track of the foremost horse) establishes the length of the course to be one mile, wanting six feet and a few inches.

Washington Jockey Club.—SANCUS SPRING, Esq. of Maryland, is appointed President of the Washington Jockey Club & Dr. WILLIAM THORNTON, of Washington city, Vice President. The Stewards are also appointed. The next meeting will be at Strother's Hotel, on the evening previous to the Great Race.—Nat. Int.

USEFUL INVENTION.

Mr. JOHN LEEZE, in Broadway, near Spring street, adjoining Mr. M. Parker's Repository, has recently invented a Bedstead for the comfort and ease of persons having broken or fractured limbs.—It is so constructed that a person with a broken leg, when tired of lying on one side can change his position, and can raise himself from his back to a sitting posture, without disturbing the affected limb. Mr. L. has likewise constructed a machine for the relief of horses with broken legs, which promises to be of great utility. He freely exhibits these inventions to gentlemen disposed to examine them, and it is believed when better known, they will be properly appreciated and put into general use. We make this remark from our personal observation, and shall be happy to aid in introducing the inventions into practice by giving place to any observations upon them from gentlemen more competent of judging upon their merits.—N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Dr. Franklin used to say, that 'Rich Widows were the only species of second-hand goods that sold at prime cost.'

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PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.

At a meeting held at Judd's Hotel on Wednesday evening, the 13th November, 1822, for the purpose of adopting preparatory measures to aid the accomplishment of that great national work, the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, Turner Camac, Esq. was called to the chair, R. A. Caldebaugh appointed secretary.

The importance of the subject having been discussed at the meeting, it was deemed expedient that a more general expression of public sentiment on this highly interesting object should be had, and with a view thereto it was on motion:

Resolved, that the meeting adjourn to such time & place as shall hereafter be designated by the Chairman.

T. CAMAC, Chairman,
R. A. CALDEBAUGH, Sec'y.

From the Aurora.

The following facts and arguments in favor of cutting a canal between the Chesapeake and the river Delaware—a measure so long agitated, and unfortunately for the credit and prosperity of the state so long delayed, are submitted in the hope, (may it not prove delusive) of exciting a degree of exertion for the accomplishment of that grand object, proportioned to its importance, and to the salutary effects which it would produce on the city of Philadelphia, and on those counties adjacent to the Susquehanna.

It has long been a subject of deep regret, not merely with the citizens of Pennsylvania, but with the enlightened citizens of other states, that a communication by canal has not been effected between the great body of waters of the Chesapeake Bay, and those of the river Delaware.

This communication, at all times immensely important to the citizens of Philadelphia, and to those residing on or contiguous to the banks of the Susquehanna, the waters emptying into it, and the shores of the Chesapeake, with its tributary streams, would, in time of war, afford incalculable advantages to the government of the United States, and greatly aid in the general protection and security of the middle states.

The expenses of the late war were enormously enhanced by the want of canal communications. It was stated some time since, in Congress, without any contradiction, that the munitions of war, for the armament on lake Erie were sent from the seat of government, & that the expense of transporting a cannon, which cost four hundred dollars, amounted to from 1500 to 2000. It was also stated, in the same respectable assembly, while they were debating on the expediency of opening communications which would lessen the price of transportation that the government was paying one hundred and twenty seven dollars, per barrel for pork to support the eastern garrisons; and that as much money, had been wasted, during the war, for want of military roads and canals, as would have equipped the whole western country.

The expense is not only not the sole consideration, but is frequently a minor one—the delay may be a more serious evil. Supplies of arms and ammunition, or of soldiers, which a water communication would carry to the scene of action, in season to secure the defeat of the enemies of our country, might, by the delay attendant on land transportation, arrive just in time to fall to their possession. New Orleans afforded a splendid illustration of the first of these important positions.

It is believed there is not in the United States another situation in which a canal could be cut, for a short distance, and at so small an expense which would so amply repay the funds disbursed in its formation, and produce such a copious harvest of public benefit.

Whenever the canal between the Delaware and Chesapeake—that between the Delaware and the Raritan, now likely to be soon undertaken—and the great canals in successful progress in the state of New York, shall be completed, there will be an inland water communication, with very moderate portages, from the St. Lawrence on one side and lake Michigan on the other to the interior of North Carolina.

In the early stages of the history of Pennsylvania, she stood pre-eminent among the British Colonies for enterprise, energy and public spirit; but that it is to be regretted, she has fallen from this proud elevation, so far as regards the important branch of national improvement, the intersection of her territory by canals, being at present greatly eclipsed by some of her sister states, particularly New York. That state has acquired the highest honor by her liberality and public spirit, having, in about five years, completed above two thirds of a stupendous and magnificent canal, exceeded by very few in the world, whereby she will soon be enabled to convey to her capital, by water, the produce of the widely extended territories washed by those great inland seas, Ontario, Erie, Huron and Michigan, and to transport in return the merchandise necessary for the supply of those remote quarters of this vast continent, thereby incalculably enriching her citizens and aggrandizing the state.

The great state of Pennsylvania, whose population exceeds one million, has too long slumbered over an undertaking so inferior in point of expense to the great western canal of New York, which will probably be completed within seven years from the time when it was first commenced, viz: July 4, 1817. Whereas nineteen years have elapsed since the subscription was opened for the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and above one hundred thousand dollars were expended in cutting a feeder and making other preparatory arrangements.

The completion of the communication to which we thus respectfully solicit your attention, at all times an object of primary importance, becomes daily more and

more essential to the prosperity of the state, as the great extension of steam boat navigation on the Mississippi and the Ohio, is steadily and rapidly diminishing the trade of Philadelphia to the western country, once the most fertile source of its wealth, and must eventually, at no very distant day, wholly cut it off. Pennsylvania, once the first state in the Union, for exports, foreign and domestic, has sunk down to the eighth in respect of domestic exports. It therefore becomes imperiously necessary to call into activity such resources as are at the command of the state, not merely to prevent any further decline, but as far as possible, to regain the ground we have unfortunately lost.

The benefits of the proposed canal would not be confined to the citizens of the state of Pennsylvania, they would extend to the heart of the states of Virginia and Maryland; as to a large portion of the citizens inhabiting the eastern and western shores of the Chesapeake, who are now obliged to seek a market in New York or Philadelphia, by doubling the capes of Virginia, & encountering a tedious, and frequently very dangerous navigation of three or four hundred miles, the canal would afford a short and easy communication with Philadelphia, in which would then be centered a large portion of the lucrative trade of those rich countries.

The distance from Havre-de-Grace to Philadelphia, by sea, is about five hundred miles; whereas, by the proposed canal, it would be but eighty five.

The distance from the former place to Baltimore, and to Philadelphia, is about the same; and that the navigation to the latter, by the canal, will be practicable for small vessels at all times, except during the winter season—whereas that to Baltimore is less safe, as it is exposed to the dangers of a stormy bay.

Our citizens, and those of the adjacent states, located within the sphere of the usefulness of the proposed canal, many of whom are now confined to one market for their productions, would have the choice of two, were that undertaking completed—and thus secure to themselves, by competition, a better reward for their industry.

A bushel of wheat might be transported from Columbia to Elk, by the canal, for eight cents; and a barrel of flour to Philadelphia for thirty; whereas, the former now costs twenty, and the latter one dollar and twenty cents.

If the canal of supply be extended to Columbia, the passage upwards will be always practicable; whereas up the river it is at all times impracticable.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 23.

THE GREAT SLANDER CAUSE: TENANT vs. LOWE.

Just at the moment of putting our last paper to the press, we received information of the result of this long and interesting cause, and then gave a hasty notice of the verdict. We had attended the trial and heard all the arguments of the counsel; but, for reasons of delicacy, in relation to the subject matter of debate, and our own late concern therein, we determined to forego the gratification of giving any thing like a sketch of the very able & eloquent speech of Mr. Kerr, continued for upwards of four hours, in defence of Mr. Lowe. We learn, however, that our brief and hurried statement of the issue of the trial has been misunderstood by some, and we therefore deem it proper now barely to state that the verdict of the jury was for Mr. Lowe, the defendant, and that, upon the jurors being polled by the plaintiff, each responded his verdict for the defendant.

THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

In a short time now the General Assembly will meet at Annapolis, and a few days after the commencement of their Session, the Convention of the Alumni of the University of Maryland will take place—this will draw together a vast concourse of persons of the highest standing in society at the Metropolis, and will be an event, we hope, of much pleasure to all assembled, and of great future benefit to the state.

Should there be a general meeting of the Alumni, it will constitute one of the ablest bodies of our citizens which has for a long time been collected, and it is earnestly to be desired that the meeting should be general, not only on account of the object contemplated, but that the world may see, after selecting two legislative bodies, what a corps de reserve still exists, to maintain and to aid the welfare of the state.

To doubt that any member of either branch of the University will attend, is to doubt their good feelings and willingness to lend their aid to the public good—Every day increases the necessity of attaining the object for which the meeting is desired, and the more it is contemplated, the more serious becomes the duty and the more alarming the procrastination of it.

Let us think of something else, in the name of Heaven we entreat it! than of always trying to 'turn a penny' or to get up by the sinister political management of the times—A proper attention to the acquisition of wealth by all men, and ambition of good origo worthily directed, are in themselves praiseworthy, essential and meritorious—it is not this for which we can rebuke any man—But we lament a state of feeling in society, that seems dead to every thing but selfish considerations—Public concerns are left to be managed exclusively by the

Constitutional Trustees, the Delegates and

Senators in the General Assembly—who are too often afraid to risk their popularity upon measures which their judgements advocate, and act, or leave undone things, rather from motives of personal aggrandizement than because they are convinced that it is useful for the public welfare.

We desire no irregular or unconstitutional or unbecoming proceeding—we mean nothing but respect to the will of the People as expressed in the selection of their Delegates and Representatives—We will hold and shew, at all times, an undivided deference to all public functionaries, who discharge their official duties with integrity and with whatever ability they have, for the good of the State—but it would be the last thought that could enter our minds, that a voluntary association called together in the face of day through the public journals & ordained to meet under the wing of the legislature of the State, to propose and to build up a great Public Institution for the benefit of all men and to preserve the durability of the Republic, could ever be considered either as deficient in that respect, or as wearing in its aspect the slightest degree of contumacy.

In a Government of Laws where public opinion gives effect to every thing, what can be more fit and proper than the public consultation of the citizens upon matters deeply affecting the interests of the government we all love, and of course intimately relating to the people at large? Can any thing be more salutary in its tendency? It would be happy for the state if such vigilance was more prevalent—if such an interest was more generally and frequently taken in public concerns—a better tone would be given to popular sentiments, public opinion would be more enlightened, and public agents would be less bound up by their own little calculations as to themselves.

Our private and our public interest are, and ought to be, inseparable.—It is upon the advancement of the public weal that we ought to found our own.—It is wrong, it is bad policy to hesitate to contribute to her money or our labour for the public service, and most degradingly criminal is it to withhold either, upon craftily and unworthy expectation, that the liberality of others will make up the deficiency occasioned by our own parsimony.—No man is worthy to live under such a republic as we have, who is not willing, in his private capacity to give his money and his labour for the public service—it is in such instances that the unbought Patriot rises resplendent over the political hireling, who are all mighty willing to serve the public, if you will put them into office with some pay—and it is yet to be discovered, whether the office and the pay, or the service of the public, are the predominant and ruling influences.

The Hon. John Randolph of Va. arrived at New York on the 11th instant, in the Liverpool packet New York.

Colonel Richard Waters is appointed by the Governor and Council of Maryland, Inspector of Tobacco at Dugan's Public Inspection Warehouse, in the place of Major Stephen S. Johns, deceased.

Judge McLean of Ohio, lately appointed by the President, Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States, has arrived in Washington, and entered upon the duties of his new station.

Wilmington, Nov. 19.

The man who stabbed another in one of our streets, some time since, and was committed to prison on a charge of murder, had his trial last week, and was understood to have been convicted. A woman was at the same Court convicted of the crime of arson. There are now in the prison at New Castle three persons under sentence of death.

Gazette.

A curious subject of legal investigation, has been agitated in consequence of the late afflictive pestilence at New York, and that is, whether the tenants who were compelled to abandon their dwellings in the infected district, are liable to pay full rent for the premises?—This is the point which now excites discussion, and which the tenants are taking legal measures to investigate.

Chronicle.

ANTHONY ST. J. BAKER, Esq. Consul General of Great Britain for the United States, has sailed from New York for England. We regret to learn, that the state of his health, from a late bilious indisposition, was the immediate cause of his undertaking a sea voyage. During the absence of Mr. BAKER, we understand that his brother, Mr. JAMES BAKER, is entrusted with the discharge of the duties of his office.—Nat. Int.

RICHESS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We have before us a piece of Marble excavated from the lands of Mr. Jacob Stienman, in Lancaster county, about 7 miles from that city, which has been submitted to artists competent to judge, who pronounce it equal to the Italian marble. It has a most beautiful and delicate grain, and is susceptible of the highest polish.

[Ref's Gaz.

SELLING WIVES.

A late London paper inserted the following disgusting communication because it was well authenticated: Thomas Jones, a painter, sold his wife on Tuesday last, for three pence, with the proviso that if she did not please after three days trial, she was to be returned, and the purchase money divided between the parties. The most singular part of the transaction is, that the parties are not twenty years of age, and have not been married a month.

Manufactures & Agricultural varieties.
—Among the articles which obtained premiums at a late Agricultural Fair, in Alleghany county, Pa. were *Japanned Waiters* and *Trays*, made at Pittsburgh; *Castor Oil*, from fifteen acres of beans, raised in that county; and *Cigars* from Tobacco, also raised in that county.

From the Connecticut Journal.

DUELLING.

The editor of this paper is authorized by a few gentlemen in this city, who have associated themselves to discountenance duelling, to offer a premium of fifty dollars for the best *Farce* which shall be produced within one year from the 1th inst. founded upon certain facts which have recently occurred and are of universal notoriety. The money to be paid whenever the *Farce* is accepted by a committee of three disinterested persons appointed by the association. The editor of this paper, therefore, holds himself responsible for the above sum, to be paid in compliance with the above terms.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.

PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour, wharf	\$6 12 1-2
Howard-street, wagon	6 75
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 22 a 1 25
Do white do	1 37
Rye, bushel	cts 75
Indian Corn, bushel	52 a 60
Oats do	43 a 45

TABACCO.

Fine yellow, per 100 lbs	15 00 a 20 00
Do yellow and red do	10 00 a 15 00
Do red do	8 00 a 12 00
Do brown do	6 00 a 8 00
Rel do	5 00 a 7 00
Do common do	3 00 a 5 00
Common dark or green do	2 00 a 4 00
Seconds do	1 00 a 3 00

Second qualities of Maryland tobacco are rated 2 a 3 dollars less than the crop or first.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. John Durbin, Mr. Edward B. Hardcastle, Merchant, of Denon, Caroline county, Maryland, to Miss Mary Ann Lockwood, daughter of Caleb Lockwood, Esq. of Whiteleysburg, Kent county, Delaware.

DIED.

In this Town, yesterday morning, Thomas Bennett, only child of Mr. Thomas Meconekin.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

SAMUEL SPRIGG, Esquire,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A Proclamation.

Whereas, the General Assembly of Maryland did, by an act passed at November session, 1805, entitled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections" direct, that the Governor and Council after having received the returns of the elections of Members to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as member of Congress aforesaid, respectively, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name or names of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district.—We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do by this our Proclamation declare, that by the returns made to us it appears, that Raphael Neal, Esq. was elected for the first district, Joseph Kent, Esq. was elected for the second district, Henry R. Warfield, Esq. was elected for the fourth district, Peter Little & Samuel Smith, Esq's. were elected for the fifth district, George E. Mitchell, Esq. was elected for the sixth district, William Hayward, Jr. Esq. was elected for the seventh district, and John S. Spence, Esq. was elected for the eighth district.

Given in Council at the City of Annapolis, under the Seal of the State of Maryland, this twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

By the Governor

SAMUEL SPRIGG.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing Proclamation be published once a week for the space of four weeks in the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, the Patriot, American and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the National Intelligencer, the Star and Easton Gazette, the Examiner at Frederick Town and Grievances and Herber's paper at Hagers Town.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY.

November 23—4w

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

That convenient two story

Brick House,

Situate on Dover Street, next door to the corner of Washington Street, now occupied by Mr. William Farr as a Grocery Store and Dwelling. For terms apply to HENRY NEWCOMB.

November 23, 1822—

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale on Thursday the 5th of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

ALL THE PERSONAL ESTATE

of Joseph Harrison, late of Talbot county, deceased. Also, all the Personal Property of Mary Harrison, deceased, consisting of Negroes (or a term of years, also Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention.

THE TERMS OF SALE

will be a credit of six months on all sums above 6 dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale; for all sums of and under six dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property.

Sale to commence at nine o'clock, and attendance given by JEREMIAH HARRISON, Adm'r. November 23—3w

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

The Subscriber has again commenced the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture, in the Store House of Thomas P. Bennett, on Washington street, near the corner of Dover street. He has just received from Baltimore a Stock of first rate Materials, selected by himself, and intends keeping a constant supply, which will enable him to furnish those who may please to favour him with their custom, with every variety of work in his line, he will endeavour by punctuality and attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

JAMES NEALL.

N. B. Also, Turning executed in its different varieties.

Easton, Nov. 23—3w

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public vendue on Wednesday the 4th day of December next, at the late residence of Mr. William Barton, in the Town of Easton,

ALL THE PROPERTY

of said Barton, consisting of valuable Household and Kitchen Furniture, two sets of Blacksmith's Tools, some new Iron and new Steel, a quantity of good Coal and old Iron. Also, some valuable young Cattle, a Horse Cart, and some Farming Utensils; and also a Negro Man who is a good Blacksmith, and a Negro Girl who is a first rate house servant—both for life.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale till paid, all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required on delivery of the property. If the day appointed should be unfavorable, or the sales not completed they will be adjourned to the following day (Thursday)

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by Thomas Henrix my agent.

ELIZABETH BARTON,

Adm'r of William Barton, dec'd.
N. B. The books of the deceased are in the hands of Mr. Thomas Henrix, whom I have appointed my agent, and who is fully authorized by me to settle with all persons having accounts thereon.

ELIZABETH BARTON,

Adm'r. of Wm. Barton, dec'd.
Nov. 23—3w

Additional Sale.

I will also offer at Public Sale on the same day, the balance of the property belonging to the Estate of Thomas Bullen, deceased, that was not sold at his Vendue, viz. three fine young Horses, nine Head of Young Cattle, eighteen head of Sheep and a good yoke of Oxen.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS HENRIX,

Adm'r. of Thomas Bullen, dec'd.
Nov. 23—3w

SEMINARY

For Young Ladies.

The subscriber having rented that large and commodious house in the town of Cambridge, owned by Mr. Charles K. Bryan, and recently occupied by Mr. Steele, announces to the citizens of Dorset and the adjacent counties, that his Seminary is now open for the reception of young ladies, who will be taught Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and such other studies as are necessary to complete a course of polite English education. As the subscriber's object is to establish, upon a permanent basis, an institution that shall add to the literary reputation of the town, and at the same time afford him the means of a competent support, he will employ his most efficient efforts to place his Seminary on a respectable footing. From his long experienced success in the management of youth, the subscriber indulges the hope, that the improvement of his pupils will be such as to induce a degree of patronage, adequate to the attainment of these desirable ends.

GARDNER BAYLEY.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For the elementary branches \$12 per annum. Writing, Arithmetic, and the elements of English Grammar 18
Geography, History, &c. 25
Four or five young Ladies can be accommodated with Boarding in the subscriber's family at \$120 for Board and Tuition. G. B. Cambridge, Nov. 23—8w

TO HIRE

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

A good Country Blacksmith.

JOSEPH HASKINS.

November 23d, 1822

NEGROES

For Sale or Hire.

In consequence of having rented my Plantation at Poplar Neck, in Caroline county for the next year, I have from

20 to 30 Negroes,

Now living on that place to dispose of, either by Hiring or by a Sale for a term of years, or as Slaves to good Masters residing in this State.—In case of a sale an accommodating credit will be given, if desired.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, Nov. 23—5w

Carriage Making.



Edward Hopkins

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Washington and Cabinet streets, nearly opposite the Fountain Inn, where he intends keeping materials necessary for carrying on the business, with good Workmen always at his call. He hopes by his strict endeavours to please, to merit a share of public patronage. Persons wishing to have their Coaches, Gigs or Carriages of any description repaired can have them done with all dispatch, in the neatest manner and on accommodating terms.

Easton, November 2, 1822.

POETRY.

From the Mobile Commercial Register, Oct. 10.
THE CANDIDATES.

A.
If o'er the Union I should e'er preside;
Our fleet shall on each sea in triumph ride;
No Russian Autocrat shall ever boast,
From us he took one inch of N. West Coast.
What tho' on Turkey's dark, benighted land,
A million of his slaves he may command—
Twixt him and us there rolls a stormy main,
Which projects of ambition will restrain;
A barrier 'gainst the mercenary sword
Of slavish Russians and a Cossack horde.
But should they dare our commerce to assail,
Our Eagle's wings shall spread to every gale;
Pounce on their Bear, & teach them to refrain
From acts unjust on Neptune's wide domain.
Nor shall the Lion meddle with our fish,
Or, with impunity, purloin a dish
Of Cod or Mack'el, or our trade disavow,
Or in his war unjust our men impress.
Should he dare do it, wide shall be displayed
The banner, Freedom for our country made.

C-1st.

If, fellow-citizens, 'tis Fate's decree,
That I your President should ever be,
Roads and Canals shall be my constant care,
That you your products may to market bear;
Your western waters, wandering now in vain,
Shall find a passage to the Southern main—
Thro' which, to India, you may safely trade,
And wealth immense by many may be made.
Then proud Europeans to our shores will come
And carry thence our importations home!
While you, exempt from foreign wars & strife,
May lead, in ease, an agricultural life;
A life of virtue—with domestic love;
A life most pleasing to the power above:
While other nations may their wealth expend
In spilling blood of father, son and friend.

C-2d.

If you, my countrymen, should deem me fit,
On your high presidential chair to sit,
Strong arms shall your civil rights maintain,
Nor shall a foe annoy you from the main;
For fortresses shall guard your happy shore,
And loud and awful shall your cannon roar!
A fleet, efficient, shall your flag display,
And spread your Eagle to the face of day.
Should Britain dare your seamen to impress,
Soon should each gallant tar receive redress.
Of war's munitions we have ample store,
And public contracts shall be made secure!
Our ships shall sail where commerce is annoy'd,
Till every rascal-pirate is destroyed.
A treasury rich, and richer still to be,
Will pay our armies and our ships at sea;
While taxes (to increase our revenue)
Would scarce be felt, or grumbled at, by you.

C-3d.

If you, my countrymen, should claim my care,
And call me to the presidential chair,
While at the honor'd post I may preside,
Justice and equal law shall be my guide;
Commerce shall to its natural level come,
And manufactures shall be nurs'd at home.
That these may thrive and flourish every where,
Our agriculture first demands our care;
For agriculture is the source of trade,
From the same source are manufactures made.
That we oppressive taxes may avoid,
Small armies and few ships should be employ'd.
While liberal policy with nations round,
Ensures us honorable, neutral ground;
A ground, which long should be maintained by you,

Saving alike your blood and revenue.
But if a despot should our rights invade,
A manly opposition must be made;
And, heedless of the storm, with flag unfurl'd,
Our ships shall bear our thunder round the world.

Tyrants and mercenaries then will see
The difference 'twixt the slave & him that's free.
The former has no motive to contend;
The latter has—the love of country to defend!
With sacred rights, which liberty bestows—
Rights unacknowledged by all freedom's foes.

INDIA.

Young Ladies called for.—We hear (we have heard much) of late about East India freedom and West India slavery. To the trumpeters of the former, and the drummers of the latter, we recommend the perusal of the following document, and in a particular manner we recommend to the serious consideration of such of our fair readers as may be looking anxious to 'the Orient's ray' and have most earnestly to counsel and advise all such to get linked, even under the new marriage act, before they take shipping, lest, upon arrival in the Ganges, they may be put up and sold by public sale to wealthy Nabobs, white, black or mixed, his future plaything and slave.—London paper.

From Grimsby's Daily Advertiser of 3d September, 1818, a paper printed at Calcutta.

"Females Ruffed for.—Be it known, that six fair and pretty young ladies, with two sweet and engaging children, lately imported from Europe, having the rose of health blooming on their cheeks, and joy sparkling in their eyes, possessing amiable tempers, and highly accomplished, whom the most indifferent cannot behold without expressions of rapture, are to be raffled for next door to the British Gallery. Scheme, 12 tickets, 12 rupees each. The highest of the three throws doubtless takes the most fascinating."

PRINTING.

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

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS, Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their Store, opposite the Court House,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,

Adapted to the present season, which they purpose selling at very reduced prices for Cash. They invite their friends and the public generally to give them an early call.

J. & S.

Highest prices given for Country Linsey and Feathers.
Easton, Nov. 16—3w

Hardware Store,

AND

NAIL WAREHOUSE,

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

BIRMINGHAM & SHEFFIELD GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Table and Dessert Knives and Forks
Pocket, Pen and Spanish Knives
Wilson's cast-steel Butcher and Shoe Knives
Elfin's ditto
Brads' Straw Knives
Razors, Scissors, Snuffers, Needles, &c.

ALSO,

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

HOLLOW WARE

American and patent iron Tea Kettles
Coffee mills
Tinned iron & Tertania table & Tea Spoons
Frying Pans
A variety of Mill and Hand Saw Files
With a general assortment of other articles in the Hardware line—all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash or Ac.

DOUGHTY & BUDD.
October 19—6w
N. B. Also a quantity of the best English Blistered and Crowley STEEL, Glass by the box, cut and wrought Nails, Brads, Springs, &c &c.

FALL GOODS.

Clark & Green,

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

Seasonable Goods,

Of the latest importations, which will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash. They respectfully invite their friends and the public generally to give them an early call.
Easton, Sept. 28—1f

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of two fi. fa's to me directed against Reuben McQuay, at the suite of David Fairbank and Richard Harrington, will be sold on the premises of said McQuay, where he now resides in Dirty Neck, on Saturday the 30th of November, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: one negro boy named John, to serve for a term of years.
Taken and will be sold to satisfy the above fi. fa's.
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
Nov. 5—4w

Notice.

Is hereby given, to all persons who have been in the habit of hauling gravel and from the lot of ground at the north end of the town of Easton, commonly called the Gravel Lot, owned and held by the Commissioners of the said town (for the purpose of applying the same to their own individual use and benefit) that suit or suits will be forthwith commenced against them and all others who shall in future commit similar trespasses; and that hereafter no gravel or sand shall be hauled or taken away from the aforesaid lot under any pretext whatever, except for the purposes of repairing the streets, lanes and alleys in the said town.

By order of the Board of Commissioners
TRISTRAM NEEDLES, Clk.
Nov. 5—3w

Notice

Is hereby given, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Henry Hicks, late of Dorchester county, deceased.

All persons, having claims against the said deceased's estate, & hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of May, 1823, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 8th day of November Anno Domini 1822
DENWOOD H. BARROW,
Executor of Henry Hicks, deceased.
November 9—3w

An Overseer

WANTED.

For the ensuing year, a single man without family, who understands the Farming business. He must produce the best recommendation.
SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN.
Clara Point, Talbot county,
November 2—3w

Register's Office.

A young man acquainted with the duties of an office, may obtain employment and exorbitant wages, by immediate application at the Registry of Wills for Talbot county.
Easton, November 2, 1822—3w

FOR SALE.

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

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

Likewise, that beautifully situated farm, Town Point, containing 185 acres more or less, lying and being in Cecil county, and situated on the Bohemia river—this land is thin but capable of improvement, and there is perhaps few farms more advantageously situated respecting the benefits arising from the water. For terms apply to the subscriber near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md.
HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.
July 13

COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.



The subscriber having commenced the Coach, Gig and Harness Making Business, at the head of Washington street, Easton, intends keeping on hand a constant supply of materials necessary to carry it on, and to employ the best workmen. He pledges himself to finish, at the shortest notice, Coaches, &c. on reasonable terms. He returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement he has received, and from his attention to business, expects to receive a share of public patronage.
FRANCIS PARROTT.
Easton, August 17—1f

Coach, Gig and Harness Making.

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

CAMPER & THOMPSON,

Where they intend carrying it on in all its various branches, and intend keeping the first rate workmen, and a good stock of well seasoned timber and materials of every kind necessary for carrying on the business. As they are determined to pay the strictest attention to their business, they solicit a share of public patronage. All new work will be done at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms, and warranted for twelve months—and repairs done in the best manner. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
JOHN CAMPER,
GEORGE F. THOMPSON.
Sept. 14—1f



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

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

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

All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.
CLEMENT VICKARS.
March 2—1f

Notice.

The public are informed, that there is to be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, a new invented piece of mechanism, which exceeds any thing of the kind that has been before invented by man, which has been examined by the most distinguished gentlemen, and admired by all who have seen it, and all concur in admitting it to be a curious specimen of ingenuity and many thought to be the long sought for perpetual motion, and highly creditable to the inventor.
November 9

JOSEPH SCULL STOCKHOLDERS

Has just received from Philadelphia, A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' Boots & Shoes,

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

ALSO,

A large assortment of Easton made COARSE & FINE SHOES, And intends keeping a constant supply of all kinds which he will sell cheap for cash.
Easton, October 26th, 1822.

To be Leased,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

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

It will be rented as one establishment, or may be divided, to suit the profession or extent of business of a tenant.
JOS. E. MUSE.
Cambridge, October 12

10th August, 1822.

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

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

Fountain Inn.

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

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
JAMES C. WHEELER.
Easton, June 30th, 1821.
N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The new BRICK STORE HOUSE second door on the East side of Washington Street, now in the occupation of Mr. William Cox.
J. CALDWELL.
August 31—1f

TO RENT,

FOR THE YEAR 1823.

That Framed Dwelling House, &c. on Washington street, at present occupied by Francis Parrott.

ALSO,
A small two story Brick Dwelling House and Kitchen on Harrison street, at present occupied by Mrs. Orn. The above property is in good repair.
For terms apply to
WILLIAM H. GROOME.
Easton, October 22—1f

Notice.

Was committed on the 29th inst. to the Jail of Dorchester county, as a Runaway, Ann Fisher alias Ann Davis a Mulatto, aged about 20 years on the 10th day of March last, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a scar on her left arm below her elbow on the upper part of her arm about one inch long, cut with a knife when very young, says she was raised in (Christen) Christians, Delaware, and was bound to Jacob Bevel, and her Father-in-law Sampson Roberts bought of Bevel her time, and she hired about to sundry persons, among the rest mentions Squire Moore, Charles Allen, Tavern keeper in (Christen) Christians. Had on when committed a blue and white Domestic Frock and blue Handkerchief on her head, she has been in this county since last Christmas. The owner of said negro is requested to prove property pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be dealt with according to Law.
SOLO. KIRWAN, Sheriff
of Dorchester county, Md.
November 16—4w

Notice

Is hereby given, to all Slave Holders and others, that the subscriber will not permit the slaves or blacks of any person to cross his Land, without first getting his permission, being determined to put the Law in force against all those so offending.
HINSON KERRY.
November 16—3w

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

There will be exposed for sale at public auction in the Exchange, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of November, at one o'clock, P. M. the following property, payable in cash or City Bank stock, at the option of the purchaser, viz. 1st. A TRACT OF LAND, lying north and south of the Fredericktown turnpike road, near to the 4th mile stone, composed of several tracts or parts of tracts, containing upwards of 300 acres, about 80 of them in wood, the residue, or a greater part thereof is in grass—it is believed that there is not a tract of land of the same extent within six miles of Baltimore its equal in fertility, and none better adapted to plaster.—The buildings are a house on the north side of the road, suitable for the accommodation of a manager, and on the south side there is a small tenement hitherto occupied by the laborers employed on the farm; and near to which there is a very extensive and well arranged barn built within a few years past; a stream passes through the meadow, and if said there is a seat and fall suitable for a country mill—those who may desire a market or grazing farm will not it is probable in twenty years find one in every respect so desirable. Upon the authority of the late manager it is stated that upwards of \$500 has been received for grazing between Harvest and Christmas.

It is generally enclosed by a good post and rail fence—A plat of the whole tract indicating the situation of the wood, its extent, &c. can be seen by reference to the undersigned.

2d. Also, A TRACT OF LAND on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, adjoining the estate of Charles S. Ridgely, Esq. containing 464 acres, 146 of which are in wood.—The soil is reputed to be suitable for plaster, and has a very considerable portion in fine bottom, adapted to the growth of timothy.—The improvements are a small Dwelling and Granary of stone, which I believe were erected by the late Judge Nicholson. A satisfactory plat of this and is in like manner subject to the inspection of those wishing to be informed.

3d. Also, A TRACT OF LAND situated in Loudon and Fairfax counties, Virginia, containing 3400 acres of land, distant from Georgetown 20, and Leesburg 13 miles.—This estate is situated on the Potomac, opposite the Seneca Falls, and fronts on the river three or four miles.—The canal which affords the boat passage by these falls commences at the east end of this tract, about 1200 acres is river bottom, a large part of the richest alluvion soil.—It is supposed that one third is in wood; a part of the upland is fine soil, particularly that called Sugar land tract, which is separated from the residue of the estate by Sugarland run.—On this estate is erected that well known establishment called the WOOD-INGTON DISTILLERY, capable of manufacturing ten barrels of whiskey per day—the whole is fitted up in the best and most approved plan, within the last 8 or ten years, with every convenience which such a concern would require.—The distillery is under lease at \$1000 per annum; near to which there is a very excellent two story Brick Dwelling, a distiller's House, Granary, warehouse, store, blacksmith's and cooper's shop and house.

4th. Also, PART OF A TRACT called Orange, containing upwards of 70 acres of land; it is on the west side of the old Bell-Air road, distant from this city about 2 miles—it is enclosed by a post and rail fence—one third or thereabouts is in wood; a run of water passes through it, and affords a fine situation for a market garden, or lots for butchers.—There is on it a fine spring of water, said not to have been affected by the drought of last summer. Mr. Evans, whose market garden is a short distance from the road, and which lies north of the foregoing, has kindly offered to point out the premises, to those disposed to examine them.

5th. Also, FIVE LOTS OF GROUND, each fronting 20 feet on Lily street, extending back to Concord street.—They are a short distance south of Hart's tavern, near to Pratt's bridge.—These lots are under a mortgage in the City Bank for the security of a sum of money; the particulars will be explained on the day of sale.

6th. Also, that ROPE WALK, on or near to Fell's Point, known by the name of Smith's Rope Walk, extending nearly the whole distance from Smith's street to Bank street, supposed to be upwards of 1300 feet.—It has been generally believed to be as eligibly situated for its object as any other walk in the city.—There remains due to the Bank of Maryland about \$3000, for which the purchaser must give notes with interest endorsed to the satisfaction of the Bank of Maryland, on a credit of 9, 12 and 18 months.—The residue upon a credit of 24 and 30 months, in notes endorsed to the approbation of the City Bank, which portion of the purchase money may be paid in cash or City Bank stock at the prices which it has hitherto been received in payment.

7th. Also, 13 ACRES OF LAND on Whetstone Point, composed of lots No. 8, 54 & 55. Of the foregoing property No. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7 will be sold on the following terms: one fifth cash, or a sixty day note satisfactorily endorsed, the residue at 12, 18 and 24 months, with interest, in like manner endorsed.—The terms of No. 6 has been stated—and from the purchase of No. 3 a cash payment of \$5000 will be required, the residue secured as above, preceding at 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.

Should not the foregoing property be disposed of on the day previously stated, it will thereafter be disposed of at private sale, when the same can be accomplished on terms, advantageous to the bank.

A statement of the concerns of the City Bank is as hitherto at all times subject to the inspection of stockholders, and by calling every information will be given by
JOHN B. MORRIS.
November 16—2w

Public Sale.

I will sell at my house on Wednesday the 27th day of the present month, agreeably to an order obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, all the Personal Estate of Al-Talbot county, late of the said county, deceased, consisting of six Negroes, of whom three are men, two are girls, and one boy—all value-able—a number of Carpenter's Tools—that fine sailing and well known schooner the A. M. Canoe, and many other articles which it is unnecessary to enumerate. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and a credit of nine months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving notes, or bill obligatory, with good and satisfactory security.
FOSTER MAYNARD, Adm'r.
of Aldern Maynard, dec'd.
Nov. 16—3w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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 Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30, 1882.

NO. 260

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

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

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

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the American Sentinel. TO MY BROTHER FARMERS.

I am sorry that there is so much need of the admonitions I am about to give.—Depend on it you do not 'work it right,' or you would make your farms and stocks twice as profitable as they now are. Many of you farm too much. You would find it much more profitable to farm 20 acres well than forty by halves. The last season, I made ground produce at the rate of one hundred bushels of Indian Corn to the acre. Is not this much better than a common crop of 30 or 40 bushels? You will most certainly say it is, and with the same breath ask how I managed to make it produce so plentifully? My ground being much infested with ground mice, or moles, and also overrun with grubs and other vermin. I put on, early in the month of March, about seven bushels of salt to the acre, which thoroughly destroys all kinds of vermin, being an excellent manure: early in April, I gave it a good coat of stable manure, and ploughed and worked the ground over and over, until it became completely mellow; I then had every corn hole filled with hog manure, and after dropping my corn, which had been previously soaked in warm water, I scattered a pint of lime over every hill, and then covered the whole with a little mellow earth. In about one week the corn began to come up plentifully, after which I nursed it well with the plough and hoe every other week for eight weeks, at which time it was as high as my head and not a spire of it was destroyed either by frost, grub or bird. My other things I nursed equally as well, and I have been amply paid for all my extra care and trouble, as I raised more than twice as much corn as any of my neighbours, and did it in much less time. I mean I got all my harvesting done two or three weeks before any others.—This is accomplished in a great measure by redeeming time; rising between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning; then if the day be very sultry and hot, I lie by from 12 to 3, and then I feel refreshed and able to go to work until quite dark.—This I call 'working it right.' Whereas, should I lay in bed until the sun be up and shame me, haunt the tavern at night, drink too much whiskey, but half manure, half slant, half plough, half nurse, half harvest, and do every thing else by halves, I surely should not 'work it right,' nor get half a crop.

I shall now conclude, by giving you, for farther consideration, a few excellent observations from a wiser head, perhaps than my own, which I shall endeavour to improve for myself, and hope every brother farmer will do so likewise, viz:—
I often say to myself, what a pity it is our farmers do not work it right. When I see a man turn his cattle into the road to run at large, and waste their dung on a winter's day, I say this man does not work it right. Ten loads of good manure, at least, is lost in a season, by this slovenly practice—and all for what? For nothing indeed but to ruin his farm.

So when I see cattle late in the fall, or early in the spring, in a meadow or mowing field, pouncing the soil, and breaking the grass roots, I say to myself, this man does not work it right.

So when I see a barn-yard, with a drain to it, I say the owner does not work it right, for how easy it is to make a yard follow, or lowest in the middle to receive rain and all the wash of the sides, which will be thus kept dry for the cattle.

The wash and urine of the yard, mixed with any kind of earth, or putrid straw, is excellent manure, yet how much do our farmers lose by neglecting these things;—in fact, they do not work it right.

When I see a farmer, often going to the retailer's store, with a bottle or jug, lounging about a tavern, or wrangling about politics, or quarrelling with and defaming his neighbor's good name, I am certain such a man does not work it right.

A Pennsylvania Farmer.

From the Brattleboro' Messenger.

I once lived with an Englishman who had been a wine and spirit merchant, who had the best Cider of any man I almost ever knew. He used to manage as follows:—
All rotten apples were rejected.—The mill was perfectly sweet and clean and the cider very carefully strained, so that the smallest bit of pulp was stopped.—He pressed fermenting his cider in tubs shut; if it could not be done he narrowly watched the barrels to keep them full, and as soon as it had done working he racked his cider into other casks after he had most thoroughly cleaned them, which he did with scalding hot water, putting the vessel upon a bit of wood to give it more play and then putting a piece of chain into the cask and worked it well, repeatedly changing the water. After the inside of the cask was pretty dry he studded it, as he called it; that is, he took strips of old linen cloth twelve inches long and two broad and dipped them into melted brimstone; one of these he suspended in the barrel, on a wire, and set it on fire.—After this he put a few pails of cider in and worked it well to mix it with the fumes; then he burnt another match and worked it again. He did nothing more to it but bung it up tight until late in the winter, when he racked it into a brandy hog-head which he studded as before, then bunged it up, and as the spring opened he fined it. His cider was a delicious drink and kept years. He used to say to have good cider we must have no rot, no must or sourness, nor sediment left in the cider, and spirit enough to keep it, no acid fermentation and he thought nothing could prevent this in this hot climate but brimstone.

To the above observations I would add, that the larger the cask the better the cider.

Cider brandy, if good, it is believed, will do well in keeping cider.—But TAKE NOTICE—cider brandy that is reduced with low wines is not good for cider; but will tend to injure it very much; this farmers should particularly attend to.—About one gallon to a barrel is said to be sufficient.

To preserve Turnips.—Pull them late in the fall, cut off the tops and lay them in heaps in the turnip yard, cover them merely with the tops nine inches thick. They will be as good in the spring for the table as the day they were pulled; and the inside layer of tops will be quite green, at least so say those who have repeatedly tried it.

The New York Cattle Show and Fair, commenced on Tuesday, and ended on Wednesday at one o'clock. The exhibition, though not in all respects equal to that made on former occasions, it is represented as having been truly gratifying.

The display of horses, brood mares, and colts, (including some of the Arabian stock) is said to have been uncommonly good. There were also some fine fat cattle, bulls and milch cows, and some very fine sheep.

The display of Domestic Manufactures was exceedingly fine, in respect to both quality and variety. There were broadcloths, cassimeres, flannel, fustians, ingrain carpeting, cotton drilling, shirting, sheeting, ginghams, diaper table linen, coverlets, rugs, &c. One lady, Mrs. Brush of New York, produced a lace veil and 13 lace caps, and Misses Wards of East Chester made a display of a variety of ladies' caps, and caps made of down and feathers; but no article attracted more attention, than the imitation Leghorn Hats, made out of the bent grass (agrostis) and the spear grass (poa). Of these several of an excellent quality were exhibited.

Samuel of cotton raised on Long Island, were offered by Mr. David Gelston, Mr. O. Parker, & Mr. David Rogers. The samples were clean and beautiful; we apprehend, however, that cotton raised in so high a latitude will continue to be a matter of curiosity, and that the culture of it in the northern states will never be turned to much account.—Union of Nov. 5.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.
A Novel and Atrocious Character.

During the awful prevalence of the plague on the north east of Spain, in the autumn of 1821, a foreigner who was variously said to be a Jew, a Turk, an Armenian and a renegade, but whose acknowledged vocation was that of a merchant, in which capacity he had amassed a large property, visited the devoted city of Barcelona.—A letter from thence gives the following account of this singular atrocious character:—
'This man, who from his long white beard, might have been taken for a Patriarch, had been an eye witness of all the plagues that had desolated, of late years, the Turkish empire. As soon as he heard that a pestilence had broken out in any city, he immediately hastened to it. He used to account for these extraordinary journeys, by the advantage he found in such desolated countries in purchasing his goods at a lower rate than usual; but still it seemed inexplicable how lust of gold could so far overcome the love of life, and how the old man, who was already so rich, should continually expose himself to almost inevitable death. Questions put to this traveller were never answered clearly. When he arrived at such a theatre of death he wrapped himself from head to foot in tarred linen, covered his hands with black leather gloves, his face with a glass mask, and thus guarded against infection, and provided with a stick, which had an iron hook at the end, he entered the infected houses; there he possessed himself of whatever he found, seized off hidden treasures and the most valuable utensils and tore their jewels from the bodies of the dead. More than once he is said to have hastened the effects of the pestilence, and to have given the death

blow to the victims whose cries would have interrupted him in perpetrating his robberies. If chance led him into a house which was still free from contagion, he announced himself as a physician, and woe to those who confided in his skill. Loaded with treasures he always returned to Venice, where admired by every body, on account of the success of his enterprise, he waited for the signal for fresh booty, like the carrion vulture.

The news of the distress of Barcelona became glad tidings for this wretch, and he had already carried on his horrid trade among us for a fortnight, when he was detected in the very act of stabbing a patient who was quite delicious. This patient was a young French merchant, who was greatly beloved at Barcelona on account of his integrity. He had just lost his wife and two sons, & was himself struggling against the distemper, which had thitherto spared this courageous young man, who most tenderly devoted himself to his family. He was murdered almost in the arms of his countryman, capt. R. who was near his friend in an adjoining room. Hearing the door opened, he hastened back to the patient; sees the villain stab his friend to the heart, rushes on him, seizes him, and throws him on the ground after a hard struggle, in which the old wretch showed much more strength than could have been expected.—'Sir,' cried the wretch, flinging himself overpowered, 'surely you will not kill me.'—'Villain what hast thou done?'—'But he was so ill!'—'And those things which you had already stolen?'—'I thought every body was dead; give me my life, I will make you a rich man.'—'You dare to offer me your blood stained gold?'—'Sir, be without fear; I possess several remedies against the plague; I will give you as many sequins as you can carry.'—'And would you offer me two arrobas?'—'You shall have ten,' said the murderer, and received the Captain's sword through his heart.

The magistrates seized the body of the pretended Israelite, and had it hung at the corner of Regomist. They also sent officers to the house in which he had lived, and ordered all they found there to be sold, for the benefit of the poor.

From the Charleston Courier.
MONEY.

There is an evil under the sun.—There are many evils under the sun; but the one of which we are about to complain, is the evil of having too much or too little money.—If we have too much, it becomes an evil to know how to dispose of it correctly; if we have too little, it is an evil, that in its causes and effects, beggars of all description. Money brings the most peaceably inclined minds into a state of collision and warfare; it renders all bodies, corporate and separate, liable to troublesome inquiry, and perplexing explanation, and in many cases to unjust censure, and affords to every controversial spirit, whether of a federalist or republican, monarchist, jacobin, courtier, or cobbler, a high-sounding pretext, under the sanction of the *pro bono publico* argument, to institute a formal fiscal catechism against all apparent as well as real defaulters. Money is apt to make foes of friends, and friends of foes; it has the power of converting a smile into a frown, and a frown into a smile; it renders the rough places smooth, and the rugged places plain; it causes carriages, carts, drays, and wheelbarrows to rattle along East Bay, and upon our other paved streets, especially on vendue days, like bullets shaken together in a tin canister; and it magically imparts to mercantile gentlemen, a step and bound that is absolutely irresistible—particularly towards and about the *fate-deciding hour* of two o'clock, as they hasten to the National Bank, the South Carolina, the State, the Union, & the Planters' and Mechanics' Banks, in all the vigor of trade, & bustle of business. Money also gives to the countenance of every performer in the grand masquerade, the world, a most enchanting plesantry. In relation to ourselves, we will only add, that our Money, like The Muse, the most elegant of inspirations—like Love, the most generous of passions.—
'Spreads its light wings, and in a moment flies.'

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

According to a Statistical Chart published in a Neapolitan journal, the universal population of the Globe is 632,000,000—thus subdivided:—172,000,000 in Europe; 330,000,000 in Asia; 70,000,000 in Africa; 40,000,000 in America; and 20,000,000 in the other parts.

Estimate by approximation.—In Europe, birth, per annum, 6,371,370; per diem, 17,453; hour, 727; minute 62; second, 1. Deaths, per annum, 5,058,822 per diem, 13,860; hour, 577; minute 66; second 1. In the entire universe—Births, per annum, 23,407,407; per diem 64,180; hour, 2,627; minute, 148; second 8.

Deaths, per annum, 18,882,355; per diem, 50,927; hour, 2,122; minute, 135; second 7.

Persons arrived at the age of 100—in 1800, according to Lacey, there were in Cairo 35 individuals who had attained to the age of 100 and upwards. In Spain, in the last age, were to be seen at St. Jean de

Page, a town of Gallicia, 13 old persons, the youngest of whom was 110, and the oldest 127; their ages made together 1,499 years. England is generally accounted to contain 3,100 individuals of 100 years old. At the commencement of the present century, there were in Ireland 41 individuals from the age of 95 to 104, in a population of only 47,000 souls. 1. Russia, amongst 871,652 dead, in 1814; there were 3,531 individuals of from 100 to 132 years of age. In Hungary the family of Jean Xovin has furnished the example of the most extraordinary longevity. The father lived 172 years, his wife 164 years; they were married for 142 years, and the youngest of their children was 115.

Daniel Berauilli calculated that the inoculation of the small pox has been the means of prolonging human life by three years, and the new observations of Duvillard gave the same result from vaccination.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, Nov. 20.
By the arrival of the line packet ship Hercules, Gardner, in 38 days from Liverpool, the editor of the American has received his regular files of English papers, comprising London dates to the 9th & Liverpool to the 11th Oct. from which we are enabled to present the following brief summary of European intelligence.

GREAT BRITAIN.
The different parties, as usual, maintain an animated conflict; but the general affairs of the kingdom are unusually barren of incident.—Very palpable indications are ready to denote that the ministerial career of Mr. Canning will not be more quiet than that of his predecessor.

The Courier of the 2d ult. states on the authority of a letter received at Liverpool, that a most destructive fire had broken out in New York, and destroyed nearly one half of the city.—A subsequent account confirmed the report.

The Duchess of Newcastle lately died, a few days after the birth of a pair of twins. She had been the mother of sixteen children.

In Ireland the most unjustifiable outrages continue to be perpetrated.

Alderman Fleming was sworn into office as Lord Mayor of Dublin, on the 30th of Sept.

Ninety vessels arrived at Liverpool on the 6th of October, the greatest number ever known in one day.

A letter from Liverpool of the 10th ult. says 'There has been a good demand to day for Cotton from the trade. Full prices have been obtained and the market continues very firm. The quotations on the 9th are for Upland, 6 1/2 to 8 1/2.'

FRANCE.
A royal ordinance was issued by the French government on the 26th September which decreed that the *cordon sanitaire*, on the border of Spain, should cease on the 1st of October, but that the troops employed for that purpose should thenceforth be maintained as a corps of observation.

The ministerial papers now admit that the object hitherto held up to public view was a sort of fiction incompatible with the dignity of the government, & further allow that the cordon was organized on the footing of war. It is contended however, that there is a wide difference between the maintenance of a corps of observation, and the invasion of Spain, and they contend that the latter is not in contemplation by the government.

The Court of Appeal has rejected the different means of cessation proposed by Berton and his associates. They are therefore awaiting the infliction of the punishment originally pronounced, with the exception of Fradon and Senechault, whose sentences are commuted into long terms of imprisonment.

SPAIN.

Various changes have taken place in the command of some of the army corps, but a recapitulation of Spanish names would be uninteresting to American readers.

On the 16th of September the U. States and Portuguese ministers attended the solemn service celebrated in memory of the victims of the 7th of July.

A Madrid journal announces that three hundred and five ladies of that city have presented addresses to the king, praying him to pursue the constitutional career with firmness; they add that they will inspire their husbands and children with the same sentiments, and that if Spain were attacked they would themselves take up arms in its defence.

The report of the assassination of Quesada by his troops is contradicted.

The journals of Toulouse give an account of a splendid victory gained by Baron d'Erolles, General in Chief of the Army of the Faith; but like other accounts, it appears to be much exaggerated and inflated; and although the provincial disturbances continue in Spain, there appears to be no immediate danger to the Constitutional system from any internal force.

Madrid Government Gazette, Feb. 9.

At Naples 20 of the revolutionary generals, Maselli & Salvia have been executed.

The body of the former was refused Christian burial for his republican obstinacy.

PORTUGAL.
Lisbon papers to the 20th September reached London on the 2d ult. from which the following are extracts:

Sitting of the Cortes, Sept. 16.
'It appearing that there is a deficiency of corn in the kingdom, the agricultural committee propose to admit foreign corn to be deposited in the port of Lisbon.

1. Any person shall be at liberty to import foreign corn (Trigo wheat) into the port of Lisbon for the next three months, subject to certain regulations.

2. When the average price of Portuguese corn is 800 reas, foreign corn shall be admitted as follows:

1. When the average price is between 800 and 900 reas, foreign corn may be sold in equal proportion with Portuguese, that is, half of each.

2. When the average is between 900 and 960 reas, two thirds of foreign corn may be sold.

3. When the average exceeds 960 reas, the whole quantity sold may be foreign.'

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Intelligence received from Constantinople of the 26th of August, presents a very unfavourable aspect of the situation of the Greeks. Corinth, (the seat of the provincial Greek government,) and Napoli di Romania, have fallen into the hands of the Turks.

Later accounts represent that the Greeks have been again successful in the contest with the Turks; but so much uncertainty pervades all the news from that quarter, that it is little better than useless to publish the contradictory reports which the various accounts present.

A dreadful earthquake has lately happened at Aleppo, in which from 25 to 30,000 persons are said to have perished, and two thirds of the houses, which were estimated at 40,000, were laid in ruins. Two rocks, at the time of the earthquake, had arisen in the sea, in the neighbourhood of Cyprus.

GERMANY.

The opening of the new Congress at Vienna has been delayed in consequence of the death of the Marquis of Londonderry. It is supposed the sovereigns will have set out at the end of September for Venice; from thence they are to proceed to Verona, where the monarchs of Russia, Prussia and Austria, are to reside in one great palace.

Among the great personages about to repair to the Congress of Verona, the German papers mention the Archduchess Maria Louisa, Duchess of Parma.

It was expected that the Duke of Wellington would reach Vienna by the 25th of September.

IRELAND.

In this unhappy country, according to late accounts, burnings, burglaries, and murders have, in the southern districts, again appeared. At Abbeyfeale, the troops have thus early in the season been employed to scour the country for offenders, and have captured two of the Kerry incendiaries of October 1821. The legal expedient of levying distress for rent has been undetermined, rather than openly resisted, in the county of Limerick, by the practice of carrying off, or destroying at night, the cattle seized on behalf of the landlord during the day time. In the very suburbs of Cork, a clergyman's house was attacked on Sunday morning, the 29th ult. at 1 o'clock, and a faithful servant barbarously murdered. The assassins escaped. Thus it seems that neither the gibbet, nor the bayonet, nor famine, nor pestilence, are efficient preventives of crime in that country.

From the Austrian Observer of the 23d September.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE AT ALEPPO.

We have received the calamitous news of an earthquake at Aleppo. A letter from Constantinople, dated September 2, describes this event in the following manner:—

'Aleppo, one of the most beautiful cities of the Ottoman Empire, has been visited by an earthquake resembling those which laid waste Lisbon and Calabria in the last century. The first and most severe shock occurred on the 13th of August, about ten in the evening, and instantly buried thousands of the inhabitants under the ruins of their elegant mansions of stone, some of which deserve the name of palaces. Several other shocks succeeded, and even on the 16th, shocks were still experienced, some of which were severe. Two thirds of this populous city are in ruins, and along with them an immense quantity of valuable goods of all kinds from Persia, have been destroyed.—[The number of houses are stated at 40,000 and the inhabitants at 200,000.]

According to the first accounts of this event, which through alarm may have been exaggerated, the number of the sufferers amounts to from 25 to 30,000. Among them is one of the best men in the city, the Imperial Consul General, the Chevalier Estrass Von Piccottio. Having escaped the danger of being buried under the ruins

of his own house, he hastened with some of his family towards the gate of the city; but as he was passing a Kahn, a new shock occurred, and a wall fell down, which buried him and those with him. Tatars who have arrived from Damascus, report that they saw the whole population of Aleppo encamped in the environs. They state that several other towns in the Pachalat of Aleppo & Tripoli, particularly Antioch & Ladoicea, have been destroyed by this earthquake. The captain of a French ship also reported that two rocks, at the time of the earthquake, had risen from the sea in the neighborhood of Cyprus, which is almost under the same latitude as Aleppo.

As soon as the Arabs and the Bedouins of the Syrian desert obtained information of the calamity which had befallen Aleppo, they hastened in hordes to exercise their trade of plunder in that immense grave. Behrem Pachá, however, drove them back, and also several Janissaries, who had committed depredations among the dead bodies and ruins.

The great number of unburied bodies in this extremely hot period of the year, has produced pestilential effluvia, and obliged the unfortunate inhabitants to seek refuge in some remote district.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. EXECUTIONS AT NAPLES.

The Neapolitan Gazette contains an account of the manner in which Ferdinand III. has punished or pardoned his loving subjects for having established or supported a constitution, which he himself swore to maintain, and at the head of which his son remained till the Austrian standard appeared in sight of Naples. Thirty persons who had been concerned in the revolution of 1820, have been condemned to death and thirteen to twenty five years imprisonment. The Gazette, however, is loud in its praises of royal clemency for having pardoned twenty eight out of the thirty condemned, and having commuted this punishment into imprisonment and hard labor for thirty years. Amongst those condemned to death is General Pepe, who, it will be recollected, made his escape after the overrunning of his country by the Austrians, and is now at Madrid—some say in expectation of the command of a body of constitutional troops—which, however, is improbable as the constitution does not permit the grant of a military command to a foreigner.—The only two unfortunate men, against whom sentence of death (for attempting to emancipate their country!) could be put in execution, were Morelli and Silvati. "On Wednesday fortnight," says a private letter, "these two were (according to the custom used with condemned persons) put in a cappella, or little church, where they passed the night, surrounded by priests, the horrors of the place, and the near approach of death, made an impression on Silvati, who listened to the priests, confessed himself, and received the sacrament of the Catholic church. Morelli, however, remained obdurate; he expressed his disbelief of the doctrines of the church and his contempt of its ministers, and would not attend to their exhortations. About seven o'clock, on Thursday morning, they were conveyed to the place of execution, outside of the Porta Capuana, a few paces from the prison, as they were sentenced to suffer with the ultima ignominia, like parricides; their eyes were bound, their faces covered with black crapes veils; a robe of coarse black stuff was thrown over their bodies, and their shoes and stockings were taken off. They walked firmly to the guillotine; a priest, with a large crucifix in his hand, walked by the side of each; when they ascended the scaffold, Silvati knelt down on the steps, listened to the instructions of his confessor, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence; but Morelli, remained standing, firmly refused to listen to the priest, saying, 'He wants to deceive me;' and when the confessor renewed his exhortations, with the words, 'God is just,' Morelli answered, 'God has not been just to me in this business; I have always been an honest man, and now I am to die like a villain.' Both the unfortunate men met their fate very resolutely and calmly. The body of Morelli was, in consequence of his impotence, refused a Christian burial."

The Piedmontese Gazette contains an ordinance of Charles Felix for the regulation of studious youth of his dominions. The students of Turin, it will be remembered, were zealous partisans of the constitution of 1821, and mainly instrumental in bringing about the revolutionary explosion. For this the university of Turin was dissolved, and its fine building converted into a stable for the horses of the royalist troops. Like the army it has now been reformed, and together with the other seminaries of the kingdom, placed under an institute that would have suited any century from the 8th to the 15th and no other. All education is subjected to the Priests. The students are condemned to a surveillance, as constant and more galling than that of galley slaves. They are directed into what house they must lodge, what church they must attend, what religious exercises they must perform. If these restrictions on the spirit of youth do not please the High Allies, they must be very fastidious.

From the National Gazette of Nov. 23.

We have taken the annexed letter from Antigua, from the New York Evening Post of Tuesday. It is accompanied by another letter (Oct. 15) from a gentleman at Antigua, personally known to the editor of the Post, together with an authentic copy of a Proclamation prepared by the marauders in question, to be used in the event of their making themselves masters of the island of Porto Rico. The Antigua correspondent says—

"I have just heard a rumour that this squadron has failed in their attempt to re-

colonize Porto Rico, and were all lying at Crabb Island. This, at present, is all the information I am in possession of, respecting this piratical expedition, except another rumour, that of the island of Guadalupe being under arms, in fearful expectation of them."

"There can be no doubt that those vessels are cruising as vessels of war under the American flag, and without any commissions from the government of the United States, of course."

The Proclamation is headed—"From the General in Chief, Provisional President of the Republic of Boriguen, (Porto Rico) to the people of all nations (except natives of Spain)," and it is subscribed—"Head Quarters, Mavaguez, Sept. 1822, signed Louis Villame Duoudray, President & General in Chief—B. Irvine, Government Secretary pro tem." This secretary pro tem, is no doubt, the Baptiste Irvine, who has edited several newspapers in this country, and was for some time employed by our Executive as American agent in Venezuela. The Proclamation offers protection, employment, &c. to various descriptions of persons, specifically, but makes this exception:

"Article 10 But we exclude from this call and solicitation persons guilty of crimes, misdemeanors, disturbers of the public peace, gamblers, persons without trades or professions, cheats, adventurers, sharpers and intriguers of all descriptions; they will be found out, taken into custody and banished forever from the territory of our Republic."

There is something very pleasant in this exclusion, seeing what sort of men the founders of the new Republic must be.

That such expeditions should be formed in the United States, and sail, equipped, from our ports, without the knowledge of the officers of the revenue, and others, whose duty it is to see that the laws be not violated is extraordinary and will scarcely be credited abroad. They tend to bring the government under suspicion of connivance, and the American people, of congeniality and confederacy, with the worst of cheats, adventurers sharpers & intriguers of all descriptions."

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated 1st October, 1822.

In the early part of the last month, a pilot boat built schooner, under American colors from Baltimore, owned or commanded by one Gould, an Irishman by birth, arrived at St. Bartholomews from Baltimore. This vessel was shortly after followed by a brig and two schooners, also under American colors and from Baltimore, and under the immediate controul of the said Gould, who purchased an hermaphrodite brig at St. Bartholomews from a Mr. Chayter, which vessel was captured & sent into that island by one of the Venezuelan privateers, but seized and sold by order of the governor of St. Bartholomews. This vessel was under Dutch colours.

"On board the brig from Baltimore were several coloured and white men, among whom was a general Louis Villame Duoudray, a Frenchman, and an American named B. Irvine. In consequence of the suspicious appearance of these vessels, together with its being well ascertained that they came to the West Indies with the intention of making a descent on some island, and by their having been joined by several white and coloured men in St. Barts, the governor of that island ordered them off, and they consequently left there, then sailing under American colours, and came to anchor at a small place called Five Islands. The south east of Porto Rico was currently spoken of as being the place of their destination."

Extract of a letter from St. Bartholomews, dated September 16.

"The secret expedition sailed on the 14th and stood apparently for St. Thomas, it is now generally believed for Porto Rico. I am much afraid it portends no good for the West India Islands, from the number of St. Domingo characters apparently principal in the business—although attempted to be cloaked, sufficient was ascertained to excite suspicion. The rest are republican Frenchmen and foreigners, but not a single Spaniard among them. They were joined here by about 60 bad characters, who can well be spared."

From the Frederickburgh Herald, November 20.

COUNTERFEITERS TAKEN.

Two men, young and of genteel appearance, were brought before the mayor's Court on Monday last, under strong suspicions of being counterfeiters. It appeared in evidence, that on Saturday they arrived at Occoquan from the north, where they passed a counterfeit ten dollar note on the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria to the tavern keeper at that place, who, discovering soon after their departure that it was a spurious bill, pursued them, and being joined at this place by several gentlemen, overtook and arrested them on Sunday night about four miles from town, on their way to the south. On searching their persons forty odd dollars were found in counterfeit notes on the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, which, with a small sum in good money, they declared was all that they had. But on searching their trunks in the Mayor's Office, eighty six 20 dollar counterfeit notes on the State Bank of North Carolina, and two hundred and thirty one counterfeit 20 dollar notes on the Branch at Newbern, making together \$6,340, were found concealed in one of their trunks by means of false or double sides. The notes were fresh from the plates and remarkably well executed. After a thorough search and examination, they were fully committed for trial. The punishment for this offence in Virginia, is confinement in the penitentiary for a term not less than ten nor more than twenty years.

Although there is reason to believe that

there are many others engaged in the same nefarious business of which Graves and Cleary now stand charged; proceeding from the same hive; yet the detection of two such agents with the seizure of so large a sum of counterfeit notes, must be matter for public congratulation. These notes differ from the genuine mostly in the quality of the paper which is very thin. The false notes purporting to be on the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria are not well executed, as will further appear by an article from a Baltimore paper, the note referred to in which was probably passed by the above named gentlemen, as the description exactly corresponds with some notes found upon them.

From the Balt. Chronicle of Nov. 22. THE GREAT RACE.

Through the politeness of a gentleman, we last night received by our express, the following particulars of the great race at Washington yesterday, between the horse Eclipse of New York, and Sir Charles of Virginia.

Before the hour appointed for the start, the course field was thronged with spectators of both sexes, and from almost every state in the Union, to the number of from six to eight thousand.—A rumor having reached many of those upon the road from Baltimore, the evening previous, that in consequence of the lameness of Sir Charles, there would be no race, many were induced to remain at the taverns, until the National Intelligencer of the next morning expressed no such doubts. Every public house on the road near to the ground, the night previous, was filled to such a degree that many were compelled to lie on the floor, or in the stable lofts.

One o'clock was the time fixed for the start—ten minutes before that time, the horses made their appearance. As rumor had nearly established the opinion, that there would be no race, and the lameness of the Virginia horse being apparent to every spectator, it now became a source of loud expressions of regret and disappointment. Nothing, however, appearing, from the conversation of the owner of Sir Charles, to warrant such a conclusion, and the horses and riders preparing for the start, it was again believed that the race would take place. The gun was beat for mounting, and the track cleared, when the owner of Sir Charles proclaimed to the judges, that owing to the lameness of his horse, he could not run him, and rather than the large sums which individuals had bet, should be hazarded, he would give up the forfeit money (\$5000). To give any idea of the mortification which this intelligence created in the crowd, is impossible.—Those who felt an interest in the success of the Eastern Horse, appeared to exult in his signal triumph, more especially when his rider walked him around the course; while the sad countenances of every Virginian seemed to mark his regret and disappointment.

The spectators were now about retiring when it was again announced that a purse of fifteen hundred dollars had been made up between the two owners and the distance of four miles fixed for the race. At 15 minutes past one, the riders were mounted, and the word given for them to start. The start was a pretty one, and every one now felt interested for the lame horse: The first course Eclipse came out some paces before, and continued to run ahead, until the four miles were completed, when it was judged that Sir Charles was beaten nearly double distance. Eclipse was not the least worsted, and clearly proved that he is a horse superior to any other known in this country. The whole four miles were run in 8 minutes and 4 seconds. How Sir Charles got lame, and whether he would have run better had he not been lame, are questions to be decided. As southerners, we regret that the reputation which Virginia has so long and deservedly maintained, of raising the best horses, should have been risked on the boatings of any individual. Eclipse is a horse whose speed and bottom have never been properly tested, and we cannot conceive how any man in his senses, could have opposed him by a horse like Sir Charles, taking the issue into consideration, it will almost lead to the conclusion, that so heavy a purse was offered with a view to raise the value of Sir Charles, in case it was not taken up. All such speculations, however we leave for the Virginians, and only lament that we have neither a 'Post Boy,' a 'Maid of the Oaks' nor a 'Potomac' to oppose to him. Neither Sir Charles, nor Eclipse, is a beautiful horse, nor would any one, judging from their looks, be willing to risk much upon either. They are both dark sorrels and are very well matched.

Washington Jockey Club Room, November 20, 1822.

Resolved, Unanimously, That the members of the Washington Jockey Club have witnessed, with great satisfaction, the fair and honorable conduct of the parties to the intended match race between the celebrated horses Eclipse and Sir Charles: and this club is the more especially moved to this expression of opinion from the unfortunate and lamented accident which so absolutely disabled the Virginia horse, Sir Charles from running the match, as necessarily induced the proprietors to draw him, under a heavy forfeit of 5000 dollars; and the Club cannot in conclusion, omit to mention, with the highest approbation, the liberal spirit with which the proprietors of Sir Charles, from the extreme reluctance entirely to disappoint public curiosity and expectation, entered into the new match for a single heat, by which they have lost 1500 in addition to the forfeit—conduct which clearly entitles them to the character of honorable and spirited sportsmen.

S. SPRIGG, President.
Attest,
D. M. FOMEST, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. FIRST DAY'S JOCKEY CLUB PURSE.

The first day's Jockey Club Purse of two hundred dollars, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, agreeably to the Rules of the Club, was run between a horse entered by Mr. Harrison, of Virginia, and two others. One of the latter was distanced the first heat; and the purse was won by Mr. Harrison in two heats, handsomely run.

The purse to be run for to-day is for three mile heats; and, it is said, two fine horses are to contend for it.—Nat. Int.

Nov. 23.
Yesterday's Jockey Club Purse of three hundred dollars, for three mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding, was won by Mr. Harrison's three year old colt. Tyro, by Constitution, beating Mr. SLEEPER'S Duchess of Marlborough, by Sir Archy five years old. This race was run almost in defiance of the elements, the rain pouring down the whole time, and the course being in some spots half leg deep in water. Notwithstanding this, the heats were run in good time.

The purse for four mile heats will be run for this day at one o'clock.—Nat. Int.

LAST DAY.—The purse of \$500, four mile heats, was won to-day by Lady Lightfoot, beating Tyro, who won the purse yesterday.

ANOTHER RACE.

It has been generally expected, that the racing contest between the New York and Virginia gentlemen would not terminate with the incidents of Wednesday; and it has turned out accordingly. A match has been made (says the National Intelligencer) between parties from the two states, for twenty thousand dollars a side, (three thousand dollars forfeit) four mile heats, to be run over the Long Island Course, on the fourth Tuesday in May next, between Eclipse and any other horse to be produced at the starting post on that day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

The great Southern Mail failed, yesterday morning, to arrive at the usual hour, to the surprise of every body, the weather being fine, and there having been recently no heavy rains. But, this surprise was certainly increased by the information that the mail was impounded on the Potomac Bridge, by the refusal of the keeper of the bridge to permit it to pass. We do not pretend to accuracy in the particulars, but we believe it was some dispute between the contractor and the bridge keeper respecting the payment of toll that caused the Mail to be turned back. We are authorized to state that the General Post Office has directed a prosecution to be immediately commenced against the keeper of the bridge for interrupting the passage of the Mail—the driver stating that he wished to be allowed to take the Mail through, without the stage, but was refused leave to do so. The Mail arrived at the Post Office at 11 o'clock instead of 6 A. M. and of course, lost a whole trip to the North.

[Nat. Intell.]

On Monday night a party of mischievous youths were apprehended in attempting to plunder the box office at the theatre, by way of a frolic, thinking there was no serious harm in the matter. They had perceived through the aperture in the wall through which the money is hoisted in and the tickets passed out, where the box keeper deposited his money. They then provided themselves with a long stick, to one end of which they attached a wad of oakum, well served with tar; by thrusting this stick through the aperture whenever the box keeper turned his back, they contrived, it is said, to sop up the bank notes quite handily and to draw them out by means of the adhesive nature of the tar at the end of the stick—an ingenious contrivance, for which the most thorough going candidate for the penitentiary might have challenged admiration. They were yesterday morning brought up before the Mayor, but the evidence of their having taken the money although \$27 were stated by the box keeper to be missing) not being sufficiently clear, no proceedings could be instituted against them.—They were, however, ordered to find bail, for their good behaviour, but failing to do so were committed to prison.

Norfolk Herald.

ATTEMPT AT MAIL ROBBERY.

Letter from the Post Master at Greensburg in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, to the Postmaster in Philadelphia.

GREENSBURG, Nov. 18, 1822.

Dear Sir—In an attempt to stop the mail stage, the driver who was armed, wounded the person who caught hold of the head of one of his horses, was himself fired at by an accomplice, and was only saved by his having been thrown back on his seat when his horses started by the report of his own pistol. The ball of the pistol or gun, fired at the driver, passed before him, struck the off post, and passed through a tin horn. Considerable blood was discovered on the turnpike, and traced some distance into the woods. I am in hopes that the villains may be detected.

In haste yours, &c.

SIMON DRUM.

The editors of the Philadelphia National Gazette has read a portion of the new Waverly Novel, "Peveril of the Peak," and speaks of it in the following terms.

The scene is laid in England, at the period of the accession of Charles II. All the talent of the author is exerted in portraying, discriminately, the characters and manners of the Cavaliers and Roundheads. He does not spare the puritanical party, but at the same time is less indulgent towards the devotees of the Royal cause, than might have been expected from his known political principles. The hand of the master is visible in what we have read—and though the plot, or story, as far as we can discern it, does not appear quite original, or very ingenious, it is likely to be interesting, and to furnish scope for the display of those powers of description

and dialogue, which are placed "the Great Unknown," so far above all the other romance writers of the day.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. THE STRANGER, No. 12. By ALEXIS AIRCASTLE.

I have to congratulate myself upon a new accession to my list of correspondents. The following communication is much in the style of a gentleman who was particularly noticed in my eighth number;—but though its author is not the worthy and accomplished Bloomfield, I doubt not that he will find a reception equally favourable with my readers.

To Mr. Alexis Aircastle of Castle Vale.

Really, Sir, I have to ask a thousand pardons for not having paid my respects to you before, as no one has rejoiced more at your arrival amidst our Society; but being of that number of folks who do nothing in time, I am of course tardy about every thing—yet there is no grater bustler than myself, nor any one who more abuses the mispending of time, or talks more of its economy and the systematic arrangement of every thing.

I congratulate you upon the several good acquaintances you have formed, and I hope, as we gradually surmount the obstacles which hard times and thoughtlessness have produced to hinder good society, that you will be better treated and like us better.

We are, I assure you, a good enough sort of people, and disposed to be hospitable and kind, but our tempers have been so excessively soured for some years past by the internal feuds of party exasperation, that when you hear us talk, you can hardly know how to make head or tail of what we say—for we democrats, (you see I can't help telling you I am of the prevailing party and therefore high up for promotion, and if you please, for patronage too) are made up of such discordant materials, that as soon as we are unhinged by the removal of the band of opposition, we fall to pieces like an old worn earthen tub—we do not like each other, that's the truth of it, but of that you need say nothing—and as we are all pretty much of a muckness, we are heartily jealous lest one should get before the other—so that although we really used to talk of each other, in high party times, as being the cleverest fellows in the world, yet we did think then of each other pretty much as we do now, viz: that the best amongst us are but twopenny fellows compared with the truly enlightened and accomplished men of our day—This I would have you to consider as imparted wholly in confidence, for I would not for the world that we should get by the ears—it would be worse than the tongue-giving of Dido and Spandigo, Bonnylass and Jowler, which a joyous old sportsman used to give us, after dinner, when we hunted in Banbury.

But, Mr. Aircastle, as I find you are a man of taste & fashioned upon the chaste models of time past, I would have you to know, that as our people are not remarkable for their vices, yet some of us are a little remarkable for peculiarities—you seem already to have become acquainted with some of our 'Bohea and scandal' geunty—now there is another class of our Ladies for whom I must claim your compassion and endeavour to propitiate you—they are very different from the sentimentalists—when you go to see them, & get a little acquainted with them, for as they are rather coarse in their ways it is necessary to become tolerably well acquainted before they will let you to you, as the Yankees say, you will know who I mean directly by their entertaining you with all their family mishaps—if their servants are bad, they will surely tell you of it—if their Husbands cross them in any little matter, they will certainly complain of it—if their hens don't lay eggs or hatch chickens, if their cows get poor and don't give milk, and pressed by starvation, happen to break into the garden and eat up all the cabbages, ah! then indeed, you'll have it for a twelvemonth long—and if the old gig or wagon is out of repair and folks can't get out to Easton, this is a grievance that will be eloquently descanted on—and all this is not an affair of ill humour or moroseness, it is a mere habit of rusticated folks, who love to talk, and think they must say something, and what comes uppermost is out first—perhaps indeed it may be for the want of something better to say.

Now, Sir, if you could break down this habit a little, by giving another cast to conversation, it would perhaps add much both to our pleasures and to our reputations as a polished community.

We have the best sort of gentlemen too in the world—all well off in life, a little fixed or so by hard times, all hospitable, except that they don't trouble folks a great deal with invitations to dinner, and all remarkably ingenious when they don't backbite too much—as they have thus few or no vices, they too have some particularities—These are discoverable in their conversations—for example—they are remarkably fond of talking of themselves, their families, their horses, their pigs, the Heronian fly, the rain, the no rain, (commonly called a drought) their breed of corn, their corn food, &c. all very interesting topics and all tending to personal and rational aggrandisement; but one gets tired of all these matters; for too much piddling will choke a dog, says a learned ancient, and we should really like to have something else, some little relief to this eternal ding dong about the most important affairs in life—for I don't know how it is with you Mr. Aircastle, but really with me, after being fatigued with all these things every day from morn to night, for weeks and weeks together, I would give the universe to meet together, with some one who had just and gleeful sportive fancy and gay conversation, to wean me from the tedium of the dull monotony of a farmers thoughts.

Again Sir, our gentry, some of them, very much given to narrative in conversation, and they who love to talk as much as I do, must stand by, like a hawk after a quail, watching for the first opportunity to whip in a word edge ways—now this very trying to the temper—Oh! dear! they go on—so circumstantial, so stressingly minute, so provokingly particular—then a half dozen—met together, and all ought to be joy and good spirits, some one will say, as the conversation goes around; that puts one in mind of a thing that happened to myself ten years ago—ten years did I say? it was the year when the blue beans grew up at the N. E. end of my dwelling house, just where my long angle rod stood, in know George where it was the evening and I went a fishing in my old canoe, which is now given out (things you know last forever) and is hauled up to the northeast corner of my barn, just where a fiddler house stood two years ago, when you & I saw the remarkably large ear of corn that grew in my lot just before the dawn, notwithstanding the drought, and now a hog trough in my hog pen—yes, was that same year, that taking a walk one evening, just before I sat out, I took my black grape vine stick in my hand, which was standing behind the old clock, or there I always keep my sticks, (where, my friends, when you come to see me, you may always find a walking stick) and calling my pointer dog Frinculo, as I thought I might see a covey of Partridges, and a little exercise would be good for him, I was passing just along a little gully that makes upon one of my fields, which is not wider than from this to that jug of water yonder standing by the table, when I began to muse and reflect within myself, as you know persons are apt to do of a fine still evening when you have nothing particularly to call your attention, about this, that and the other thing, when my attention was roused by the noise of a bird, and upon stopping just at the far end of the north field that adjoins my neighbour Mr. —, close by an old Pear tree, which bears these hard and shaggy sort of pears, I took off my hat: in much hurry, the same hat that I got from my father —, that had that affair you know in Court, and upon looking up, and turning around, the sun got into my eyes, for it was I suppose about half an hour, or three quarters, or may be more by sun, the evening was very fine and clear, putting my hat up again, just above my eyes to keep off the rays of the sun, for my eyes have been weak ever since I had the measles, and the Doctors have all recommended it to me to wear green spectacles, I thought I discovered something flying in the air, but not wishing to strain my eyes too much, I turned around again and putting on my hat, I proceeded on my walk, for I had two young Heifers in the field that I wanted to see, one of them had a wart under her left eye, and the other I thought, when I last saw her, looked as if she was with calf, so I twisted my stick in my hand and went on—having at last found the bellers I satisfied myself about them, and then turning back the same way I went, as I approached the old Pear tree and got within about one hundred and eighty or ninety yards of it, perhaps two hundred, the sun being then near setting, I discovered a Fishing Hawk sitting of a fish in the top of this old Pear tree, and it being late in the month of November, it was considered at that time a very extraordinary thing, and made much talk in the neighbourhood wherever it was known.

Now, my dear Mr. Aircastle, although the appearance of this Fish Hawk, at so late a period of the season, might be considered a remarkable Phenomenon, yet you can't imagine how dreadfully tedious so accurate a narrative of the whole affair would be—it freezes the very spirit of fun, & talks all talk out of talking—it would even turn the edge of the gay Ben Catwit, and make hungry Jack Gooddinner forget his own name.

It is to relieve you from embarrassment, my dear Sir, that I suggest these little inelegancies or harmless peculiarities in our society—I hope you will bear with them kindly, and if it falls in your way, it would be an excellent thing if you could totally extirpate them.

Then, even more than now, I should be most heartily your well wisher and obedient servant

ABSALUM GOODHUMOUR.

I informed my readers, in my first number that, during the fifteen last years, I had taken no part in politics; and I will now declare that, were I not so far advanced in life as to be fast waning and passing away from this stage of existence, I should maintain the same neutrality.—I should take my easy chair, as I now do, and laugh at my fellow beings who are struggling in the tumult of political warfare—more, in general, at those who win than at those who are distanced in the combat. I cannot, however, forbear observing that Mr. Goodhumour's remarks with respect to his party, deserve at least the praise of candour, a quality which is becoming a little more common with some people than formerly, either because that, like children they have not learned to keep their most important secrets, or because they have discernment enough to perceive that the truth will come out by and by, and they think it due to their characters as discreet politicians to be beforehand in telling it. In making these observations, it is not my design to treat with irreverence my respectable correspondent, for, though a politician, and perhaps a successful politician of the present day, I verily believe he is no Jack Cade. What he says of the kinds of conversation prevalent among certain classes of folks, is very true, as I have found to my cost; for I have been, during my late excursions through the county, obliged with sad ci-

vilily' to listen for hours to what might have been told in as many minutes, or might as well never have been told at all. My friend might have remarked further that these colloquial faults, or fooleries, or whatever it may be proper to call them, would not be so troublesome as they are, were it not that, owing to an unfortunate defect in the memories of people, one is compelled to hear the same tales repeated over and over again, with the same tedious and trifling circumlocution, and with the same apparent disregard to the ease or entertainment of any other person but themselves. I have had it in view for some time, to devote a paper or two to subjects of this nature, particularly, and I promise to fulfil that intention as soon as I get rid of a few important engagements, which at present demand my attention.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Bob Squint is quite as good as his promise—he may well be said to 'lash without mercy.' His letter on 'Pig sties and public spirit in Easton,' shall be published, if he will consent to erase or soften down a few expressions which appear to savour too much of unjustifiable severity.

We insert the following communication by particular request.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

On Reading of the Scriptures.

The scriptures are believed to be the word of God by all those nations who call themselves christians.—The principal character in this book, Jesus Christ, enjoined the reading of them on 'the unbelieving Jews, as the book that testified of him and in which they pretended to believe—leaving out this most pointed injunction, we find not a syllable in the whole work to discourage its perusal, but on the contrary every inducement; an immense mass of matter in them is perfectly plain, requiring neither education nor spirituality to discern it, viz: the ten commandments and innumerable plain and short sentences declaring the fallen state of man, the necessity of regeneration—the means to accomplish it—lists of virtues and lists of vices, and the plainest language that could be invented by man made use of to shew, that Jesus Christ is the 'wonderful counsellor the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace.' There is as much in it for sinners as there is for Saints, and it would be a perfect absurdity to address a great part of the language of the scriptures to saints; it is needless to quote what a child can discern—All the knowledge we have of Religion is through the Scriptures, and what a vain and puerile notion it must be to suppose that these truths dealt out from the mouth of man should have any effect and the word itself have none?—This is making the preacher a kind of Saviour—let us have the truth from the fountain head—The pure Virgin Gold is rather alloyed than improved by the Goldsmiths hand.

Notwithstanding the great plainness of a large portion of Scripture, it will be found on investigation to be a work that requires infinite research, so that Religion may be called a Science.—It is a work that man may employ all his life in and still find new correspondences unnoticed before: for scripture is its own best interpreter. He may find elucidations from parts that before he could not find even the cause of their insertion: He may find rules of life & virtue not only in commandments and histories, but in the very exordiums and conclusions that appeared at first reading but introductory or complimentary.

Like other books of science, we at first find a difficulty, and we must be converted and become spiritually minded and experienced before we can pass from the milk of the word to strong food, as the Scripture expresses it.—It is the book of all others which gives a true and full portrait of man, taking him from his original purity to his fall, his regeneration in Christ, and his ultimate reinstatement in paradise, where he, as an angel of God, can converse with the angels, who have now found out the mystery of God in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself. The reading of the Scriptures will be to the attentive reader as a seed sown in good ground, which will be sure to germinate, receiving for a certainty the blessings of heaven in due time; and so of the truth, it will bud in the heart, and by proper cultivation bring forth fruit unto everlasting life—being more sure to receive the blessings of heaven than the grain of wheat.—There are besides what has been already mentioned great inducements to read the Scriptures. It is the only work which satisfies man in the great curiosity of the world's origin.—It gives us also a true idea of the ancient character of man, beating down the absurd idea of false philosophy that we were mere wildlings at first, for it shews that when man sought God, even in the morning of the world, he was as great as he ever could be—let us only examine the book of Job, the oldest in the world, and we see a strength and development of character, a knowledge of man and even an expression in language, that Greece nor Rome could not equal—let us pass over fields of eloquence—elegance & grandeur of character to be found in the prophets and single out only one; (David) a man always busy in war and in peace: examine the lines of his character, but especially his writings—see the 18th, the 97th, the 104th Psalms. The man that can read the first without feeling little less than a reality, must be dead to the sublime and the power of language. The Scriptures shadow out to us the cause of our fall, but gives us substance as to the immediate cause, our disobedience—and plainly narrates the only means under heaven for our restoration. The atonement is as plainly stated. The first Adam is declared to be of the earth, 'through whom all was lost'—The second Adam, the Lord from heaven,

through whom alone all may be saved—Merciful Father! couldst thou intend that these important truths should be hid from thy poor degraded children—couldst thou expect us to have any knowledge of these facts without receiving the information through our senses—Surely not, for thou art eternally consistent.—By reading of the Scriptures we are constantly informed when we are sinning and constantly checked therein, and if we attempt to shield ourselves in ignorance, we must move from Christendom; for the light of truth will break through some crevice.—But where shall we go? Will not the Scripture pursue us to the ends of the earth—Yes. The worlds best effort is now in practice and will be a snare for you—Europe, Asia, Africa and the wilds of America are now furnished with the word of truth, a glorious effort that might well be supposed the millennium; for if the world shall improve as much in one generation by this means as it did in a thousand years without it, I think we shall have the true meaning of the perennified expression of the Saints living 1000 years.*

The Scripture (if it be allowable to compare great things to small) is like our civil and political constitution. It is a palladium—When men seek to introduce false principles and practices, we read the law and we see the error—we detect the man, for want of this alone, a single man (the Pope) has assumed the directions of the consciences of the whole universe. But if we have the Scriptures and will not examine them, we are nearly as liable to be led into false doctrine, as if they were a forbidden book. We should always insist on one thing, viz: that the Scripture language be strictly used—for we cannot communicate any science to a scholar but in the language of that science; hence when a man preaches that Christ must be born in the heart, instead of the Scripture expression, he must be born again, we know he is preaching his own whims instead of Scripture; for then Christ must needs be born a million of times—We also know that if he preach Christ a mere man, it is then of no consequence, what he plaisters up his deism with, even if it be a kind of conversion—for all who know & believe the Scripture in their full extent, will with Mr. Hawes despise every link between God and man in the person of Christ, and consider him as the ravings of imagination, or the full weeds of false philosophy, attempting to amalgamate with the fruit of the tree of life.—There was no greater source of error among the disciples of the ages that succeeded the apostolic. Though I might extend this hasty written essay to a whole sheet, I shall conclude by observing that if ever heaven smiled on the work of man it is at this period, when they are engaged in Europe and America in sending the pure word of God to every part of the habitable globe, nearly every denomination of christians are equally zealous in the great the broad work, which spreads as the morning sun, chasing the thick mists of the night—How trifling how vain? how impious? for any one to attempt to check this great work!—and what an insult to an enlightened congregation, to be told by their pastors that the Scripture is useless to the unregenerate sons of men, when these congregations have read in the most authentic history and especially from the missionary reports, that individuals even in Tartary and Turkey have been enlightened by reading the word of God, and that the Hottentots, the inhabitants of Oeylon and Otaheite, with the aborigines of America, have been converted to know the true God and Christ by reading and by being instructed from these books—and that their lives have given proof of a genuine and active faith.

S. V. S.

P. The author is not one of the Bible Society, but he cordially appropriates them, and has given and will give them his aid.

*This is not intended as a comment on the Revelation, but I may observe, that 1000 years is nearly the whole time of 1240, and as no beings can exist on this earth that do not bear a relation to it, we may be sure the millennium is allegorical.

It is false philosophy to suppose that the senses can take in nothing but what is earthly—How did John the Baptist see the spirit descending on Christ—or the people at Pentecost the cloven tongues—or how do we perceive that our hearts are affected or influenced by the spirit of holiness, certainly we must feel something as well as judge of it, or we should be mere stoves—feeling is not confined to the fingers and is to the skin, it is a faculty of the heart also—such are the errors when man attempts to mix any thing with the word of truth.

the estimate furnished to the legislature at its late session.

The legislature of Ohio has declared, 'That no black or mulatto person, shall hereafter be permitted to be sworn, or give evidence in any Court of Record, or elsewhere, in this state, in any case depending, or matter of controversy, where either party to the same is a white person, or in any prosecution which shall be instituted in behalf of the State against any white person.'

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser of November 21.

The ship Six Brothers, capt. Williams, arrived last evening from Havre, Oct. 1st and 37 days from Kinsale, Ireland, where she put in in consequence of violent westerly gales, and the indisposition of Major General Baron Thuyll, Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia to the United States, who took passage in the ship, and who, with his suite remained at Kinsale. His baggage is on board the ship. Among the passengers on board, is the Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore.

We stop the press to state, that yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Philadelphia county, held by the Judges of the Supreme Court, the second trial of John Goss took place, for the murder of Ellen Stow. The Jury retired at 12 o'clock at night, and returned at 1, finding the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree. The counsel for the Commonwealth, Thomas Kitters, Esq. Messrs. Hopkinson and Peter A. Brown for the defendant.—*Aurora*, Nov. 22.

A Broker of Richmond had collected a considerable sum of money in the notes of the Bank of North Carolina. On presenting them for payment, the Bank refused to discharge them in specie, or northern funds. He had most of the notes protested for nonpayment—and directed a suit to the amount of about \$60,000 to be instituted against the Bank in the Federal Court of North Carolina. At the Court, which has just risen the question came on—before the Jury had brought in a Verdict, amicable propositions were made for a settlement of the account—which were acceded to on the part of the plaintiff. The whole arrangement was amicably completed, in a few minutes, before the jury came in. The statement of this fact is due to the Bank.

Richmond Compiler.

NOVEMBER 21.

We are requested by the Broker, (whose suit against the Bank of North Carolina was mentioned yesterday)—to state, that it was the Cape Fear Bank which made the amicable propositions, that were acceded to on the part of the Plaintiff. The State Bank of North Carolina held out, until judgment was obtained against them to a considerable amount for principal and interest—which was afterwards paid off by the Bank.—ib.

Our late English papers furnish us with an account of a 'Milling Match, or Pugilistic combat between Nelly, a Tinker's wife and Sooty a chimney sweeper.' Nelly was the favorite and bet was two to one in favor of her the first round. Eight rounds are detailed with most disgusting particularity. In the last round the Tinker's wife gave Sooty 'a most dreadful right handed hit upon the ribs,' which decided the contest in her favor. 'A tremendous shout was set up, and Nell who leaped with joy, was immediately chaired triumphantly round the field.' We have also an account of a Cricket Match, between eleven married and eleven single women. Such are the sports and pastimes of a people who reproach us with a want of civilization!—*Dem. Press*.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.

PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour, wharf	\$6 12 1-2
Howard-street, wagon	6 75
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 20 a 1 23
Do white do	1 35
Rye, bushel	cts 75
Indian Corn, bushel	62 a 65
Oats do	a 40

TOBACCO.

Fine yellow, per 100 lbs	15 00 a 20 00
Do yellow and red do	10 00 a 15 00
Do red do	8 00 a 12 00
Do brown do	6 00 a 8 00
Red do	5 00 a 7 00
Do common do	3 00 a 5 00
Common dark or green do	2 00 a 4 00
Seconds do	1 00 a 5 00

Second qualities of Maryland Tobaccos are rated 2 a 3 dollars less than the crop or first.

MARRIED
On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. James Movnihan, Mr. FRANCIS COVENEY, to Miss SOPHIA TORREY, all of this county.

DIED
On Friday 22d instant, at an advanced age, Miss Charlotte Demaley, of Queen Ann's county, in this county, on the 26th instant, after a lingering illness, Mrs. HAYES, consort of Mr. Thomas Rigby.

NEW GOODS.
Groome & Lambdin
Have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that they have received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store opposite the Bank, A FURTHER SUPPLY OF
Winter Goods;
which, with those before received, comprising A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
Of almost every description: all which they feel disposed to offer as usual, at a very small advance for cash—or in exchange for Country Manufactures and Feathers.
Easton, Nov. 30—4w

Advertisement.
By virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be offered at Public Vendue on Wednesday the 11th day of December next, at his late residence,
ALL THE PERSONAL ESTATE
of William Parrott, late of said county, deceased, Negroes excepted, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a quantity of Corn Blades and Timothy Hay. Amongst the stock there are some valuable Colts and Oxen.—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, for all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by
GEORGE PARROTT, Adm'r.
of William Parrott, dec'd.
Nov. 30—2w

\$50 REWARD
Will be given for apprehending negro SAR or SARAH, and securing her in Easton jail, if taken out of the state; thirty dollars if taken in any of the adjoining counties; or twenty dollars if taken in this county, and brought home.
SAR ran off on the morning of the 23d inst. and is a black negro about thirty four or five years of age, five feet three or four inches high remarkably slender in person; has thin sharp features, lacks rather hollow, and large prominent mouth, large eyes with rather a wild look out of them, very long wool inclining to gray, and a small scar near her left eye, when walking her head is thrown back and has a nodding motion.
She formerly belonged to Mr. H. Dickinson, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Fowling Creek, in Caroline county.
J. ROGERS.
Perry Hall,
Talbot county, Nov. 30 }

A TEACHER WANTED.
A person qualified to Teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, and who can produce satisfactory proof of his capability, will hear of an eligible situation by applying to
HENRY NICOLS,
President of the Board of Trustees of the Hillsborough School,
Hillsborough, Caroline county, Nov. 30—1f }

NEGROES For Sale or Hire.
In consequence of having rented my Plantation at Poplar Neck, in Caroline county for the next year, I have from
20 to 30 Negroes,
Now living on that place to dispose of, either by Hiring or by Sale for a term of years, or as Slaves to good Masters residing in this State.—In case of a sale an accommodating credit will be given, if desired.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, Nov. 23—5w

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30.

SUICIDE.

On Thursday morning last, a Coroners Inquest was held over the body of Samuel Edmondson, who was found suspended by the neck in the privy of the house adjoining the one he occupied, by a rope from a joice in the ceiling.—The verdict of the Jury was, that he came to his death by hanging himself.—Mr. Edmondson was born and raised in this Town, and was considered a quiet, inoffensive man and generally respected.—For the last three years he kept a small Grocery Store, but becoming embarrassed in his circumstances, he took to drink, which it is supposed was the cause of his committing the horrid act.—He has left a wife and numerous respectable relatives to lament his untimely end.

The annual amount of revenue of the New York grand canal, will this year fall little short of \$65,000, nearly 30,000 dollars more than

Maryland State Lottery.

COHEN'S OFFICE, 114, MARKET STREET, 7
Baltimore, Nov. 18, 1832.

We have the pleasure to announce, that in consequence of the already extensive sales of Tickets in the STATE LOTTERY, the Drawing will take place on Thursday, the 26th of DECEMBER, in the City of BALTIMORE, and will be completed in ten drawings only, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

THE CAPITAL PRIZES IN THE STATE LOTTERY ARE

20,000 Dollars.	5,000 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars.	5,000 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars.	3,000 Dollars.

&c. &c.—not near Two Blanks to a Prize—the whole to be PAYABLE, and all payable in Cash. WHOLE TICKETS, \$10—HALVES, \$5—QUARTERS, \$2 50—EIGHTHS, \$1 25 To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114, Market street, Baltimore:

Where, in the two last State Lotteries, were sold the great Capital of 40,000 dollars, to a gentleman in Albemarle county, Virginia—the 10,000 dollars, to a gentleman in Lancaster, Ohio, besides no less than SEVEN CAPITALS of 5,000 dollars each, to various parts of the Union.

In addition to the above, the unparalleled success attending distant Adventurers at COHEN'S OFFICE, was again evidenced in the Monument Lottery, which was finished last month—the TWO HIGHEST CAPITALS, and numerous others, were sold at COHEN'S, viz—No. 17975, the great capital of 30,000 dollars, in a Whole Ticket to a gentleman of Alexandria—No. 5832, the capital of 20,000 dollars, in Shares, one half owned in Norfolk, Va.—besides No. 3218, a prize of 5,000 dollars to a gentleman of Philadelphia.

ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail, (post paid,) or by private conveyance, including the Cash or Prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—Baltimore.

* COHEN'S "Lottery Gazette and Register," which is published every Week, will contain the Official List of each drawing and will be forwarded throughout the Lottery, gratis, to all who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE.—Those who wish to receive the drawings will mention it when they send on their Orders.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18, 1832.—(30)—3w

POETRY.

TALE OF THE MAHOMETAN AND HOG.

Thus says the prophet of the Turk,
"Good musclemen, beware of pork;
There is a part in ev'ry swine,
No follower or friend of mine
May taste, what'er his inclination,
On pain of excommunication."

Such Mahomet's mysterious charge—
And thus he left the point at large,
Had he the sinful part express'd,
They might with safety eat the rest:
But, for one piece they thought it hard
From the whole hog to be debar'd;
So set their wits to work to find
What joint the prophet had in mind.

Much controversy therefore rose:
These chose the back, the belly those:
By some 'tis confidently said,
He meant not to forbid the head;
While others at that doctrine rail,
And piously prefer the tail;
Thus, conscience-free, from ev'ry clog,
Mahometans eat up the hog.

You laugh—'tis well. The tale apply'd
May make you laugh on t'other side.
"Renounce the world," the preacher cries,
"We do," a multitude replies;
While one, as innocent, regards
A snug and friendly game at cards;
And one (whatever you may say)
Can see no evil in a play.
Some love a concert or a race,
And others shooting, or a chase.
Revil'd and lov'd renounc'd and follow'd,
Thus, bit by bit, the world is swallow'd!
Each thinks his neighbour makes too free;
Yet likes a slice as well as he.
With sophistry their sauce they sweeten,
Till quite from tail to snout 'tis eaten.

NOBLE REVENGE.

Two French noblemen, the Marquess de Valaze, and the Count de Merc, were educated under the same masters, and reputed amongst all who knew them to be patrons of friendship, honor, courage, and sensibility. Years succeeded years, and no quarrel had ever disgraced their attachment; when, one unfortunate evening, the two friends having indulged freely in some fine Burgundy, repaired to a public coffee-house, and there engaged in a game of backgammon. Fortune declared herself in favor of the marquess, and the count was in despair of success; in vain did he depend on the fickleness of the goddess, and that he should win her over to his side—for once she was constant. The marquess laughed with exultation at his unusual good luck. The count lost his temper, and once or twice upbraided the marquess for enjoying the pain which he saw excited in the bosom of his friend.—At last, upon a fortunate throw of the marquess which gammoned his antagonist, the infuriated count threw the box and dice in the face of his brother soldier.

The whole company in the room were in amazement, and every gentleman present waited with impatience for the moment in which the marquess would sheathe his sword in the bosom of the now repentant count.

"Gentlemen," cried the marquess, "I am a Frenchman, a soldier, and a friend. I have received a blow from a Frenchman, a soldier and a friend. I know and I acknowledge the laws of honor, and will obey them. Every man who sees me, wonders why I am tardy in putting to death the author of my disgrace. But, gentlemen, the heart of that man is entwined with my own. Our days, our education, our temperaments, and our friendships are coeval. But Frenchmen, I will obey the laws of honor and of France; I will stab him to the heart." So saying, he threw his arms around his unhappy friend and said, "My dear de Merc, I forgive you, if you will deign to forgive me for the irritations I have given to a sensible mind by the levity of my own. And now gentlemen," added the marquess, "though I have interpreted the laws of honor my own way, if there remains one Frenchman in this room, who dares to doubt my resolution to resent even an improper smile at me, let him accompany me; my sword is by my side, to resent an affront, but not to murder a friend for whom I would die, and who sits there a monument of contrition and bravery, ready with me to challenge the rest of the room to deadly combat, if any man dare to think amiss of this transaction."

The noble conduct of these true friends was applauded by the company present, who felt that "to err, was human; to forgive, divine." The pardon of the count was sealed by the embraces of the marquess; and the king so far applauded both the disputants, that he gave them the cordon bleu.

The tradition of the Devil and Dr. Faustus was derived from the odd circumstances in which the Bibles of Faustus, who was the first printer, appeared to the world. When he had printed off a considerable number of copies he undertook the sale of them at Paris. The copies were printed in imitation of manuscript, and it was his interest to pass them off as such, but as he was enabled to sell his Bibles at sixty crowns while the scribes demanded five hundred, universal astonishment was excited, and particularly when he produced copies as fast as they were wanted and even lowered his price. The uniformity of the copies too increased the wonder. Informations were consequently given to the magistrates against him as a magician; his lodgings were searched, and a great number of copies being found, they were seized.—Faustus's red ink, which was peculiarly brilliant, was said to be his blood;

and it was solemnly adjudged, 'that he was in league with the Devil,' when to save himself from a bon fire, Faustus disclosed his art to the Parliament of Paris, who of course immediately discharged him from all prosecution.

A soldier of Gen. Marion's Brigade, named Livingstone, an Irishman by birth, meeting with an armed party, on a night profoundly dark, suddenly found a horseman's pistol applied to his breast, & heard the imperious command, 'Declare, instantaneously, to what party you belong, or you are a dead man.'—The situation being such as to render it highly probable that it might be a British party, he very calmly replied, 'I think, sir, it would be a little more in the way of civility, if you were to drop a hint, just to let me know which side of the question you are pleased to favour.' 'No jesting,' replied the speaker—'declare your principles, or die.' 'Then, by J—,' rejoined Livingstone, 'I will not die with a lie in my mouth. American, to extremity, you spalpeen—so do your worst, and be damn'd to you.' 'You are an honest fellow,' said the inquirer—'we are friends—and I rejoice to meet a man faithful as you are to the cause of our country.'

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS, Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their Store, opposite the Court House, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Adapted to the present season, which they purpose selling at very reduced prices for Cash. They invite their friends and the public generally to give them an early call.

J. & S. Highest prices given for Country Linsey and Feathers. Easton, Nov. 16—3w

FALL GOODS.

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

Of the latest importations, which will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash. They respectfully invite their friends and the public generally to give them an early call. Easton, Sept. 28—tf

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of two fa's to me directed against Reuben McQuay, at the suits of David Fairbank and Richard Harrington, will be sold on the premises of said McQuay, where he now resides in Dirty Neck, on Saturday the 30th of November, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: one negro boy named John, to serve for a term of years.

Taken and will be sold to satisfy the above fa's.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff. Nov. 5—4w

Notice

Is hereby given, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Henry Hicks, late of Dorchester county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, & hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of May, 1823, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

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

DENWOOD H. BARROW.

Executor of Henry Hicks, deceased.

November 9—3w

SEMINARY For Young Ladies.

The subscriber having rented that large and commodious house in the town of Cambridge, owned by Mr. Charles K. Bryan, and recently occupied by Mr. Steele, announces to the citizens of Dorset and the adjacent counties, that his Seminary is now open for the reception of young ladies, who will be taught Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and such other studies as are necessary to complete a course of polite English education. As the subscriber's object is to establish, upon a permanent basis, an institution that shall add to the literary reputation of the town, and at the same time afford him the means of a competent support; he will employ his most efficient efforts to place his Seminary on a respectable footing. From his long experienced success in the management of youth, the subscriber indulges the hope, that the improvement of his pupils will be such as to induce a degree of patronage, adequate to the attainment of these desirable ends.

GARDNER BAYLEY.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For the elementary branches \$12 per annum. Writing, Arithmetic, and the elements of English Grammar 18

Geography, History, &c. 25

Four or five young Ladies can be accommodated with Boarding in the subscriber's family at \$120 for Board and Tuition.

G. B. Cambridge, Nov. 23—8w

PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON

REASONABLE TERMS.

March 2—tf

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

July 13

COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.

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

FRANCIS PARROTT.

Easton, August 17—tf

Coach, Gig and Harness Making

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

CAMER & THOMPSON,

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

JOHN CAMPER.

GEORGE F. THOMPSON.

Sept. 14—

CARRIAGE MAKING.

Edward Hopkins

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Washington and Cabinet streets, nearly opposite the Fountain Inn, where he intends keeping materials necessary for carrying on the business, with good Workmen always at his call. He hopes by his strict endeavour to please, to merit a share of public patronage. Persons wishing to have their Coaches, Gigs or Carriages of any description repaired can have them done, with all dispatch, in the neatest manner and on accommodating terms.

Easton, November 2, 1822.

THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

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

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

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 2—tf

JOSEPH SOULL

Has just received from Philadelphia, A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' Boots & Shoes, viz:

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

ALSO,

A large assortment of Easton made COARSE & FINE SHOES,

And intends keeping a constant supply of all kinds which he will sell cheap for cash.

Easton, October 26th, 1822.

To be Leased,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

Or term of years, that large and Commodious Brick House,

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

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

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, October 12

10th August, 1822.

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The UNION TAVERN in Easton,

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

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Fountain Inn.

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

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month, or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

JAMES C. WHEELER.

EASTON, June 30th, 1821.

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

To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The new BRICK STORE HOUSE

second door on the East side of Washington Street, now in the occupation of Mr. William Cox.

J. CALDWELL.

August 31—tf

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

That convenient two story Brick House,

Situate on Dover Street, next door to the corner of Washington Street, now occupied by Mr. William Tarr as a Grocery Store and Dwelling. For terms apply to HENRY NEWCOMB.

November 23, 1822—

Notice.

Was committed on the 29th inst. to the Jail of Dorchester county, as a Runaway, Ann Fisher alias Ann Davis a Mulatto, aged about 20 years on the 10th day of March last, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a scar on her left arm just below her elbow on the upper part of her arm about one inch long, cut with a knife when very young, says she was raised in (Christeen) Christians, Delaware, and was bound to Jacob Bevel, and her Father-in-law Sampson Roberts bought of Bevel her time, and she lived about to sundry persons, among the rest mentions Squire Moore, Charles Allen, Tavern keeper in (Christeen) Christians. Had on when committed a blue and white Domestic Frock and blue Handkerchief on her head, she has been in this county since last Christmas. The owner of said negro is requested to prove property pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be dealt with according to Law.

SOLO. KIRWAN, Sheriff of Dorchester county, Md.

November 16—4w

Notice

Is hereby given, to all Slave Holders and others, that the subscriber will not permit the slaves or blacks of any person to cross his Land, without first getting his permission, being determined to put the Law in force against all those so offending.

HANSON KERRY.

November 16—3y

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SAMUEL SPRIGG, Esquire, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND. A Proclamation.

Whereas, the General Assembly of Maryland did, by an act passed at November session, 1805, entitled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections" direct, that the Governor and Council after having received the returns of the elections of Members to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as member of Congress aforesaid, respectively, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name or names of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district.—We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do by this our Proclamation declare, that by the returns made to us it appears, that Raphael Neal, Esq. was elected for the first district, Joseph Kent, Esq. was elected for the second district, Henry K. Wafield, Esq. was elected for the fourth district, Peter Little & Samuel Smith, Esq's. were elected for the fifth district, George E. Mitchell, Esq. was elected for the sixth district, William Hayward, Jr. Esq. was elected for the seventh district, and John S. Spence, Esq. was elected for the eighth district.

Given in Council at the City of Annapolis, under the Seal of the State of Maryland, this twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

By the Governor SAMUEL SPRIGG.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing Proclamation be published once a week for the space of four weeks in the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, the Patriot, American and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the National Intelligencer, the Star and Easton Gazette, the Examiner at Frederick Town and Grieres and Herberts paper at Hagers Town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY.

November 23—4w

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale on Thursday the 5th of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

ALL THE PERSONAL ESTATE

of Joseph Harrison, late of Talbot county, deceased. Also, all the Personal Property of Mary Harrison, deceased, consisting of Negroes for a term of years, also Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention.

THE TERMS OF SALE

will be a credit of six months on all sums above 6 dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale; for all sums of and under six dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property.

Sale to commence at nine o'clock, and attendance given by

JEREMIAH HARRISON, Adm'r.

November 23—3w

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

The Subscriber has again commenced the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture, in the Store House of Thomas P. Bennett, on Washington street, near the corner of Dover street. He has just received from Baltimore a Stock of first rate Materials, selected by himself, and intends keeping a constant supply, which will enable him to furnish those who may please to favour him with their custom, with every variety of work in his line, he will endeavour by punctuality and attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

JAMES NEALL.

N. B. Also, Turning executed in its different varieties.

Easton, Nov. 23—3w

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public vendue on Wednesday the 4th day of December next, at the late residence of Mr. William Barton, in the Town of Easton,

ALL THE PROPERTY

of said Barton, consisting of valuable Household and Kitchen Furniture, two sets of Blacksmith's Tools, some new Iron and new Steel, a quantity of good Coal and old Iron. Also, some valuable young Cattle, a Horse Cart, and some few Farming Utensils; and also a Negro Man who is a good Blacksmith, and a Negro Girl who is a first rate house servant—both for life.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale till paid, all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required on delivery of the property. If the day appointed should be unfavorable, or the sales not completed they will be adjourned to the following day (Thursday).

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by Thomas Henrix my agent.

ELIZABETH BARTON,

Adm'r. of William Barton, dec'd.

N. B. The books of the deceased are in the hands of Mr. Thomas Henrix, whom I have appointed my agent, and who is fully authorized by me to settle with all persons having accounts thereon.

ELIZABETH BARTON,

Adm'r. of Wm. Barton, dec'd.

Nov. 23—3w

Additional Sale.

I will also offer at Public Sale on the same day, the balance of the property belonging to the Estate of Thomas Bullen, deceased, that was not sold at his Vendue, viz. three fine young Horses, nine Head of Young Cattle, eighteen Head of Sheep and a good yoke of Oxen—Terms made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS HENRIX,

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

Nov. 23—3w

TO HIRE

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

A good Country Blacksmith

JOSEPH HASKINS.

November 23d, 1822