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## A SNUFF-TAKER EXTRA.

Copy of the Will of Mrs. Margaret Thomson, who died at her house in Boyle-street, Burlington Gardens, London.

I, Margaret Thomson, &c. being of sound mind, &c. do desire that when my soul is departed from this wicked world, my body and effects may be disposed in the manner following, &c. &c.—I also desire, that all my handkerchiefs that I may leave unwashed at the time of my decease, after they have been gotten together by my old and trusty servant, Sarah Stuart, be put by her, and her alone, at the bottom of my coffin, which I desire may be large enough for the purpose, together with, such a quantity of the best Scotch Snuff (in which she knoweth I always had the greatest delight) as will cover my deceased body; and this I desire the more especially, as it is usual to put flowers into the coffin of departed friends, and nothing can be so fragrant and refreshing to me as that precious powder. But I strictly charge that no man be suffered to approach my body till the coffin is closed, and it is necessary to carry me to my burial, which I order in the manner following:—Six men to be my bearers who are well known to be the greatest snuff-takers in the parish of St. James's, Westminster; and instead of mourning; each to wear a snuff-colored beaver, which I desire may be bought for that purpose and given them. Six maidens of my old acquaintance, viz. &c. to bear my pall, each to wear a proper hood, and carry a box filled with the best Scotch Snuff, to take for their refreshment as they go along. Before my corpse, I desire the minister may be invited to walk, and take a certain quantity of the said snuff, not exceeding a bladder; to whom I bequeath five guineas on condition of his so doing.—And I also desire my old and faithful servant Sarah Stuart, to walk before the corpse, to distribute every twenty yards a large handful of Scotch Snuff to the ground, and upon the crowd who may possibly follow me to the burial place; on which condition I bequeath her 20l. And I also desire, that at least two bushels of said snuff may be distributed at the door of my house in Boyle-street. She then proceeds to order the time of her burial, which is to be at 12 o'clock at noon. She then particularizes her legacies, and over and above every legacy, she desires may be given one pound of good Scotch snuff, which she calls the grand cordial of nature.

## From the N. Y. National Advocate. THE CRITICAL OBSERVER.

"Take care! You're in danger." In my uncle Bartholomew's garden, stood an old peach tree, which for several years had shaded an antiquated summer house in which he was wont to screen himself from the rays of the mid-day sun. I generally accompanied him, and while he was securely shrouded in his retreat, either amused myself in the shade, or in clambering from branch to branch of the numerous fruit trees which surrounded it. In the course of these frolics, I chanced to ascend the peach tree, which was in full view of my uncle, who happened not to notice my capers sooner. "Dominic," exclaimed he, in his usual concise way, "Take care! You're in danger." But the advice was unheeded. I was young, and as is usually the case, conceived myself infinitely wiser than my uncle, but scarcely had I ascended a foot higher, when the limbs, rotted by age, gave way, and I was precipitated to the bottom. Here with a bruised head, was I left to ruminate on my folly, as my uncle had left his retreat, and returned to the house. I soon, however, rose, and made my way from the garden, filled with the most ineffable contempt for my own prescience, and with veneration for that of my uncle, whose advice I resolved to follow in future.

Although my body was considerably the worse for the fall, yet I soon recovered; but firmly rooted in my breast was the lesson which I had so dearly learned, and which, even now, in my mature age, is of immense benefit to me, not only as it respects myself, but likewise the interests of others.

When I see a Politician, who has been favored by his friends with a lucrative and honorable office, and who, by a proper check upon his ambition might have risen much higher, utterly discard his friends, and by the advice of corrupt and wicked counselors, vainly attempt, by intrigue and bribery, to advance himself to a more honorable and profitable station—then the catastrophe of the peach tree immediately comes across my mind, and I very good naturedly whisper in his ear, "Take care! You're in danger of climbing a little higher, you're in danger of catching a fall!"

When I observe a young man, of a good property, rushing into every vice

and folly—driving tandem—frequenting card tables—visiting race courses, betting, drinking and gambling; in short, running the whole course of folly and debauchery; then in the very bitterness of sorrow, I cry unto him—"For Heaven's sake, my dear fellow, take care! You're certainly in great danger!"

When I see a man who has been fortunate in trade, immediately set up for a Gentleman—buy a fine house, fine furniture, and a fine equipage—and look down upon old acquaintances, because they possess less of "the good things of this world," than himself, then, "more in sorrow than in anger," I cry unto him, "take care! pride and riches may not always stand your friends, and then, depend upon it you're in danger of being treated with the contempt you merit."

When I observe a young damsel, "of good figure and mind," surrounded by a host of beaux—drinking in whole drafts of the most fulsome flattery, and visiting places of amusement at unseasonable hours—I whisper in her ear—"Take care, my pretty girl! You understand me! Rely upon it, you're in GREAT DANGER!"

## From the Montgomery Republican of Oct. 15. MURDER.

Among the frequent accounts of murder, which meet our eye, we do not recollect of one in which a more black-hearted and unprovoked malignity was displayed, than in the following.

On Tuesday morning of last week, just at daybreak, a young man apparently about eighteen or twenty years of age, presented himself at the house of Mr. Cass, about five miles northwest of this village in a very retired place, on the pine plains, with a new born infant in his arms, and requested Mrs. Cass, [her husband being absent] to take care of the child for one week, for which he offered her five dollars; this she refused. He then offered her five dollars to keep it for that day only. Mrs. Cass still refused; but recommended him to a Mr. Lewis's, a short distance from there. At Mrs. Cass's refusal to take the child, he appeared considerably disconcerted, and said he did not like to take it to Mr. Lewis's—that he did not like to go past any more houses, as it was now getting light. Adding, "It will not do to be seen with the child by day light." Mrs. Cass then advised him to go to a Mrs. Kimball, who lived half a mile southwest of there, through the plains; and informed him that Mrs. Kimball had mentioned to her a few days before, that she had more than sufficient milk for her own child. He then went out & mounted a horse which he had left near the door, & rode off in the direction of Mrs. Kimball's.

During the day, Mrs. Cass becoming anxious respecting the fate of the child, from what the man had said, went to Mr. Lewis's and Mrs. Kimball's, but he had not been there. She immediately informed the neighbors living on the opposite side of the woods, and described the man and the horse he rode. He was easily recognized to be a person who had been seen coming out of the woods about an hour after sunrise, into a lane running into the back part of the farm of Daniel McVean.—He inquired of a son of Mr. McVean for the main road leading to this village. He had no child with him. He said he had been in Kingsborough that night, and got lost in the plains.—He came on in the direction of the village, but was traced only a short distance on the way.

We cannot but express our astonishment and regret, that the people in that neighborhood should appear so indifferent about the investigation of this business. It was not until Wednesday afternoon that information was given to the proper authorities in this village. Witnesses were immediately sent for, who appeared on Thursday. On Friday, a respectable number of the citizens of this village, with a coroner, went out to search for the body of the child. After considerable search, it was discovered lying naked on the ground, under the boughs of a fallen tree, about a quarter of a mile southeast from Kimball's. The temples had each received a severe contusion, and its throat was cut! The body was horribly mangled, probably by vermin.—One arm, its nose, and ears, were entirely gone, its bowels laid bare, and its chin and the back part of the head, were badly eaten. The child was a female. A coroner's jury was called, who returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder, by some person unknown." A small bundle of clothes, the apparel of a grown female, with the exception of a child's shirt, were found concealed under a log, about four rods from where the body of the child was found.

The sheriff of this county has offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension of the murderer. The following is the description of his person, copied from the Sheriff's advertisement:—"The murderer is a slender person about middle height, thought to be a little

round shouldered, of light complexion, light hair, no whiskers, about 18 or 20 years of age, soft smooth voice, and spoke the English language well; had on a dark straight-bodied coat, about middle length; dress generally dark, a black fur hat, tolerably well dressed, cloth apparently home made."

Notwithstanding every possible exertion has been made to detect the mother of the child as well as the murderer, not the least trace of either has yet been discovered.

New-Orleans, Sept. 26.

"All-conquering heat, oh! intermit thy wrath! And on my throbbing temples potent thus Beam not so fierce." THOMPSON.

In the "distribution of caloric," we had supposed that as abundant a portion of the "fervent flood" rolled towards New Orleans as to any other part of the globe. The following advices from Bagdad show that we were mistaken, and admonish us that instead of indulging in our accustomed imprecatory notes, when forced to tread the "burning marle" of the Levee, to walk the sunny side of the street, or to pass from the city to the faubourg, we ought to be thankful that we are not tossing in the noon of Bagdad. This ancient city of the Sarcens is not distant from the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates, where the garden of Eden is supposed to have been situated; but if in "the world before the flood," this region was in the vicinity of Paradise, we would at present suppose it not remote from the suburbs of perdition.—*Low Ad.*

Advices from Bagdad furnish distressing details of the sufferings which have been experienced, in consequence of the most tremendous summer ever known, even in that parched country. "The thermometers (says the account) placed in the coolest part of the house, rose to 120 degrees, and at midnight were sometimes at 108 in the open air. There had been, during the summer, a storm, accompanied by heavy rain; an occurrence said to be totally unprecedented in that climate, at that season, and the effect on the burning soil, already overheated by the simoon, was similar to that of the hottest steam bath. Multitudes of people, both in the country and in the streets of the city, dropt down dead from intense heat. One small caravan lost 22 persons in this manner, in the last 3 days of its journey towards Bagdad; and every hour brings accounts of some fearful accident of this nature. The river rose, and became of a turbid red color; the waters were so offensive that it was impossible to drink of them. The people exclaimed that the day of judgment was at hand; deprecatory hymns were chanted from the minarets, and the utmost dismay and consternation prevailed. The extreme heat had subsided at the date of the account, but the thermometer remained then at 105."

## CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

A gentleman having been revelling abroad, was returning home late at night, but overcome with wine, he fell down in the street, and lay there in a state of insensibility. Soon after two persons were passing having quarrelled, one of them observing that the drunkard had a sword by his side, snatched it away, and with it ran his adversary through the body, leaving the instrument sticking in the wound, he ran off as fast as he could. When the watchman of the night, came in course of his rounds, to the scene of this tragedy, and saw one man lying dead with a sword in his body, & another lying near him in a state of drunkenness, with his scabbard empty, he had no doubt whatever that the crime and the offender were both before him; and seizing the drunkard, he conveyed him to prison.

Next morning he was examined before a magistrate, and being unable to remove the strong presumption which circumstances established against him, he was committed for trial. When tried, he was found guilty, and immediately executed for the murder of which he was perfectly innocent.

The real criminal was some time after condemned to death for another offence, and in his last moments confessed how he had made use of the reveller's sword to execute his own private revenge.

Percy Anecdotes.

## From the Philadelphia Franklin Gazette of October 26.

Jacob Coble and Michael Coble, jr. of Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, were yesterday convicted, in the circuit court of the United States, sitting in this city, of stealing and smuggling from the mail a letter containing money. A motion has been made for a new trial and in arrest of judgment.

James Coates, late postmaster of Norristown, was indicted in the same court for stealing and embezzling from the mail sundry letters containing bank notes. Upon being arraigned, he plead guilty. The court have not yet passed sentence.

## BANKS OF THE OHIO.

A Vincennes (Indiana) paper of Sept. 12, states, that the situation of that place, was truly deplorable. Nearly one third of its population appears to be confined on beds of sickness, while the houses of the humane farmers in the vicinity are crowded with our fugitive convalescents. Nor is this calamity confined to Vincennes—nearly all the towns on the waters of this state and Illinois are similarly afflicted. By some this is attributed solely to the unprecedented lowness of the streams, by others to this, combined with other causes.

## NEW SYSTEM OF BANKING.

From an advertisement, signed "Leroy Pope, President of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville," we learn that the said Bank will "receive cotton on consignment, and ship the same, on account and risk of the owners, to any port in the United States, and will advance on delivery of the cotton in Huntsville, ten cents per pound, and will pay the balance of the net proceeds, at the Huntsville Bank, as soon as the cotton is sold and the money received." This is the only instance in the U. States where a Bank has become a COMMISSION MERCHANT! [Clarion.

## BANKS.

The evils are great in the Western country, in consequence of most of the Banks there suspending specie payments. An idea prevails, that the "Bank of Kentucky," will be enabled to resume specie payments in a few months—and we should think it practicable, if the following statement is correct.

The Bank has bills in circulation, amounting to \$1,200,000 Specie and its equivalent, 600,000 Debts due to the Bank, 400,000

It is astonishing to us, that this Bank should have ever suspended specie payments, if they had conducted their affairs with common prudence. What a Bank, having four millions due to them & not able to pay 600,000 dollars! We cannot bear to dwell on the subject. Boston Gaz.

## IMPORTANT GAIN.

It is stated in the New-York papers, that the Banks in the city, during the year 1819, discounted \$2,304,846, each week; and the interest being calculated according to Rowlett's tables, (which are used we believe by most of the Banks in Boston and elsewhere,) makes a saving to the N. Y. Banks in a year, of \$17,253.34! A new table has been issued by L. Chapman, showing "the only true principal of 365 days to a year, and compared with the erroneous method now in use." According to Rowlett the discount of \$1000, to 63 days is \$10.50 reckoning 30 days to the month, and 360 days to the year. By the true method, now in question, it is \$10.35 cents, 6 mills—making a surplus charge of 14 cents and 4 mills. Hence the above great sum gained to the Banks.—Let those whose interest it is, look to this.

Boston, Oct. 20.

A gentleman from Vermont informs us that the country in that direction has been almost deluged. "The rain commenced on Sunday morning at Windsor, and continued until Tuesday—the Connecticut rose 10 feet in 24 hours. It was said that at Montpelier the lower streets were inundated, and the cellars filled with water; that every Bridge on the Onion river to Burlington, was impassable. A man, his wife and two children, returning from Springfield, (N. H.) for home, in crossing a causeway, overflowed with water, the horse missing the path precipitated the carriage into deep water, and all were drowned except one child, which was rescued after floating some time.

At Charlestown, No. 4, two men endeavoring to save the floating logs, were upset—one could swim, and exerted himself in getting his comrade to a log, and then undertook to swim ashore and was drowned. The loss of logs is great, and the stages have to go out of the usual roads to get along. People were out repairing the bridges and roads, and in a few days they will be as passable as ever."

## CHILLICOTHE, (Ohio), Oct. 7. PIGEONS.

In number exceeding all calculation, have for several weeks, been collected on the waters of Scioto, Brush Creek, a few miles east of the Furnaces, in Adams County. Their roost extends over an acre of ground about a quarter of a mile in length and breadth. To this place they collect in the evening; and in the morning, they rise in a cloud, and literally darken the air. To persons a mile distant their noise when on the roost, seems to resemble the sound of a distant water-fall. The trees and shrubs which form their roost are bent to the ground by their weight. They are destroying the white-oak most, which is abundant in that district of country, and fears are entertained that the fields of ripening corn will not escape their ravages.

Many of them have been beaten down with sticks and caught in the night, by the surrounding inhabitants.

## BALTIMORE, Oct. 28. REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

We have been favoured by a valued friend with the following extracts of letters recently received in this city. The able manner in which the writer speaks of the subjects treated of, cannot fail to interest all who entertain feelings friendly to the cause of liberty in that country.

American.  
"Juan Guergo, Margarita,  
10th Sept. 1820.

The General Congress, which will form a permanent Constitution for the Republic of Colombia, convenes at the city of Cutus, upon the confines of Venezuela and New Grenada, on the first of January next. It is probable you have already received by the way of St. Thomas, the latest intelligence from the Spanish Main; since the occupation of the coast by the Spaniards, the neutral trade of St. Thomas, give early information to that point than to this although we are nearly in sight of the continent, you will have seen the answer of the Congress at the city of Angostura, on the Orinoco, and of the several commanding generals, to the propositions of General Morillo for an armistice. They breathe a similar spirit of independence; and united with the very general feeling manifested in every quarter of the country, even in the actual possession of the royalists, in favour of the cause of independence—there can exist little doubt as to the prevailing sentiment of this country, being that of perpetual separation from Spain.

It remains to be ascertained what may be the dispositions of the Cortes, and whether upon its continued hostility, any serious change can be effected in the resolutions of the Government and people of this country. The Cortes in my opinion, may by cruel and unwise measures prolong the contest and add to the very embittered feeling now prevalent against old Spain and her citizens; but of the final result of the war there can be little doubt. Indeed nothing but divisions among themselves have enabled the Spaniards to continue it to this protracted period. It is probable that the Cortes aware of this determination, may in the first instance endeavour to make some advantageous commercial arrangement; but ultimately they will resolve to procure the most favorable terms with South America, and hope by recognizing their independence, to obliterate a recollection of the oppression of three centuries, and the unparalleled cruelties of the recent struggle. I have not sufficient knowledge for the foundation of an opinion as to the precise character of the constitution they may adopt at Cutus this winter. There is, however, a strong desire with many to imitate as far as practicable the constitution of the U. States, though many of their public documents, from motives of policy in regard to Europe, induce the idea that it will require some modification, to be adapted to the present education, habits and feelings of the people.

General Bolivar may possibly rest satisfied with the entire possession of the interior of the country, from the Magdalena to the Orinoco; and with the command of its resources by means of its great outlets, the Orinoco, Maracaybo, Magdalena and Atrato, emptying into the Gulf of Darien. These secure to him a free intercourse with other nations, though the royalists occupy at present the principal ports on the sea coast.

The possession of St. Martha, Cartagena and Maracaybo, will enable the fleet to blockade Porto Cabello, the seaport of Valencia, and Lagaira, the seaport of Caraccas—whilst a simultaneous investment by land must lead directly to the destruction of Morillo's army, although with much hard fighting; or ultimately starve him out before the Cortes can reinforce him in the ensuing spring, even should such be their determination. With the late successful operations on the Magdalena, you are no doubt acquainted; as well as with the result of a perfidious attack on General Bolivar by La Torre, and its disastrous consequences to the Spanish troops—a just retribution for the violation of an armistice.

The Union decreed and very generally approved by the people, between Venezuela and New Grenada, under the title of Colombia, by which the debts of each province are assumed to be paid out of the funds of the general Government, has not only created a strong National feeling in this country, but has greatly contributed to the establishment of confidence by other nations in their engagements. It is understood; also, that a very large and adequate supply of arms and munitions of war have been introduced this season up the Orinoco, by mercantile companies in Great Britain, France and the U. States; whilst at the same time, the very general defections among the Creole population and the Creole portion of General Morillo's force, will have a decided moral influence on the operations of the campaign.



The deliberations of the Cortes in old Spain are full of interest to the people of this country, &c. &c.

"St. Juan, Margarita,  
29th Sep. 1820.

On the 10th inst. you were advised fully of such suggestions as then occurred to me in relation to the situation and prospect of the struggle in this quarter. The affairs of the Patriots on the Main continue to present a favorable aspect, and the campaign seems to be approaching to a crisis. I have understood that General Bolivar has directed the provisional government at Angostura to repair to Cucuta, which induces the idea that he considers the country around Cucuta to be completely exempt from Spanish influence.

The defection among Morillo's Creole troops increases: a general and his entire division in Barcelona, having gone over to the Patriots. If the Cortes resolve to prosecute the war, it is probable no efficient force will be sent out for one or two years; and in the mean time all Europe will be lighted up in a general war. The great apprehensions entertained in relation to this country are on account of internal jealousies and divisions subsequent upon the absence of a common enemy, and the want of sufficient intelligence and preparation among the great body of the people. Peace and independence are however, their first considerations, and any government, with the consent of the governed, would be a happy change from that practised for centuries by bigotted Spain."

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.  
VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the brig White Oak, Capt. Fowler, in the remarkable passage of 22 days from Liverpool, we have received from our European correspondents London papers to the 2d of Oct. Lloyd's & London shipping lists to the 1st, and Liverpool papers to the 4th of October.

The house of lords was to meet on the 3d of October, when the opening speech of Mr. Brougham was expected. Some anxiety was felt by the queen's friends in consequence of marshal Pino not having arrived. It was thought, however, that no delay would take place on that account.

An address to the queen from St. Luke's was signed by 3,777 females, and 5979 males.

Alderman Thorpe has been elected lord mayor of London. Various candidates were proposed who were unfavorable to the queen, but they were all hissed.

MEMOIRS OF BERGAMI.

A pamphlet, professing to be written by himself, has been published in Paris. He affirms that he twice saved the life of her royal highness, and thence arose a feeling of gratitude in the mind of the princess.

The boatmen engaged about London, to the number of 18,000, have presented an address to the queen.

Corn Exchange, Oct. 2.

Our market was abundantly supplied with wheat this morning from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, of which there was considerable quantity from those counties which remained over from the arrivals of last Monday, and which could not be disposed of on account of its inferior quality. Scarce a sale could be made to-day, although the finest samples were offered full 5s per quarter lower than on last Monday; all other descriptions are unsaleable, and bear only a nominal value, from 30s. to 50 per quarter.

Private accounts have been received from Rio Janeiro, dated August 1. They are of rather an important nature, inasmuch as they lead to the belief that the Brazils are by no means in a settled state, and that it is not improbable the revolution in Portugal will extend itself across the Atlantic. Letters from Bahia, Pernambuco, and other northern parts of the Brazils, from houses of the first respectability, are written evidently under the apprehension of the occurrence of some important event, and it is even more than suspected, that the projected revolution in Portugal was known in the Brazils so early as June last.

The communications to which we refer are written in a very guarded manner. The writer of one from Bahia does not venture to say more than express his wish that the British government would despatch a naval force to the Brazils, which might on an emergency, afford protection to British subjects and their property.—should the example of the inhabitants of Oporto be followed, by the Brazilians, revolution will first manifest itself in the northern provinces.

We state again from authority, that there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, that several sail of the line, with 40 frigates and other ships to carry troops, are fitting out for an expedition.

It appears by letters from Malta, which we have inspected, that the British merchants in Sicily continued to be greatly apprehensive for the safety of their persons and property, and had applied to the government at Malta for British ships to protect them. The following is an extract from one of them.

"MALTA, Aug. 27.

"At present all is anarchy and confusion in Sicily; movable property is considered very unsafe by British merchants, who write in great alarm, and applications have been made to the government of this island for vessels of war to anchor off Palermo and Messina, to afford protection in case of need. Several individuals have embarked their property in ships along the coast. I still hope that the Sicilians will succeed in their struggle for liberty."

Since our last, we have received the Paris Journals of Thursday and Friday.

Those of the latter day, with the exception of the liberal Journals, stop the press to notice the accouchment of the Duchess de Berri of a Prince.

The Moniteur announces this auspicious event as follows.

5 o'clock, A.M. Sept. 29.

We stop the press. The cannon resounds Her Royal Highness the Duchess de Berri is happily delivered of a Prince.

The Gazette de France adds, The mother and child are doing favorably.

The following is an extract of a private letter from our Paris correspondent.

"M. Bergami arrived yesterday morning in this capital, alighted in the Rue de la Paix—took post horses, and set out immediately afterwards for Calais."

Extract of a letter, dated Corfu, Sept. 2, 1820.

On Monday last, Prevesa was surrendered to the forces of the Grand Seigneur by Ali Pacha second son of Ali Pacha, who went on board the Turkish admiral's ship & surrendered himself; they say that both he and Meemet Pacha, the younger brother who commanded at Parga, have been sent prisoners to Constantinople. Pashie Bey is also said to have entered Janina at the head of 12000 troops, and that Ali Pacha had retired into a fortress with only 500 men who were all that had remained faithful to him. The news of his death or capture is daily expected.

According to accounts from Constantinople, the Sultan had declared the various territories which Ali Pacha had successively added to his Pachalic to be restored to their original political condition, and to be free from any taxes or contributions for the period of three years.

In consequence of this intelligence the Parguinote emigrants who remain here have sent a deputation to Constantinople to solicit the restitution of their territory.

From the London Traveller.

THE QUEEN.

We call universal attention to the following alarming but authentic statement; Milaw is the theatre; the persons implicated by it we need not name; nor shall we weaken the impression which it must inevitably make by a single word of comment.

"Two persons arrived yesterday at 8 o'clock with despatches to the queen; they left Milan on the 7th of September. They report that notwithstanding all the professions of impartiality which have been made, and every recognition of Mr. Henry as her majesty's agent, passports were refused to witnesses summoned on her behalf. In consequence of this, a messenger was dispatched to Vienna, who took a letter to Lord Stewart on the subject & returned on Monday se'night with an answer, enclosing Lord Castlereagh's letter to Lord Stewart which it appeared his lordship had laid before Prince Meternich, who replied that the Austrian government required a letter from her majesty, or from Mr. Brougham, for each witness; a thing of course impossible, unless her majesty or her attorney general were present there. On Wednesday se'night Mr. Henry applied to get a passport, for a Venetian witness. He was told that he must be sent to Venice to get his passport, and it was not till after remonstrating strongly against such abominable shuffling, and a declaration that Mr. Henry would advise her majesty not to proceed any further in her defence under such circumstances, that he obtained the passport.

"None of the military will go as witnesses for the Queen, as orders have been given forbidding them to wear their uniforms the moment they land in England. Until this restriction is removed, and until the Austrian government order them to go to England, and moreover convince them that they will not suffer any loss by it, not one will leave Lombardy."

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

Great Fire at New Haven.—We have this day to record another to the catalogue of fires which have occurred recently in the U. States. The city of New Haven has been afflicted with the most destructive fire ever known at that place. About 11 o'clock, on Thursday night, a fire broke out in one of the stores on Long Wharf, said to have communicated from a stove in a chamber; and we are informed by captain Bunker, of the steam boat Connecticut, that twenty-seven buildings in front, and seven in the rear, were destroyed. The captain states, that the goods saved from the fire were lost by being thrown off the dock. The wind was high and the flames spread with great rapidity. The burning flakes were blown over to East Haven, and for some time it was feared the fire would communicate to the buildings on that side.

Since the above was prepared, we have been favored with an extract of a letter from New Haven to a gentleman in this city, dated yesterday, which says, "Last night we had the greatest fire ever known in New Haven. About three fourths of the buildings & goods on the wharf are destroyed. The fire began near the head of the wharf, in the store next south of J. N. Clark's, and swept every thing down to the long range inclusive. It broke out a little before midnight, and no efforts were made to stop its progress until a store, next south of the long range, was pulled down.—The tide was out. Among those who have lost stores, beginning at the north side, are—Isaac Townsend, E. & J. Shipman, S. Collis & Co. A. Heaton, Thomas Ward four stores, R. & E. Hotchkiss, Juastis Hotchkiss, Lewis two stores, Prescott & Sherman five stores, A. Kidston, I. Trowbridge, the U. States, J. C. Bush's assignees, &c. Some of the stores were of no great value, and others, contained but few goods. Thomas Ward

the greatest sufferer, lost 200 hogshheads of molasses, besides a large quantity of rum. The whole loss is estimated by judicious people at about one hundred thousand dollars, but a small part of which was insured.

The manner, &c. of choosing Governors in the different states.

The Governors of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut Vermont, Rhode Island, New-York Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana and Missouri, are chosen by the people. In the first five named states, they are chosen for one year; in Rhode Island, New-York, Pennsylvania and Delaware, for three years; in Kentucky for four years; in Tennessee and Ohio, for two years; in Louisiana and Missouri, the length of time not recollected. In New-Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, N. and S. Carolina & Georgia, they are chosen by the Legislatures. The first four named states for one year; in South Carolina and Georgia, they are chosen for two years. Illinois & Indiana unknown.

The following are the names of the Governors who are now in the exercise of that office, or have been recently elected:—Maine, King; New-Hampshire, Bell; Massachusetts, Brooks; Connecticut, Wolcott; Rhode Island, Knight; N. York, Clinton; New-Jersey, Pennington; Pennsylvania, Heister; Delaware, Collins; Maryland, Sprigg; South Carolina, Geddes; Georgia, Clark; Kentucky, Adair; Ohio, Brown, Louisiana, Robertson; Missouri, McNair. The names of the Governors of Virginia, N. Carolina, Illinois and Indiana, are not recollected.

Del. Gaz.

Re-union of the Secession Church of Scotland.

This happy event took place on the 8th of last month, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, at Bristol Meeting House Edinburgh—the spot in which, 73 years before, the separation took place. Every thing was conducted in the most orderly and impressive manner.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 4.

COMMENTARY.

The Democratic Press of Philadelphia, is a paper remarkable for its asperity and violence—is conducted with no mean ability to its purpose, and stands strong among the list of papers in Pennsylvania.

An ill advised attempt having been made or threatened in Pennsylvania, to get up an opposition to President Monroe, the Democratic Press, which for the last year, has been running all fours with the Anti-Jacobin party of that state, suddenly starts out with a set of numbers upon the presidential election, warmly advocating Mr. Monroe, (as if there was any danger of his overthrow, or any need of the aid of the Democratic Press to assist him) and among many other very extraordinary things the following paragraph is given.

"It used to be common too to deny Mr. Monroe's capacity—as it was to deny Dr. Franklin's and Gen. Washington's. One of the Presidents often indulged in scoffs at the former; and the creator of the federal party allowed himself to speak of the latter as the most ignorant man he knew. In the same spirit it is said to be the intention of the biographers of this personage to arrogate for him the exclusive composition of Washington's farewell address. The brilliant and vain are apt to take such liberties with the solid who shine less. Genius is often a destroying angel. But they are all known by their fruits. Posterity administers justice."

If the matters contained in this paragraph had been necessary to a defence of President Monroe, some portion of that heavy censure which is now called down upon it would have been unmerited—but as it stands, it is an unkind attack upon old President Adams, and a wanton and wicked aspersion of the character and fair fame of General Hamilton.—No man that ever knew General Washington or Mr. Franklin, or who had learned an accurate history of their lives, ever doubted their sound judgment and practical good sense. The understandings of both have been commented on, and in some measure analyzed, not indeed with a view of disparaging them as is here more than insinuated, but awed into reverence by the splendor of their good works, a desire naturally grew up in great minds to ascertain the extent of their powers, the stores on which they acted, and the genius of both. If the quaintness of the old philosopher and his disposition at times to play the gallant casually drew forth the caustic remarks of his old contemporary, those remarks were neither intended to reach the greatness of his character or to be remembered after the moment—and that General Hamilton, who is here called "The Creator of the Federal Party," ever spoke of Washington, the general he served, as "the most ignorant man he knew" will neither be credited by the most ignorant man in the nation, or by the greatest enemy to both. Whatever General Hamilton's enemies may have thought of him, they have all admitted that he possessed great good sense and strong powers of mind, and it is impossible to reconcile the opinion "that Washington was an ignorant man," with any degree of common sense.—If too Hamilton, as he is here called, was the creator of the federal party, it is to be supposed that he could have entertained such an opinion, or if he could have entertained it, that he would have expressed it? The assertion is far from the fact that General Hamilton was the creator of the federal

party, for the true history of that party will convince every man, not proof against conviction, that the federal party was formed without concert, that it grew out of that general concurrence of opinion and feeling which existed at the time of the formation and adoption of the federal government.—The friends of that federal government were selected by the people to carry it into operation, and it was then and thence they derived the name of federalists. If we are to hunt up the man who, more than any other, gave to this great body of the friends of the federal government, the character and aspect of party, our eyes turn to Mr. Jefferson, as he was the first institutor of a regularly organized opposition to the friends of the federal government, with Washington at its head, he established the first opposition press and arranged into system the political army of opposition. Previous to this, the friends of the federal government were going on without any other distinguishing name, and without any of those features which characterize party; for Mr. Jefferson himself was then in the administration, and the only enquiry made as to those who were thought of to fill official stations was, "Is he honest; is he capable, is he faithful to the constitution."

As little can we confide in the intelligence that the biographer of General Hamilton means to "arrogate for him the exclusive composition of Washington's Farewell Address"—Why should he do it? Does any one believe that General Washington was not the author of it? There is an internal evidence in that address which shews it to be Washington's own—if it is rather superior to most of the very many able and beautiful public papers that he unquestionably wrote; there is such a kindred alliance in thought, phrase, and sentiment, pervading the whole with that which marks his other writings, that none can doubt it to be his.

That General Washington may have consulted General Hamilton, as he had often been in the habit of doing, concerning the course of remark he should make and the topics he should dwell on in that address, is most probably true; and that the outlines of the address were determined on by such consultation we do not hesitate to believe. But this is far from depreciating the character of Washington.—It does not detract from his merits that he should confer with such a man as Hamilton upon so important a subject as his valedictory address to his native country, whose independence he had established, whose government he had founded, and whose affections and confidence he had so completely, so meritoriously obtained.—Nor would it on the other hand appear like flattery from General Washington's good name if this fact, well attested, was to appear in the biography of Hamilton.

Devoted as we are to Washington, and surely he merits all that we can feel, if we consider him pre-eminent in virtue and integrity, we must allow that he received much aid from the able council by which he was always surrounded; and it deserves to be ranked among his virtues and his greatnesses, that never solely confiding in his own great mind, he always took counsel upon all important points.

Incomparable as Washington is in our view with all other men, we still think the biographer of Hamilton would do him injustice if he depended upon petit larcenys from Washington's fame to emblazon that of the subject of his biography. It is enough to shew what is now historical record, that Hamilton was the confidential friend of Washington, whose advice he often asked, to give him celebrity of no ordinary kind—but besides this, the biographer of Hamilton will have many splendid materials to work into his book which have been afforded by the various scenes through which that great man passed with great eclat. It is difficult therefore, or perhaps we should rather say painful, to account for this extraordinary intelligence, that the fame of Hamilton was destined to prey upon that of Washington.

The paragraph in question is certainly an extraordinary one—that portion of it which approaches nearest to verisimilitude, is an extravagant and discolored exaggeration—and all that is asserted as intelligence is unfaithful to the fact. The zeal which is here displayed to serve a great man in power, or rather to "cumber him with help," denotes a time-serving littleness and humble sycophancy, whilst the means searched up for the end are those which malignity would select and an unextinguishable hatred sew together.—We here witness the operation of an implacable hostility to very distinguished men, because they were of a different party—and we see calumnies revived which have become antiquated by time and exploded by the return of moderation and justice. If this is to serve Col. Monroe to the presidency, we hope for the President's sake, that he would rather fail in the object than make use of such means.

It is handed to us by all the papers that Mr. Sergeant of Philadelphia and Mr. Lowndes of South Carolina, have been elected to Congress in their districts by an unanimous vote—not that there was no opposition, because that might proceed from hopelessness, but the actual approbation of Federalists and Democrats was expressed of them both by a unanimous vote.—We applaud our Federal brethren for this act of magnanimity and justice.—This is acting upon principle—when other parts of our country become equally calm and reflecting, we may expect similar instances of sound good sense.—The office seeking gentry, who noise, and riot, and rout, and those who want to become little great men by party elevation, must

read in this a requiem to all their hopes, and will of course struggle to the last against such a state of things—whether shall the calm good sense of the people give the tone to public sentiment—or shall it be taken from the distracting intemperance of contemptible and self-seeking demagogues?

FIRE.—On Thursday morning last about 1 o'clock, our citizens were alarmed by the distressing cry of fire, which proved to be in the small frame back building attached to the shoe shop of Mr. Henry Willis, occupied in part by Mr. John Tomlinson as a store-house and Mrs. Vickars as a wood-house, in which part the fire originated. Owing to the madness of the night and the prompt attendance and exertions of our citizens, very little damage was done, except the destruction of the house, although surrounded by frame buildings.—There is no doubt but that it was the act of an incendiary.

While on this subject we would suggest to the Commissioners of our town, the propriety of sinking an additional number of pumps, for had the fire extended its ravages, (which it is almost a miracle it did not) there certainly would have been a great deficiency of water.

TRAVELS ABROAD.

The works of modern Tourists are so rare and generally so dear, that the ordinary readers of newspapers never see them—to such it may be amusing to read the following letters from a Naval Officer of this Shore, who is now on board the Columbus, to one of his friends. These letters are written very hastily upon very cursory and short views of the places described, but we think they will be found to be interesting to most of our readers, and that they contain something that will gratify all. We are sorry that the very short time that the ship lay at the several ports, denied our correspondent more extended views, and ourselves more copious descriptions.

"Columbus, at Sea, July 7th, 1820.

"On the morning of the 2d of July, a large party of us landed about six o'clock, bound to Pisa, distant from Leghorn, fourteen miles. The first object that engaged our attention was a group of statuary, one of marble and three of bronze, representing one of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany, with four captives, his prisoners, in chains—after admiring these figures, a few minutes, we proceeded up town to our Boarding House, followed by Beggars and Coachmen. From the Salotto I witnessed the novel sight of a couple of asses, led from door to door to be milked—the owner appeared to sell the milk by the tumbler; we were informed that it was intended for the sick.

After partaking of an excellent breakfast, and ordering dinner to be ready by 5 o'clock, we mounted two Coaches, with each a pair of high mettled little horses, and went off at a great rate, the Coachmen incessantly cracking their whips; more in triumph on their good fortune, than to urge their willing nags.—The country through which we rode was a dead level, rich bottom, highly cultivated. From the appearance of the stubble the wheat had been fine; in most of the fields the stubble had been mowed to serve as winter provender; even the leaves of the trees are gathered for this purpose.—The fields, or lots of a few acres each, are cultivated very neatly and without any loss of ground—such a thing as a turning row is not known. Their utensils are far inferior to ours, but labour is so cheap that much work is done with the spade. Their Poplar trees are trimmed every year, and the branches used for fuel, as I said before, the leaves for provender. We saw several herds of beautiful white cattle grazing under the care of Herdsmen, there being no enclosures in the country. This breed of cattle is much valued for the yoke, but is not good for the pail; it is much like that in Talbot, which I think came originally either from France or Italy. The Buffalo is also used in this country for draught, but is not so much esteemed as the Ox, being less docile. They are very powerful. The Grand Duke has several hundred Camels near Leghorn, the descendants of some brought into the country during the time of the Crusades.

On arriving at Pisa we visited the Cathedral, Baptistery, Cemetery and Leaning Tower, the principal objects of curiosity in this once important place. We saw several groups of statuary, the Bishop's and Grand Duke's Palaces—the University, Hospital, and other public buildings. The view from the top of the Tower, 180 feet high, is fine—the country around Pisa is highly cultivated, and looks like a great Chequer Board, so regularly is it laid off in little squares with different kinds of crops.

Pisa once contained 150,000 inhabitants; now dwindled down to about 15,000. The houses are very lofty, generally five and some six stories high; and this is the case with all the towns in Italy. They are built of brick, plastered over, to give the appearance of stone. The streets are paved with flat stones. In winter it is the residence of the Grand Duke and a number of other nobility and gentry. It exhibits a great deal of splendor and a great deal of misery. The many of the equipages are elegant. The streets are infested with beggars who importune strangers, in particular, for money; they will not be put off with a denarius, but chase one all over town.

After gratifying our curiosity we returned to the Tavern and partook of collation, chiefly fruit and wine.

Beggars are found in various disguises—even the keeper of the Tippling Shop, where we stopped on the road to breathe the horses, after selling us a wine began to beg.



We got back at the hour appointed, and returned on board, much pleased with our visit.

Next morning a number of us visited Leghorn—went through the splendid shops, the abundant market and crowded streets, attended by Jews who offered us all kinds of wares—Hackney Coachmen praising their Vehicles and offering to go to Pisa—and beggars who importuned us for money.

Leghorn has a population of 60,000 persons; about 12,000 of whom are Jews. It is a free port and has been a place of much commerce. The hats known by the name of Leghorn, are made by the Peasantry near Florence, out of a kind of wheat straw grown for that purpose and cut before the grain ripens. To make it fine it is sown in poor ground, very thick—you would be astonished to hear what prices are sometimes obtained for rare specimens of this beautiful manufacture—the highest I saw was sixty dollars; I saw very good ones, however, for ten and twelve dollars—such as, I suppose, are frequently sold in Baltimore at 25 or 30 dollars. Had a good opportunity offered I should have been tempted to have sent a few as presents.

After looking through many shops, without buying anything, I repaired to the Consuls, Mr. Appleton's, to dinner. He is an American who has lived twenty years in Leghorn, and before he came there, many years in Paris. He gave me much information on various subjects. His walls are covered with paintings; some of them by the first artists—one, a Venus, by Titian, he values at 2,500. sterling. This is the gentleman who sent the Lupinella seed to Mr. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury. He showed me some beautiful wheat, and promises to ship me a couple of barrels by the first vessel bound to New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, for seed.

From Leghorn, we went to Naples—While in port I find it impossible to write a letter except on business—at Sea I will endeavour to keep you advised of our principal movements.

Yours,  
“P.S. The Guerriere came up from Gibraltar, to take on board the statue of General Washington by Canova—but it is still in Rome unfinished. I have seen a print of it and fear it will not please the good people of North Carolina as a likeness. It may however be yet improved in this respect, as the artist has not yet put his own chisel to it. It will cost about 5,000 dollars. The General is represented in the Roman Costume, in a sitting posture, writing his valedictory address—our ship will probably have the honour of taking it home.”

“Columbus, at Sea, July 19, 1820.  
“We arrived at Naples, after a pleasant passage, on Saturday evening the 8th instant, and found the city illuminated on account of a Revolution in the Government, which had just taken place. The conspiracy was conducted with so much ability that nothing of the kind was suspected by the King until it was necessary to send out troops to subdue the insurgents, whom, instead of attacking, they joined and forced him to sign a Constitution similar to that of Spain. Ferdinand, who is quite old and infirm, has transferred his power to his son Francis, whom he styles his Vicar-General.

On Sunday morning a number of us landed to witness the triumphal entry of the constitutional army. We were fortunate in getting a stand in a Balcony nearly opposite to the Palace, and had a full view of the whole army, which passed under our feet, amounting, including Peasantry, to 40,000 men, commanded by General Pease.

The houses, which are generally five stories high, were faced with spectators from bottom to top, who shook their white handkerchiefs and re-echoed the shouts of the troops with great enthusiasm. Universal joy appeared to prevail; I saw numbers fly into each others arms and embrace with the greatest ardour imaginable. Some of our officers came in for a share of their embraces. The Royal family, except the old King, Ferdinand, who is sick, stood in a balcony, in the 2d story of the Palace, and received the salutations of the army. As the young King has, apparently, fallen in with the wishes of the populace, he is quite popular, but I regard him as little less than a prisoner to the army. The commander of the King's late forces, General Nugent, an Irishman, has been obliged to secrete himself. The day after our arrival the English Consul applied to Commodore Bainbridge to take him (Nugent) on board; but he would not listen to the proposal. No blood of consequence has yet been shed, and, although the whole city was rejoicing and filled with troops and people from the country, there was no disturbance, nor did I see or hear of a drunken man—with this exception it had the appearance of one of our 4th of July Festivals.

I cannot help wishing success to this Revolution, satisfied as I am, that most of the misery of Italy is attributable to its despotic government. Even the Grand Duke of Tuscany can take off the head of any of his subjects without being obliged to give a reason for it to any human power. The moderation with which it has commenced augurs well. Menichino, the priest, who was one of the prime movers of this grand event was in the procession, and was received with vast applause. He is a plain looking man, about 45 years of age and was dressed in a common suit of black clothes. Two other ecclesiastics, one of them a Friar, were in the Ranks. The Peasantry, especially those from Calabria, were a rough looking set of fellows, dressed in coarse brown cloth, with

high crowned hats about the shape of a loaf of sugar.

After the parade was over I went to a Restaurant, and out of a printed list of 130 dishes, (which my companion counted while I was better employed,) selected a few and dined very comfortably. In addition to such fruit, I had met with at Leghorn and other places, they set before us delicious Peaches. I marked off a plate of Strawberries; but was too late—My companion, (an officer well acquainted with the city, the language and the classics) and myself, now set out in a Hack to see the Grotto of Paussilippo, cut through a high hill two thirds of a mile in length, a short distance from town, and used as part of a main road. It is wide enough for carriages to pass each other, is well paved, and lighted partly by two large holes at the top and partly by lamps. The arch is about 25 or 30 feet in height—near the entrance of this extensive, and to me, wonderful subterranean Road, is the tomb of Virgil—which the classical scholar visits with almost idolitrous respect—From this place we drove rapidly back to town and passing through the principal street entered, at the further end, the Catacombs. These extensive excavations in a hill composed of soft stone, have been used for ages as burying places—Many of the sepulchres in the sides of the walls are uncovered and expose to view the bones of those who were buried in them. In one place a vast heap of them was collected together—my companion carried off what he calls a fine specimen of the skin of one skeleton; but I was satisfied with handling a few skulls. In this awful place the primitive Christians had a church hewed out of the stone, still visible, where they celebrated their worship during the persecutions, and concealed themselves from their enemies. In later times these recesses have served as a cover for Banditti and Lazaroni—after satisfying ourselves with a view, by Torch Light, of these abodes of death, the entrance to which is inscribed, “The way of all flesh;” we drove to a place of very different character, the Royal Garden, a beautiful public walk more than half a mile long, on the Sea Shore, where the citizens amuse themselves of an evening. It has three or four gravelled walks, parallel to each other, shaded with trees of various kinds, principally locust, with several fountains, and ornamented with numerous statues and busts of Gods, Goddesses, &c.—A Group in the centre representing the sons of Antiope tying Dirce to a wild Bull is much admired. The Bull is said to be the finest sculptured animal in Europe. In this delightful place we remained until sunset, when, after enjoying a glass of Lemonade, cooled by snow from the mountains, we repaired on board, highly gratified. Such a day is worth a year of common existence.

On giving the Commodore, at tea, an account of my adventures, he observed that I had seen four times as much as he had, although he landed an hour before me, and accompanied him and Mr. Hamilton next day to Pompeii and Herculaneum—an invitation which I gladly accepted. We rose by day-light, and after taking a cup of coffee landed in Town, and found Mr. Hammett, the American Consul, in a carriage, waiting for us; we drove round the head of the beautiful bay of Naples, through a country more fertile & better cultivated than any I have ever seen, about 8 or 9 o'clock arrived at the ruins of Pompeii, fourteen miles distant from Naples.

The towns of Herculaneum and Pompeii, eight miles apart, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, were destroyed 1741 years ago, by an eruption which covered them, the one 24, the other 12 feet deep, with Lava, which rushed down upon them like molten lead, and not only destroyed them, but hid them from every mortal eye, until the year 1713, when Herculaneum was discovered by a man who was digging a well. The other was found 40 years later; ever since their discovery, men have been employed in drawing from them curiosities of great value.

Pompeii presents to view one of the most extraordinary spectacles imaginable. An ancient town, sprung up as it were, in a night, to astonish the moderns. Several entire streets, with the houses on each side have been cleaned out and look as fresh and natural as though their inhabitants had but lately left them. The streets are paved with Lava, discharged perhaps a thousand years before the foundation of the city was laid. The marks of the carriage wheels are quite visible—we entered a number of private dwellings, one is supposed to have belonged to the Historian Sallust—I seated myself at his board, at least, where it once was—the walls of the dining room are painted with fish, fowl and deer. We ascended the steps of numerous temples, the pillars of which are still standing; they are of beautiful marble. The Hall of justice under which is a dungeon, where many skeletons in chains were found, is very large, and the marble steps much worn. We visited the comic and tragic theatres & an amphitheatre large enough to seat 15,000 persons. Under the lower seats are the cells in which the criminals and ferocious beasts with which they were made to fight for the amusement of these cruel people, were confined.

The houses appear to have been but one or two stories high, the floors paved with marble, in what is called Mosaic work; the rooms small—frequently not more than ten or twelve feet square; one of the best was 20 by 15. The walls are generally painted with birds, beasts, &c.—The Peacock and Guinea Fowl were common—one street contained nothing but shops, along side of the doors of which, (not above) are the shop-keepers names in red paint. Outside of the town, which is

walled in, as all the towns of Italy generally are at this day, (Naples is an exception) we entered a burying ground and descended into the family tombs; where the vases which contained the ashes of the dead are still standing, on these tombs are the names of the families to which they belonged, and in some places the names of individuals, and the dates of their decease. In some of the cellars large wine jars are still standing as they were found; many skeletons were found in the houses—in one as many as seventeen. A piece of Lava is shown at the museum in which is the print of one of the breasts of a woman, whose scull is also preserved in a glass case; in the theatre at Herculaneum is the print of a man's face in the Lava; it is said that at the time of the earthquake which preceded the eruption, the people were collected in the theatre. The walls of the houses, however, do not appear to be rent or in any way injured as one would expect after an earthquake. They are of very flat brick plastered over with well tempered mortar. The eruption is supposed to have been attended with a great discharge of ashes, as well as Lava, which prevented the possibility of escape. The mountain burns continually and has a very sublime appearance at night. It frequently discharges Lava—the streams of which, of various dates, are seen from the top quite down into the sea; I mistook several acres of it for a field prepared to receive seed.

After spending several hours among these interesting ruins, well calculated to depress the spirits we set out on our return; at Herculaneum we descended into the theatre which we examined by torch light and then proceeded to the Museum at Portici where we saw a great collection of curiosities dug up in these two cities; after satisfying ourselves here we obtained admittance into the Royal Palace at Portici, the usual residence of Murat while King of Naples. It still contains likenesses of him & all his family, with a fine full length painting of Bonaparte, his wife's brother. Since his expulsion and death it has not been used—but remains as he left it; it has in it a Chapel, a Theatre, Ball-Room and a great number of splendid apartments; we went through the whole of it and examined even the bed chamber & toilette of Madam Murat. The King has four other palaces—one of them, the Palace Caserta, 16 miles in the interior, is said to be the most splendid one in Europe. We got back to Naples about 3 o'clock, and dined with the Consul—and at night attended the Opera at the theatre St. Carlo, the finest on the continent, containing six rows or stories of boxes, where we heard good singing and saw dancing in high style. One of the King's sons, Prince Leopold, was present. At midnight I returned to the ship much fatigued. Next morning a large party of us landed and went through the museum at Naples where as well as at Portici, is a large collection of curiosities from Herculaneum and Pompeii; particularly statues, Busts, Paintings, Cooking Utensils, &c.—Among the statuary, are several horses which I admired much. Being under sailing orders we were under the necessity of hurrying through these interesting rooms which we quitted with reluctance, embarked and by three o'clock were under full sail for Messina. From this sketch I think you will allow that during the two days and a half which we spent at Naples I was not idle. Naples contains a population of 400,000 inhabitants, and its suburbs and adjoining villages 100,000 more. The houses are of brick, plastered, five or six stories high—the streets narrow and well paved. The surrounding country is by far the most beautiful I ever saw. The land very fertile & highly cultivated without any rest; but it is continually manured and watered by streams, or wells worked by asses or mules—an acre of land near the city will sell for near \$5,000. The Landlord receives two thirds of the produce instead of one third as with you. For several miles round vegetables are chiefly raised—At the foot of Mount Vesuvius, we saw many fields of Indian Corn and Cotton. Good Wheat is raised in the interior—the price, at present, is about a Dollar per Bushel.

I still hope to have another opportunity of visiting this great City, the environs of which are full of the ruins of Temples and Palaces. It was a favorite spot with the ancients, and its climate is so fine that some of the poets located near it the Elysian Fields.”  
(To be continued.)

The Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, are to be appointed for this state, on Monday the 16th inst.

#### COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Editor,  
You are requested to state to the public, through the medium of your paper, that Mr. and Mrs. Crampin, from the Philadelphia and Baltimore Theatres, propose offering to the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Eastern and its vicinity, a series of entertainments for a few nights, from which we anticipate much satisfaction. Mr. Crampin's Comic Songs it is allowed in Baltimore (particularly his Irish) have not been excelled (equaled) Mrs. Crampin's Recitations, must truly delight the enlightened and discerning, who appreciate the merit of the English language. We understand that Mr. C. intends giving his first Entertainment on Monday the 13th inst. at which we hope to see a crowded

#### AUDIENCE.

How to get a great price for Corn—Grind your Corn, (if you have mills that can do it) cobs and all together, and feed your milch cows freely twice a day with it. This will make them give abundance of rich milk, and enable you to make a great deal of butter, which now is the only article that bears a good price. Every bushel of corn so fed out will neat more than a dollar to the proprietor.  
Probatum est.

BALTIMORE Oct. 29.

Yesterday the prisoners confined in the original department of the goal attempted to effect their escape. One of them watched his opportunity, when the turnkey unlocked the door, and knocked him down with his iron. An assistant keeper managed to close the door when only two of the criminals had gained their enlargement. They were immediately retaken and put into confinement. The sheriff and gaoler were absent at the time on business at the court house.—American.

It is stated, in the papers, that Gen. Read and Mr. Causden having an equality of votes, as representative to congress from the Eastern Shore, the governor and council, in accordance with an act of assembly, passed in the year 1790, drew lots, and that Mr. Causden was successful. We have no hesitation in affirming our opinion, that this process is totally unconstitutional and void; that Mr. Causden will be ousted from his seat, and a new election ordered. The constitution of the United States designates those only to be electors of members of the house, who are qualified to chuse members of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.—With this choice the governor and council can have nothing to do. If they had any participation, the government of Maryland, instead of being the most enlightened in the union would be the most crude and inverted—destitute of the main principle of free representation. If there really be a tie between those gentlemen, the voters have made no choice, and they must try it over again. No state law can remedy any similar lapse, by giving the matter to lot or to the governor and council, for a new result.—Fed. Rep.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED  
Queenstown, Md. 26th Oct. 1820.  
Yesterday we had, perhaps, the most awful visitation of Providence, by fire, that ever befell so small a village as ours. The fire broke out in a wooden building, separated from the one where I lived by a 10 feet alley—the flames communicated to ours almost instantaneously, and so rapid were their progress that in less than one hour from the first alarm, the house occupied by Mr. Betton, where they commenced, together with mine and my kitchen, Mr. N. M. Hobb's dwelling, back building and meat house, Mr. Gerald Coursey's dwelling, kitchen and meat house, and Mr. Lowe's Shoe Shop, were all consumed, making in the whole, taking Betton's kitchen and shop, 12 houses.

Balt. Pat.

It is stated in the Boston Centinel, that the British Solicitor General, who summed up the evidence against the Queen in the House of Lords, is a native of Boston, and that his name is Sir John Stapleton Copley. We believe that the Solicitor General is a son of the late Mr. Copley, the celebrated portrait painter, who was a Bostonian by birth, but resided from early life in London, married there, and reared a family.—N. Y. E. Post.

#### DIED.

In Denton, Caroline county, on Monday the 30th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of Joseph Richardson, Esq. in the 34th year of her age.

—In this county, on the 27th ult. George T. son of the late John Singleton.

—In this town on Sunday the 29th ult. Mr. Andrew Simmons.

—At Eastern Point, on Monday the 30th ult. Mr. James Andrews.

—In this county on the 1st inst. Mr. Thomas Harden.

#### OBITUARY.

##### COMMUNICATED.

Departed this transitory life, on Wednesday morning, the 18th inst. at his late residence, in Dorchester county, Mr. John Brannock, in the 33th year of his age. To those whom he has left to mourn, it is a source of pleasing reflection, to know that he possessed in an eminent degree every virtue calculated to ennoble and dignify human nature. Examples of equal worth are rarely met with in this chequered scene of life. His generous and benevolent disposition rendered him the beloved companion and friend of all who knew him. A more general expression of deep and heartfelt sorrow, never followed any man, in similar circumstances, to the silent watches of the tomb, than that manifested for the subject of this small tribute to departed worth. In the prime and vigour of life, his course of usefulness has been suddenly checked, and his happy spirit called from earth away to the mansions of rest—There may it bask in calm and sweet repose—while immortality endures.

Dedicated by a friend who knew his worth and deeply feels his loss.

“Gold is thy visage now—thine eyes  
Angels have wip'd thy tears—thy sighs—  
Thy earthly sun has sunk in even,  
And dawn'd, to set no more, in Heaven.”

#### A Card.

MRS. COMPTON, late from Hagets-Town, formerly Miss Jackson of the White House in Queen Anne county, respectfully informs her friends, and the public generally, that she proposes opening a Boarding School for Young Ladies at Winton, Judge Earle's former place of residence, where pupils will be received and instructed in all the useful branches of Education, on the moderate terms of One Hundred and Twenty five dollars per annum, payable quarterly, exclusive of washing, each scholar finding her own bed and bedding, upoons, knife and fork. Mrs. Compton also teaches Drawing and Painting, for which she has ten dollars extra per quarter, and Embroidery in shades for which she charges eight dollars per quarter. If desirable, the attendance of an approved Music master can be engaged for her school, and occasionally that of a Dancing master likewise.

Winton is beautifully situated on Chester River, in Queen Anne's county, about seven miles from Centreville, and nearly the same distance from Queens Town. It is retired and enjoys a palubry of air, said not to be surpassed by any situation in Maryland. His strong recommendation superadded to the consideration of Mrs. Compton's being well known as a successful teacher, induces a hope that she will meet with a reasonable share of public patronage. She expects to be prepared to open school by the middle of the present month.

November 4, 1820—3w

#### NOTICE.

All those who are indebted on account of property purchased at the Vendue of Peter Edmondson, dec'd. are requested without delay to make payment.

A. HANDS.

Easton, Nov. 4, 1820.

## \$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the night of the 25th ult. a Mulatto Boy, named BILL HUMAN, aged 16 years, about four feet six to ten inches high; quick of speech and a soft effeminate voice. He took a dark pair of corded pantaloons, also a light pair of Casimere do, and a dark striped suit of Kersey which he wore away. Any person apprehending and securing said boy, so that I get him again, shall receive if in the county 40 dollars, if out of the county fifty dollars, and if out of the state the above reward.

CLINTON HAUDLEY.

Dorchester county, 8 ar  
Salem Meeting House.  
Sept 4—3w

## An Overseer

Is wanted by the Subscriber—None but a single man, without a family, need apply.  
JOHN L. BOZMAN.

Nov. 4, 1824—3w

## Wanted

A Teacher for a county School—A single gentleman who can produce satisfactory recommendations as to abilities and habits will hear of a pleasant situation by applying at this office.  
Nov. 4.

## The Members

Of the Medical Society, for Queen Anne's, Talbot and Caroline counties, will please to take notice, that a stated meeting of the Society will take place on the first 2d day (Monday) of the 11th mo. (November) next, at the house of John Hunt of Hillsborough.

ROB. MOORE, Secretary.

Easton, 9th mo. 7th, 1820.

## NEW SADDLERY.

The subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a general and well selected assortment of materials in his line, which will enable him to execute the orders of those favouring him with them, in the best manner, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms, at his stand opposite the Easton Hotel.

JOHN G. STEVENS.

Oct. 28th. 3w

## PUBLIC SALE.

To be sold at Public Vendue, on 5th day, the 23d of next month, (if fair, if not, the next fair day,) at the residence of the Subscriber, near Chancellor's Point, his stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Farming Utensils.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over six dollars, by the purchaser giving his note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale.

JAMES NRALE.

10th mo. 38th, 1820.

## To Rent

### FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

#### THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

Now in the occupancy of Mr. James Rue, who intends declining business. This House is large, convenient, and in complete repair, and is situated equal to any stand on the Eastern Shore—it is very conveniently situated for the reception of passengers going to or returning from the Steam-Boat. To an approved Tenant the terms will be very liberal.

JAMES WILLSON, Jr.

Easton, Oct. 14th, 1820.

## House & Garden

### TO BE RENTED.

To be rented for the next year the House & Garden where Mr. Oakley Haddaway now lives at Easton Point. The Dwelling House is comfortable and convenient, with a good Kitchen to it. The Garden is also very good. It will be a good situation for a public Boarding House or Tavern. For terms apply to the Editor of this paper.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, August 5—

## TO RENT,

### FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The WHITE HOUSE and premises, adjoining the Court House Square, now occupied by Richard Hopkins.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Easton, October 28—3w

## Take Notice.

The Subscriber, appointed Collector for Talbot county, hereby gives notice, that he has commenced the collection of the County Tax, all persons indebted are earnestly solicited to call and settle their assessment without delay, as I am determined to go agreeably to law with all persons who do not pay on or before the 20th of November next. I shall be in Easton every Tuesday, for the purpose of receiving the Taxes, and shall keep my office in the Court-house, where the Sheriff now keeps his.

WILLIAM FERGUSON, Collector

of the Tax for Talbot County.

Oct. 24—3w

## Trustee's Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, on the Court House Green in Easton, on Tuesday the 7th November next.

## The Farm

Now occupied by William Skinner, lying Talbot county, between Wye and Tuckahoe creeks, formerly the residence of the late William Roberts, and subsequently of Zebulon Skinner, containing about five hundred acres of land. This property is so well known, that a further description is deemed unnecessary—persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to view the premises. This property will be sold to the highest bidder on the following terms, viz. the purchaser or purchasers paying eight hundred dollars of the purchase money, when possession is given, and one half of the balance at the expiration of five years by giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the first day of January next when possession will be given. The sale will take place between the hours of 12 & 3 o'clock.

PHILEMON SKINNER, Trustee

For the real estate of Z. Skinner.

Oct. 15—

Easton, Nov. 4, 1820.



## POETRY.

### From the Village Record.

#### THE IRISHMAN.

To J. S.

There came from Ban waters a rosy cheek'd boy,  
His breast fill'd with anger, love, sorrow and joy;  
A budget of passions, each ready to fly,  
Like the porcupine's quill at wheel'er should pass by.

Who first must approach but a wretch, from whose tongue  
Foul falsehood and slander against his friends rung?

As a spark from the flint did his anger take fire,  
And I tremble to think of an Irishman's ire.

A girl next appear'd, on whose cheek and whose lip  
The bee might abandon the rose bud to sip;

Enraptur'd, the boy seem'd inflam'd from above,  
So ardent, so pure, was the Irish lad's love.

The third whom he saw was a mother distress'd,  
Her infant was gasping in death on her breast;

Tears start; Soft pity's the core of an Irishman's heart.

Beneath the old oaks on a plat of green grass,  
Array'd in their best, danc'd each lad with his lass;

The music, the group, 'twas a scene full of joy,  
The view quite enraptured the rosy cheek'd boy.

A right Irish lad has a heart that is warm,  
To friends 'tis a sunbeam; to foes 'tis a storm;

His arm guards the fair, and his purse the distress'd,  
The seat of true honor's an Irishman's breast.

JOHN HARWOOD.

## FALL GOODS.

### Clark & Green,

Have just received and are now opening  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE

## FRESH GOODS.

Adapted to the present and approaching seasons, which they will sell very cheap for cash. Their friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give them an early call.

Sept. 30.

## New Fall Goods.

The subscribers have just returned from Philadelphia, with a parcel of very useful and desirable

## GOODS,

Which they offer very cheap for cash. The public are invited to call and see them.

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, Sept. 9

## Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Prince George's county, on the 19th inst. a negro man, who calls himself WILLIAM, about 26 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, stout made, who says he is the property of a Mr. Legg, and that he was sold by John Stuart, of Jostank. He has a small scar on his left wrist, and another very large on his right thigh, appear to be from the effects of burns. Had on when committed an osanburg shirt and white twilled trousers. The owner of the said negro is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

Unless taken out of the jail by the owner, and expenses paid, on or before the expiration of two months, he will be discharged from confinement, by order of the chief Judge of the first Judicial District of Maryland.

GEO. H. LANHAM.

Sheriff of P. G. County.

July 13—Sept. 30—2m.

## NOTICE.

Thereby certify, that I lived seven years and some months with William Hutton, Tanner of Dorchester county, and I never saw him attempt to cheat or defraud any person whatever in any manner, matter or thing whatsoever, and whenever he received orders to buy for customers, they I believe got their own leather without it was through mistake, and that there has been a report in circulation that I have said Capt. Hutton altered the marks of hides or leather, this report I contradict in the most positive manner, and do further say I never knew or heard of the report until called on by Captain Hutton. Witness my hand and seal this 11th day of October 1820.

JOHN K. COSTEN

Test, THOMAS MARSHALL,

JOHN M. HILL,

SAMUEL G. FLUHARTY,

mark

MATTHEW FLUHARTY,

mark

I hereby certify that I have lived with Capt. William Hutton near 10 years and never saw him attempt to cheat or defraud any person either in hides or leather or in any other way whatever. Witness my hand and seal this 14th day of October, 1820.

MATTHEW FLUHARTY

Test, THOMAS MARSHALL,

Thereby certify that I lived with Capt. Wm. Hutton near seven years, and never knew him to cheat or defraud any person in any manner whatever, and do believe he dealt as honestly in his business as Tanner as any man. Given under my hand, this 14th day of October, 1820.

SAMUEL FERGUSON

October 14th—3w

## THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

### MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKERS, Master.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M. or Annapolis & Baltimore, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore—Returning leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills.

Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$3 25.  
From do. to Annapolis 2 50.  
From Annapolis to Baltimore 2.

Easton, Feb. 28—

## EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

### Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.

Will leave Easton-Point on Thursday the 24th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore more every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

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

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

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

## EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SCHOONER

### JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favors of his friends and customers and the public in general, and informs them that the New and Elegant Schooner, the JANE & MARY, commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, has commenced her regular routes between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board.

The Publics Ob't. Serv't.

CLEMENT VICKERS.

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

C. V.

### Mrs. Susan Seth,

(Residing at the Head of Wye, Talbot County.)  
Having engaged Miss Nicholson to instruct Young Ladies in those branches which constitute a polite education, will accommodate Fifteen or Twenty with Board at one hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, they finding Bedding, Towels, &c. Tuition ten dollars per quarter. Music and Drawing extra. Every attention will be paid by Mrs. Seth and Miss Nicholson to their morals, manners, &c. The School will open on the second Monday in November.

Oct. 21.

## GROUND PLASTER OF PARIS.

Manufactured and for sale, by the subscriber—delivered at the Wharves free of expense.

WILLIAM BROWNE.

late Kent & Browne,

Corner of Franklin and Paca Street.

Baltimore, Sept. 9, 1820.

## Public Vendue.

The Subscriber will sell at Public Vendue, on 6th day, the 10th of next month, at his present residence (if fair, if not the next fair day) his stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming utensils, &c. &c. amongst which are some valuable horses, two pair of well broke Mules, and several valuable Milk Cows, amongst the Farming utensils are Hatchkiss's Machine for cutting straw or top fodder—one of the most approved patent cooking stoves, &c. &c. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over six dollars, by the purchaser giving his note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Also for sale, an excellent second-hand four-wheeled Carriage and Harness, and a Solo or Sulkey.

ROBT. MOORE.

Milton, near Easton,

10th mo. 23, 1820.

October 28—3w.

## NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Prince George's county, on the 13th instant, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself SAMUEL, tolerable black, about 34 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high. Had on when committed an osanburg shirt, crocus trousers, and an old felt hat, has a small scar near the left corner of his mouth, and has lost one of his upper foreteeth, says he belongs to John Ireland, of Calvert County, near St. Leonard's Creek. The owner of the above negro is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

GEO. H. LANHAM.

Sheriff of P. G. County.

Sept. 30—2m

## Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Groome, against William O. Vickers, will be sold at Easton, on the Public Square, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, on Saturday the 18th day of November next, for cash, the following property, to wit: All the legal and equitable right and title of the said William O. Vickers, in and to part of a tract of land called "Woodfield," containing two hundred and thirteen acres, seized and taken to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due on the above fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.

October 28th, 1820—1c

## BILL IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

MAY TERM, 1820.

The Bill in this cause states, that Thomas Weyman, of Talbot county, being seized & possessed of a considerable Real estate, the same being parts of the original tracts of Land called "Bensons Enlargement," "Bog Hole" & "Barns Neck" which, with other Lands, were resurveyed by the late John Shannahan, deceased, and called together "Chance Resurveyed" containing the quantity of one hundred and forty acres and a quarter of an acre of Land, more or less, lying and being in the county aforesaid, & having occasion for money, & wishing to borrow the same from the President, Directors, and Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland at Easton, applied to the complainants to become his securities and endorers to the said Bank, for the sum of twelve hundred dollars; and in order to indemnify the said complainants, against the said Suretyship, proposed to mortgage, to the said Complainants, the said Lands, and Premises, above named. That the said Thomas Weyman, did borrow the said sum of money of the said Bank, & the said complainants, did become his securities & endorers for the repayment thereof. And that to secure & indemnify the said complainants against all loss, injury, costs & charges, to which they might be liable, and subjected, on account of the said suretyship, the said Thomas Weyman, did, on or about the 19th of May, 1813, make and execute a Deed of Mortgage to the said complainants, of the aforesaid lands and premises; bearing date, the same day and year aforesaid, and did, thereby grant bargain and sell, the same, for the consideration in the said Deed expressed, unto the said complainants, their heirs and assigns, subject to a proviso, or condition, in the said deed contained: that if the said Thomas Weyman, should pay to the said President, Directors, & Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, at Easton, the said sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars, with all the interest, costs, charges and expenses due, or to become due, thereon; & should save and indemnify the said complainants from all injury, loss, costs, charges and expenses, to which they might be liable, or subjected by reason of the said suretyship; then the said deed, and all things therein contained, should cease and be utterly null and void, and of no effect. That the said Thomas Weyman, on or about the 2d day of June, 1814, made and executed to Jacob Gibson, of the said county, a deed of the said Lands and premises, and thereby conveyed to him, his heirs and assigns, all the title and estate which he had therein, or thereto. That Thomas Stevens, Esquire, on or about the day of 181—, by virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, to him directed, sold all the right, title and estate, of the said Thomas Weyman, in and to the said Lands and premises, to one Anthony Ross, his heirs & assigns. That the said Thomas Stevens, made to the said Anthony Ross, a deed of the said Land & premises, bearing date the same day and year last aforesaid, and thereby conveyed to the said Anthony Ross, his heirs and assigns, all the title and estate, which the said Thomas Weyman, had therein, or thereto. That the said Anthony Ross, made to the said Jacob Gibson, a deed, bearing date the same day and year last aforesaid, and thereby conveyed to him his heirs and assigns, all the title and estate which the said Anthony Ross, had in and to the said Lands and premises.

That the said Thomas Weyman, did not pay to the said President, Directors, and Company, of the Farmers Bank at Easton, the said sum of twelve hundred dollars, or any part thereof, or all the interest, costs and charges due thereon; but wholly neglected and refused so to do.—That in consequence thereof, long after the same became due, the said complainants were compelled to pay to the said Bank as the surties of the said Thomas Weyman, the said sum of twelve hundred dollars, together with the interest, costs, charges and expenses, that had accrued thereon, amounting in the whole to thirteen hundred and sixty-eight dollars and nine cents. That the original note, put into bank by the said Thomas Weyman, with the said complainants as securities, was renewed at sundry times, on the faith of the said mortgage, accordingly to the usage and custom of the said Bank. That although on the face of the said notes, the said complainants appear, the one as drawer, and the other as endorser. Yet in fact, and in truth, they were but accommodation notes, put in bank for the money borrowed by the said Thomas Weyman, and that the names of the said complainants were so placed, for the convenience of the said Thomas Weyman, to enable him to draw the said money, as the last endorser. That the said Thomas Weyman, and the said Jacob Gibson, though often required, and applied to, have wholly neglected, and refused to reimburse to the said complainants, the said sum of money advanced and paid by them to the said Bank, together with the interest, costs, charges and expenses due thereon. That the said Jacob Gibson, at the time of the purchase, and conveyance, of the said lands and premises, of and from the said Thomas Weyman, had notice and knowledge of the said mortgage, and purchased subject thereto. That the said Anthony Ross, at the time of the purchase and conveyance of the said lands and premises, of and from the said Thomas Stevens, had notice and knowledge of the said mortgage, and purchased subject thereto. That the said Jacob Gibson, at the time of the purchase and conveyance of the said lands and premises, of and from the said Anthony Ross, had notice and knowledge of the said mortgage, and purchased subject thereto. That the said Jacob Gibson, at the time of the purchase and conveyance of the said lands and premises, of and from the said Thomas Stevens, had notice and knowledge of the said mortgage, and purchased subject thereto. That the said Jacob Gibson, at the time of the purchase and conveyance of the said lands and premises, of and from the said Anthony Ross, had notice and knowledge of the said mortgage, and purchased subject thereto. That the said Jacob Gibson, at the time of the purchase and conveyance of the said lands and premises, of and from the said Thomas Stevens, had notice and knowledge of the said mortgage, and purchased subject thereto.

Test—  
Aug. 12 3m.

Rd. T. EARLE,

J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.

of Talbot County Court.

## NOTICE.

By Virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Judges of Worcester county Court, will be exposed at public sale, to the highest bidder, the real estate of Jonathan Garretson, deceased, lying in said county.

This estate consists of a tract of land situate on the post road leading from Snow Hill, to Virginia, about ten miles north of the line between the two States.

The sale will take place on the premises, on Saturday the 2d day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, and the terms will be, Bond, with approved security for one half of the purchase money in twelve months, and the other half in two years from the day of sale, with interest from that day.

JOHN O. SELBY, Trustee.

Worcester County,  
Oct. 28th, 1820—3w.

## \$100 REWARD.

Runaway on the 15th instant, from the farm of Mr. Geo. Cooke, on Elkridge, 15 miles from Baltimore, a negro man by the name of

THOMAS GIBSON,

purchased from the Estate of the late Colonel Smyth of Talbot county, Eastern Shore, Maryland.

He had on a black cloth coat, grey pantaloons, black fur hat, shoes and stockings. He is 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high and stout in proportion, and is a rough carpenter. He can read and write, and is very polite, when spoken to—He walks slow and has small hands for a man of his size. Whoever will secure him in any goal, so that I get him again shall receive the above reward.

AQUILLA TULLY.

Oct. 28 3w

## Was Committed

To the goal of Prince George's County, Md. as a runaway, on the 31st July, a negro lad, about 18 years old, slender made; 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a cotton and thread shirt, and osanburg trousers. He calls himself

## EMANUEL,

and says he was purchased by Doctor William H. Triplett, of Front Royal, Virginia, and by him sold to a negro-buyer the day before he ran away, but does not know his name. The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward, prove property, and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

GEO. H. LANHAM.

Sheriff P. G. County.

Sept. 23.—2m

## NOTICE.

By Virtue of a Decree of the Honorable the Judges of Worcester County Court, will be exposed at Public Sale to the highest bidder, the real estate of William Cropper of said county, lately deceased, the said real estate, consists of the following lands, to wit, a tract or part of a tract called Miserable Quarter, and one called Saw Mill Range, and lying in the upper part of said county, near the Delaware line, and near the head of St. Martin's river; well timbered, & near to a Saw Mill, formerly called Tully's Mill. The sale will take place at the late residence of said Cropper, near said Tully's Mill, on the twenty-fourth day of November next ensuing, between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M. the terms will be a credit of twelve months for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the other half, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, the creditors of the said William Cropper, deceased, are hereby requested to bring in their respective claims to the Clerk of Worcester County Court, within six months from the day of sale, with the vouchers thereof.

Wm. McGURIGOR Trustee.

Worcester County,  
Oct. 21, 1820.

## BOARDING & LODGING.

The Subscriber having removed to a Large and Commodious House, in the central part of the Town, will accommodate several Young Gentlemen with Board & Lodging, the ensuing year.

JOHN STEVENS, Jr.

Easton, Dec. 27, 1819.

## Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Judges of Talbot county Court, as a Court of Equity, at November term, 1819, in the case of Richard Austin, against John Austin, the subscriber will cause to be set up and sold at public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 6th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock in the evening, all that tract or parcel of land called Austin's Chance Resurveyed, alias, Austons Chance Resurveyed, that composed the dwelling plantation of the aforesaid John Austin in the year 1810, and that he the said John Austin, by deed, bearing date on or about the fourth day of June, in the year 1810, mortgaged to Richard Austin for the repayment of the sum of money therein mentioned. The above land will be sold according to the lines and boundaries expressed in the certificate and grant, agreeably to which it contains one hundred and eighty-four acres, and one quarter of an acre, more or less.

The sale is ordered to be made to raise the balance of the mortgage money and interest, due to the said Richard Austin, and the costs of suit, and the expenses of the sale, &c. This farm being within a few miles from Easton, and both the arable and wood land being pretty good, is desirable property, and worthy the attention of any person who wishes to purchase lands near Easton.

## Terms of Sale.

The whole of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, after the ratification of the sale by the Court aforesaid, and the payment of the purchase money, the Subscriber as Trustee, will convey to the purchaser or purchasers, & his, her or their heirs or assigns the land and real estate so sold to him, her or them, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the defendant John Austin aforesaid.

RICHARD HARWOOD Trustee.

Oct 7—4w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, at the two suits of John Edmonson and the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against Col. Wm. Hayward, will be sold at public sale, in Easton, on the public square, on Tuesday the 7th day of November next, between the hours of 11 and 5 o'clock of the same day, the following lands and premises of the said Col. William Hayward, to wit, one plantation situated in the lower district of this county, whereon Andrew Reed lived, containing by estimation, Five hundred and fifty Acres of Land. One other Plantation whereon Samuel Eason lives, situated as aforesaid, containing by estimation Four Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land. One other Plantation in Tuckahoe, whereon Vincent Frampton lived, containing by estimation Three Hundred Acres of Land. One other Plantation on St. Michaels River, whereon Stephen Sticheley lived, being part of a tract of Land called "Sheepheads Point," also, all that part of a tract of Land called "Theobold's Addition," on St. Michaels River, containing by estimation two hundred Acres, to satisfy the debt, damages, costs and charges of the above mentioned executions.

WILLIAM THOMAS,

late Sheriff of Talbot county.

Oct 7

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of William Jenkins & Peter Stevens, against Hugh Orem, will be exposed to Public Sale for cash, on the Court House Green, on Tuesday the 7th day of November next, between the hours of two and three o'clock, the following property, viz a tract of land called Fox Hole, part of a tract called Fox Harbour, part of a tract called Long Point, and one horse, seized and taken to satisfy the debt interest and costs due on the above fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, SHER.

Oct. 14.—3w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Elizabeth Sherwood & Thomas Banning administrators of Hugh Sherwood, against Samuel Robinson, will be sold on Saturday the 18th of November, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock the following property viz, a tract or part of a tract of land called Clay's Hope, containing 70 acres more or less, 3 head of cattle, 2 head of horses, sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs due thereon.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.

Oct. 21—1c

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of David Greaves against James Pully, will be sold on Tuesday the 7th of November, on the Court House Green, between 11 and 3 o'clock, the following property, to wit, a tract or part of a tract of land called Knave Keep Out, or Oakley's Addition, containing forty acres more or less; one horse—sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs due thereon.

A. BOWIE, SHER.

Oct. 21 4w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two fieri facias to me directed at the suits of Isaac Brooks and Perry Spencer against Thomas Hambleton will be sold on the Court House Green on the 7th of November, between the hours of 12 & 1 o'clock, the following property viz, the Farm on which said Hambleton now resides containing 200 acres more or less; also two head of horses, eight head of cattle and fifteen head of sheep—taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above fieri facias.

A. BOWIE, SHER.

Oct. 21 4w

## Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Talbot County, on the 29th of August, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself

## John Johnson,

and says he was purchased by a Mr. Anderson, a Southern purchaser, and was sold by said Anderson to a Mr. Robert Terrier, of New Orleans. John Johnson is about 20 years of age, of an Olive complexion, about five feet 8 inches high, had on when committed, a new Fur Hat, a blue over Jacket, a blue shirt and Osanburg Trowsers. The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward, prove property, and take him away or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff

of Talbot County.

October 14, 1820.



# EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

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## AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

### THE DRAINING OF MARSHES.

Hampstead, 14th Oct. 1820.

MR. SKINNER,

Sir,—There is no subject, connected with agriculture, which is of such importance to the salubrity and further prosperity of the sea board of the United States, as the draining and bringing into cultivation of the Salt Marshes, Pocosons, and Swamps by which all its vast inlets, and extensive water-courses are bordered. All lands of this description, when reclaimed, have been found to be immensely productive, and literally inexhaustible under almost any system of husbandry. In many instances to the southward, particularly in South Carolina, and in many more to the northward of the Chesapeake reclamations of land, on tide water, have been made to a great extent, and with the greatest imaginable profit to the owners. But, I believe, until lately few attempts have been made to reclaim the Salt Marshes of the Chesapeake; and all of them have failed, until within two or three years past, owing to a disregard, or total inattention to the very great peculiarity of the situation and circumstances of such ground.

The Chesapeake, the grandest and safest estuary belonging to this or to any other nation, including its numerous and extensive rivers, affords, perhaps, a greater extent of inland navigation, and facilitates intercourse over a finer territory than any other bay of the known world. It is believed, there is no where to be found such prodigious tracts of Salt Marsh, as on its waters: I am satisfied there are many hundred thousand acres, which when reclaimed would be fully as productive, in Indian corn and grass, as any of the first rate lands of Kentucky, or of any other country whatever; which land is, at present, not only worthless, but is actually a nuisance, poisoning the atmosphere of its neighbourhood to a considerable extent with its noxious exhalations. In estimating the profit and advantages which are to be derived from the draining of these marshes, not only the production of such land, situated immediately upon the best navigable water of our country, is to be taken into the account, but we must also recollect the restoration of the adjacent high-lands to a state of perfect salubrity, which in many instances were scarcely habitable. This great work of reclamation has commenced; the first and principal difficulties have been overcome; and, with the condensation and clustering of the population on the eastern borders of these states, it must proceed; and will, in a few years, progress with rapid strides towards final and perfect accomplishment; when the territory, washed by this "great mother of many waters," will be one of the most salubrious, abundant, and delightful regions on earth; blessed with health, plenty, and freedom.

The first thing to be ascertained, as is agreed on all hands, relative to a piece of ground which it is proposed to relieve from its incumbent waters, is the fall which, by any contrivance, can be obtained to carry off water from its surface; for, without a sufficiency of fall, it is physically impossible to drain any land; unless, indeed, as has been done in some parts of Holland, where the water is pumped out and poured into the ocean. All Salt Marshes are covered, or nearly so, by high tides; it follows, therefore, that, for the draining of such marsh, the ordinary vertical rise of the tide is all the amount of fall that can be obtained; and, consequently, that the nature of the tides, by which the marsh is visited, is the first and principal circumstance to be clearly ascertained and distinctly understood before any means of draining can be effectually applied. And yet, in most of the accounts I have seen, relative to the reclaiming of marshes, the nature of the tides are not spoken of, or are omitted as matters too notoriously well known to be dwelt upon.

The tides of the Chesapeake, it is believed, are less than those of any other arm of the whole Atlantic ocean, certainly much less than any I have seen any account of.—The causes of this are singular, and as interesting, so far as regards the draining of marshes, to the farmer as to the navigator. I have never seen the subject any where distinctly treated of; but, on putting together, and reflecting upon all the facts, I have been able to collect, I am induced to believe, that an extraordinary circumstance is owing to that great mass of waters, the gulf stream, which rush along the whole extent of our coast. The tides, attracted by the moon, have a constant tendency from east to

west; and, the waters of the Atlantic, following that attraction, and meeting with the gulf stream, are checked in their progress towards the capes of the Chesapeake and turned aside; and, thus a more than ordinary accumulation of waters are pressed on the side, over St. George's bank, and between Cape Cod and the southern extremity of Nova Scotia, against the adjacent coast and into the bay of Fundy; where the tide rises to the height of sixty feet; nearly three times as high as in any other part of the world.

And this great stream, pressing close in by Cape Hatterass, forms an eddy, or dead water between that and the Capes of Virginia, less affected by lunar attraction than any other part of our whole coast, either to the south or north of it; as is evinced by the actual observation of navigators.—Thus, at Charleston the vertical rise of the tide is six feet; at Cape Henry; and throughout the Chesapeake, it does not exceed three feet; at Cape Henlopen, or the mouth of the Delaware, it is five feet; and the same at New-York; at Cape Cod six and an half; at Boston eleven feet; at Mount Desert twelve; at Passamaquoddy twenty-five; and within the bay of Fundy from fifty to sixty feet.—And, it would seem, that a similar cause, to that which I have supposed, accumulates the tide in the bay of Fundy, operates on the bend of the coast between St. Augustine and Cape Hatterass; thus, while the tide rises no more than six feet at Charleston, the water pent up between the coast and the gulf stream, by its pressing in close to Cape Hatterass, rises seven feet at Cape Lookout, just to the southward of Hatterass. At the Island of Bermuda the tide rises five feet.—Thus out side the Gulf stream, and at a short distance north, east, and south, the tide rises nearly twice as high as it does at the Capes of the Chesapeake.

There seems to have been no insurmountable obstacle in the way of reclaiming marshes on any coast where the tide has afforded a sufficient fall. To the Delaware reclaimed marshes, near Philadelphia, there is a tide fall of five feet; and to Swartwout's Mead near New York, there is a similar fall; and the farther north on our coast the greater the fall; and consequently the less difficulty in draining the marsh ground. On the waters and rivers of Charleston bay, there is six feet fall of tide; and, we are assured, that the reclaimed low grounds on those waters are secure and extensive. On the coast of the famous Bedford Level in England, consisting of 300,000 acres of marsh land, extending into the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton and Lincoln, and so called from its having been reclaimed in the year 1649 by the Earl of Bedford, there is a tide of from twelve to fourteen feet—and on the coast of the celebrated reclaimed Romney Marsh in England, there is a tide of twenty four feet perpendicular. In all these, and similar instances, the manner of draining marshes, where there is ample fall for carrying off the water coming from the sky, or the adjacent high-lands, has been perfectly easy, and susceptible of the clearest demonstration. But, the theory and correct principles of draining applicable to such tides, and falls, do not altogether apply to marshes washed by the low and creeping tides of the Chesapeake.

The vertical height of the ordinary tides of the Chesapeake, may be estimated at about three feet—and in effecting this rise and fall, twice in the twenty-four hours, the water throughout the bay and its branches, on an average, move at the sluggish pace of about three, or not exceeding four miles in the hour. It is evident, that where the same space, in the same time is to be filled, instead of three feet perpendicular, to the height of five, six, ten, twenty, or sixty feet, the waters must move with a proportionally increased rapidity; hence, we observe the superior swiftness of the tide currents to the southward and northward of the Chesapeake, increasing in proportion to the greater rise of the tide. It seems that in all narrow inland seas, such as the Mediterranean and Baltic, the waters are little affected by the moon; and, consequently the tides are low; and in large Lakes, as the Caspian, and those of our country, there is no tide at all.—And it has been observed by navigators, that in all large arms of the sea, such as the Chesapeake, where the extent of the surface covered with water, is very great in proportion to the depth, and where the lunar tides on the coast are low, the rise and fall of the waters are very much disturbed, or controlled by the winds which sweep over their surface; occasionally depressing them much below, and again elevating them greatly above the ordinary level. Hence, in my opinion, the very great irregularity of the vertical rise and fall of the tides of the Chesapeake; in consequence of which irregularity it is difficult to designate with precision the ordinary high or low water line on the shores of our bay.—And if we again advert to the effect of the Gulf stream upon the waters off the Capes, it will readily be perceived how mightily that great stream, would co-operate with a strong northerly and westerly

wind, in driving out and drawing away the waters from the mouth of the Chesapeake, and how powerfully it would retard their return, or prevent the easterly winds from pushing into the bay an unusually high tide. If this notion be correct, it follows, that the tides of the Chesapeake are much oftener uncommonly low, than usually high—which, I think, will be verified by observation; I remember well having frequently heard a low tide spoken of by persons now living in this neighborhood, which left the Drum shoals off the mouth of Choptank Creek entirely bare; on which shoals there is commonly ten feet water; on the other hand, I have never heard of a high tide in the Potomac river rising as much as 5 ft. above the common elevation.

Bearing in mind these particulars, relative to tides, I shall now endeavor to explain the methods of draining applicable to the Salt Marshes of the Chesapeake, as illustrated, and verified by some successful experiments made on the Potomac, particularly that of Mr. Richard Stuart, who has succeeded in draining effectually and completely about two hundred acres of Salt Marsh, which was often covered by high tides, and where formerly cat-tails, or flags, square grass, and other Salt Marsh grasses only grew; and a great part of which had on this last summer as fine a crop of Indian corn as ever grew in any part of our country.

It had been found, that the common gates, heretofore used to exclude the inundating tides of the river from such marshes, did not answer; the tide creeps in so slowly, that it would not shut such a gate in time, or press it too with sufficient firmness to exclude the flood tide; or chips, weeds, twigs, or grass were gently wafted into the gate-way, and lodged there, so as to prevent the gate from shutting quite close.—These tide gates, upon the old principle, were hung on hinges either perpendicularly or horizontally, and it was found difficult to have them kept in such exact order as to exclude a slow three feet tide.—All these and other evils, attending the old tide gates, are completely removed by the newly invented Tide trunk, which is perfectly and firmly closed, merely by the act of the water's rising to a given point, without the least current whatever.

The trunk differs from the common construction in this—that instead of the inner end of the trunk being open, and the valve or shutter being fixed in the outer end, the outer end is open, and the inner end completely closed.—The trunk extending through a few feet clear of the bank on the inner side of it, a circular aperture is made in the top of the trunk, levelled from the inner side, and therefore smallest on the upper or outside of the trunk. To close this aperture or gateway, a valve is made to fit it exactly, and is placed within the trunk.—The valve is made to remain in its proper situation by a rod fixed into the centre of its upper side; the rod being kept perfectly upright by passing through two bars of a little frame upon the top of the trunk for this purpose, and moving up and down perfectly easy as the valve floats; but retaining the valve perpendicularly in the same situation. The desired effects are therefore exactly produced. As the tide flows, and the trunk fills, the valve floats, when the trunk is full the valve has floated up exactly into the aperture and closes it—as the tide rises, the upward pressure against the valve increases, and if it fit properly, not a drop of water can be forced up through the gateway into the marsh—as the tide falls, the valve or door falls with it; and if there be any water on the marsh to come off, it flows down over the top of the inner end of the trunk, descends through the aperture or circular gateway, and goes off into the creek.

But as the water proposed to be drained off, must flow over the top of the trunk and descend into the aperture; and as it is important, that the marsh should be drained as nearly down to low water mark as possible, it will be proper to observe, that this trunk, whatever may be its width or depth, should not be placed, with the interior surface of the top, more than six inches above the ordinary low-water mark; because there should be room left for the water, pouring into the aperture from the marsh to clear itself over the valve, which floats on the low tide, or descends, on the tide's receding so much, to the bottom of the trunk. The height from low-water mark to the top of the trunk, being so much deducted from the depth to which the marsh can be drained by the trunk; it should, therefore, to pass the greatest quantity of water, be made broad in proportion to its depth, so as to allow of a large aperture, and be placed as low as is compatible with its object and utility.

If one trunk should not be adequate to the necessary draining, two or more may be inserted—and as the tides are very irregular, and often fall lower than common, it might be well to place one trunk lower down on a level with such uncommon low tides, so as to take advantage of the greatest degree of draining which such tides would afford.

For the purpose of collecting the

waters, that rain on the marsh, it will be necessary to cut small ditches through it along the lowest parts of its surface, and leading to the trunk. But there should be no ditch, or water suffered to stand near the embankment any where. A ditch would be apt to weaken the bank, and water standing any where along or near it will certainly entice the muskrats to burrow through and occasion leaks.

In every instance of reclaiming a marsh of any extent upon this plan, it will be necessary to bank entirely round, unless the land side should be a high flat from which no rain-water or runs descend upon the marsh. It being almost as necessary to cut off from the marsh all upland drains, and marginal springs, as the tide-water itself. This once effected, most marshes being porous, will absorb so much of their own rain water, as to leave very little to pass off through the tide trunk.

After the marsh has been secured from inundation, and relieved from its incumbent waters, the next operation is to cut up the salt marsh grass, and expose it to decomposition, and the ground to be sweetened by the sun, rain, and weather. The marsh may soon be ploughed, but it is done with great labour, as the sod is very strong, thick, and tough and the ground for the want of complete exposure will be very miry. The most effectual mode of killing the soil and grass is to have it turned over by the hoe. After the marsh grass has been pretty well destroyed, &c the earth has had some time to combine and settle, which may be effected by one summer's complete exposure, the ground may be planted in corn, which, for the first year, will be poor; but in the second & third year, it will bear a prodigious crop. Immediate and continued cultivation for several years in succession is recommended as the best and most effectual mode of sweetening and preparing this kind of land for all purposes of husbandry; and Indian corn is the best preparatory crop. It is remarkable of this soil, that being wholly alluvial, and having a very great proportion of imperfectly decayed vegetable matter in its composition, it is so loose and porous in its nature, that rains falling on it sink almost immediately. From the reclaimed marsh of Mr. Stuart, which I have described, there was not a drop of water passed off, by the tide trunk, for many weeks during the last summer; the whole either sunk or evaporated; and for a while, the former bed of the creek itself became so perfectly dry as to be laid open in cracks two or three inches wide.

My observations have hitherto been confined to salt marshes exclusively; because they presented the greatest difficulties in the way of draining; such, indeed as have been hitherto supposed to be altogether insurmountable. There are two other classes of low grounds on our rivers which are no less valuable, and are much more easily reclaimed.

On most of the shores of the rivers of the Chesapeake, between the commencement of the tide, and as low down as where the waters are brackish, and consequently where the salt marshes begin, there are extensive tracts occasionally inundated by high tides; and which are most commonly overgrown with shrubs and aquatic plants, interspersed with some few lowland forest trees. These tracts, on the Rappahannock, and I believe generally in lower Virginia, are called pacosons, a name (perhaps Indian), the derivation of which I have not been able to learn. Many of these pacosons have been reclaimed; and the best mode of effecting it, is that which I have described as the late mode of reclaiming salt marshes; and similar precautions must be used for excluding the tide, and the high land springs and torrents. It is of the same porous and alluvial nature as salt marsh land; inasmuch so, that I have been assured by a very respectable farmer, he could plough in his pacocon cornfield, in seasons when the high lands were too wet to work. The principal, or only difference between these two kinds of land, seems to consist in the saline impregnation of the marsh, which is not found in the pacocon soil; the consequence of which is, that the pacocon land may be cleared and put in corn the first year, so soon as it is relieved of its incumbent waters, and it will produce a fine crop; but the marsh must be left one whole season to settle and sweeten.

The other class of land to which I allude is the Swamp land, to be met with on the borders of all our rivers above tide water. The only thing necessary, effectually to drain and reclaim swamp land, is to bank out the torrents from above, and the floods and freshets of the river. As swamp lands are only visited by an annual, or at most an occasional inundation, the remedy is too obvious, easy, and indeed often practised, to need any observation or explanation. The soil of these lands, is altogether alluvial, but is more solid and compact than either salt marsh, or pacocon land.

In treating of the draining of marsh & pacocon lands, I have deemed it important to pay attention to the nature of our tides; their causes, vertical rise, speed

and irregularities; and I have also deemed it proper to recollect the distinction between the several classes of land to which the operations of draining have been applied, salt marsh, pacocon, river swamp, and high, but wet land. As to which last I have offered no observations; because the draining of such lands, has been distinctly and sufficiently treated of by others.

My object, in what I have said, has been principally, to draw the attention of my countrymen to the vast importance of reclaiming our extensive tracts of salt marshes and pacosons; and to invite them to a more minute and accurate estimate of the difficulties to be encountered, and the immense advantages to be derived from such reclamations, than I have been able to make. My opinions and deductions may be, in many particulars, erroneous; but I have related no facts relative to this subject, but what I have seen or derived from the best authority. Further experience has in store, no doubt, many great improvements in the art of draining. I may be, perhaps, too much carried away by my notions on this subject, but I am impressed with a strong conviction, that it is one of greater real interest to the inhabitants on the Chesapeake and its rivers, than any that has been presented to them since the first settlement of the country. A CHOTANKER.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, October 30.

Yesterday forenoon the brig White Oak, captain Fowler, arrived at this port in the very short passage of 22 days from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 2d of Oct. & in the afternoon the ship Imperator, capt. Lee, came in, in the still more remarkably short passage of 20 days from the same port.—To the politeness of captain Lee, we are indebted for London papers to the evening of the 4th inst. and the Liverpool Mercury of the 6th. From them we have selected for our paper today a variety of interesting matter.

Ever. Post.

The House of Lords met on the 3d of October, the day to which they adjourned, and proceeded in the trial of the Queen. The streets of London leading to the House were thronged with a much greater crowd than had appeared at any former period of the trial. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, it seemed, (says the London Chronicle) as if all the populace of London and the vicinity had collected between Blackfriars bridge and Millbank, covering not only the Strand and the space from Whitehall southward, but Blackfriars, Waterloo and Westminster bridges and every intermediate street from which a view of the river could be had, or hoped for. In these latter places we fear that many must have been hurt, a continual rush into them appearing to have made each crowd, one jammed mass of live flesh. At eleven o'clock, although a great part of the procession had passed, it was impossible to get nearer to Waterloo bridge than the houses on the north side of the Strand, opposite to it.—From one of our informants who took post in Palace yard, we learn, that the number of boats far exceeded that collected by any of the annual shows on the water. Among these three large steam-vessels, filled with passengers, made a conspicuous figure. A very large barge, with flags and a band of music, contained the chiefs of the procession, and many females. Guns were frequently fired from the wharfs and from barges. The weather had been extremely fine, almost every boat on the river is supposed to have been engaged either by the interested, or the curious.

Fortunately the Peers had, for the most part, reached their House, before the passage through Parliament street, became greatly obstructed.—The Dukes of York, Wellington and Devonshire went on horseback, within a few minutes of each other, and with little notice from the populace. Shortly before 10 o'clock, the Lord Chancellor entered the House and prayers were immediately read. After calling over the names of the Peers, the counsel for and against the Queen were called in. The confusion created by their entrance having subsided, Mr. Brougham commenced his defence of the Queen in a speech occupying the best part of two days. After him followed Mr. Williams on the same side who had not closed at a late hour on the evening of the 4th of October.

In the House of Lords a space is allotted to the gentlemen connected with the public papers, who attend every day to take notes. The number engaged amounts to upwards of one hundred, including the morning and evening journals. Besides these there are other gentlemen, to a considerable amount, connected with the weekly journals, & with papers published either twice or thrice a week. A ticket was issued for the admission of one gentleman connected with each paper; so that there were generally twenty or thirty reporters in the house at one time.—These were relieved by their coadjutors at the end of every hour or half hour, as



erations were made in this way by the evening Papers, which generally published from three to four columns of the proceedings at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day; & in second, third, and fourth editions gave sketches of the business to the adjournment. It may not be an uninteresting fact to state, that the estimated sum annu. received by the literary gentlemen connected with the London journals alone, exceeds 45,000l.

An article from Dover of the 1st of Oct. announces the arrival there from Boulogne of 12 or 14 witnesses for the Queen, and adds they were all well dressed, and their clothes appeared quite new; indeed it is said they were all rigged at Boulogne. The Countess of Oldi had not arrived.

PARIS, Sept. 29.

We stop the press. The cannon resounds.—Her royal highness, the duchess de Berri, is happily delivered of a prince. The Gazette de France adds: The mother & child are doing favorably. The following account of this important event is copied from a London paper.

The Paris papers of Saturday arrived this morning. One half of *Moniteur* is filled with an official account of the young Prince. It appears that the accouchement of the Duchess of Berry took place sooner than was expected. Her two female attendants, Mesdames de Lathair and Bourgeois, left the Duchess perfectly well in bed, and had retired to their several apartments, leaving the Duchess which communicated with the Princess' room open. In thirty five minutes after they were awake by the cries of the Princess, who informed them that she felt the pains of labour. Madame Bourgeois ran to the bed of the princess, rang the bells, and on lighting the lamp, instantly perceived that the princess was just delivered of a male child. The Princess having also informed herself of that fact, exclaimed, "God! what happiness! It is a boy! It is God has sent him to us." Madame de Lathair, the other attendant, went to call M. Deneux, her Royal Highness' accoucher. On her return the princess desired that as many persons as possible should be admitted to testify the actual birth. A great number of the garde du corps of Monsieur & of the national guard on duty, including Marshal Suchet, Duke of Albufera, arrived and were eye-witnesses of the situation of the mother and infant, and it was not until after their arrival, and in their presence, M. Deneux performed the necessary surgical operation. During this time the Princess conversed freely with the people about her. Some wine of Jurancon and a clove of garlic had been sent to her royal highness from Pau. She desired that the child should taste the wine, and have its lips rubbed with the garlic, which was done. This was in commemoration of the birth day of Henry IV. when a like ceremony was performed. The flagon used on this occasion is said to have been the same. The depositions of the several persons present occupy several columns. The names of the young Prince are Henri Charles Ferdinand Devonne (God's gift) Duke of Bourdeaux. He is said to be extremely well formed, and endowed with more than ordinary vigour.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

It appears by letters from Malta, which we have inspected, that the British merchants in Sicily continued to be greatly apprehensive for the safety of their persons and property, and had applied to the government at Malta for British ships to protect them. The following is an extract from one of them:

MALTA, Aug. 27.

"At present all is anarchy and confusion in Sicily; movable property is considered to be very unsafe by British merchants who write in great alarm, and applications have been made to the government of this island for vessels of war to anchor off Palermo and Messina, to afford protection in case of need. Several individuals have embarked their property in ships along the coast. I still hope that the Sicilians will succeed in their struggle for liberty."

PARIS, Sept. 29.

M. Bergami arrived yesterday morning in this capital, alighted in the Rue de la Paix, took post horses, and set out immediately after towards Calais.

The Constitutionnel is become the official journal of the celebrated postillion and family. Yesterday that paper announced that Bergami's sister, whom it qualifies as Countess Oldi, had passed through Paris on her way to London, accompanied by a physician.

Some important arrests have taken place within the last 24 hours; public rumour cites several of the most celebrated revolutionary characters in France. I am only able positively to announce the names of Colonel Fabvier, M. Corcelles, son of the Deputy of Lyons, and M. Combes Sieges, a Prefect during the hundred days, and nephew of the constitution making Abbe sieys.

The Emperor of Austria has addressed a note to the German Courts respecting the affairs of Naples. We regret our limits will not admit of its insertion at length. The Emperor says—

"The late events in the kingdom of Naples have proved, more clearly and impressively than any other preceding occurrences of this kind, that even in a regular and well-governed state, among a quiet, temperate people, satisfied with their government, the poisonous influence of revolutionary sects may cause the most violent convulsions and a sudden revolution. For it is clearly demonstrated, that the intrigues of the Carbonari alone,

by even plausible pretext, can excite the seditious movements which, under the Majesty, the King of Naples, a moment of embarrassment, to lay down the government, to dissolve all the existing authority, and to proclaim a constitution absolutely foreign to his country, and as yet untried even in the country which gave it birth; in other words, anarchy is law.

"His Majesty the Emperor is convinced that this unexpected event will have made the most lively impression on all the German Courts. It teaches, by a memorable example, how dangerous it is to contemplate with contemptuous indifference the operations of secret associations, and of conspiracies skulking in the dark, and how wisely the German Princes have acted in opposing vigilance and vigor to the first symptoms of those dangerous attempts."

PORTUGAL.

The latest accounts from Portugal are contained in the Morning Chronicle of the 2d. This paper says—

"As some contradiction has prevailed in the statements received from Portugal regarding Count Amarante, we think it proper to state, that a private letter dated Oporto, 13th Sept. mentions that the troops and province he commanded had enthusiastically joined the patriotic cause, but he himself had fled away. On the 6th, seeing it impossible to withstand the force of public opinion, the Count ordered a meeting of the inhabitants for the following day, in order to take the new oaths; but in the night he fled away with one servant, passed through Morin, and, it is added, he had already arrived at Currua."

*The Queen of England.*—The limits of a weekly paper will not permit of our publishing the very lengthy speech of Mr. Brougham, in opening the defence of the Queen, which occupies fifteen columns of the London Courier, we have, to give our readers an idea of the spirit in which the defence is carried on, inserted the following extracts from that speech.

In commencing his speech, Mr. Brougham said, "he must observe, that it was no light addition to the anxiety he felt to foresee that, before these proceedings closed, it might be his unexampled lot to act in a way which might appear inconsistent with the duty of a good subject; to state what might make some call in question his loyalty, though that was not what he anticipated from their lordships. He would now remind their lordships that his illustrious client, then Caroline of Brunswick, arrived in this country in the year 1793; she was the niece of the sovereign, and the intended consort of the heir apparent, and was herself not far removed from the succession to the crown. But he now went back to that period solely for the purpose of passing over all that had elapsed from her arrival until her departure in 1814; and he rejoiced that the most faithful discharge of his duty permitted him to take this course. But he could not do this without pausing for a moment to vindicate himself against an imputation to which he might not unnaturally be exposed in consequence of the course which he pursued, and to assure their lordships, that the cause of the Queen, as it appeared in evidence, did not require recrimination at present. The evidence against her majesty, he felt, did not now call upon him to utter one whisper against the conduct of her illustrious consort, & he solemnly assured their lordships, that, but for that conviction, his lips would not at that time be closed. In this discretionary exercise of his duty, in postponing the case which he possessed, their lordships must know that he was waiving a right which belonged to him, and abstaining from the use of materials which were unquestionably his own. If, however, he should hereafter think it advisable to exercise this right; if he should think it necessary to avail himself of means which he at present declined using, let it not be vainly supposed that he, or even the youngest member in the profession, would hesitate to resort to such a course, and fearlessly perform his duty. He had before stated to their lordships—but surely of that it was scarcely necessary to remind them—that an advocate, in the discharge of his duty, knows but one person in all the world, and that person is his client. To save that client by all means and expedients, and at all hazards and costs to other persons, and, among them, himself, is his first and only duty; and, in performing this duty, he must not regard the alarm, the torment, or the destruction which he may bring upon others."

"Separating the duty of a patriot from that of an advocate, he must go on, reckless of consequences, though it should be his unhappy fate to involve his country in confusion. He felt, however, that, were he now to enter on the branch of his case to which he had alluded, he should seem to quit the higher ground of innocence on which he was proud to stand. He would seem to seek to justify, not to resist the charges, and plead not guilty—to acknowledge and extenuate offences, levities, and indiscretions, the very least of which he came there to deny. For it was foul and false to say as some of those who, under pretence of their duty to God, forget their duty to their fellow creatures, had dared to say, and they knew it to be false and foul when they asserted it—that any improprieties were admitted to have been proved against the Queen. He denied that any indiscretions were admitted."

The following is the concluding passage of Mr. B's speech.

"My Lords, I implore and entreat you

judgement on the evidence that has been produced. If you do not, it will be the only judgment that will fail of producing the intended effect, & return upon yourselves. Rescue your country from the impending danger. Rescue the throne from the jeopardy in which it is at present placed, Rescue the church from the ruin that threatens it. Rescue the aristocracy of England from the execrations of that people, separated from whom you can no more escape, than the blossom torn from the stem. The King and the Church have been pleased to exclude the Queen from the prayers of the nation; but the prayers of her people have been doubled, & redoubled, and never shall I cease to implore of the Throne of Mercy to shower down the treasure of its mercy on that generous people which the conduct of their rulers does not deserve."

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.  
FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Capt. Mason of the schooner Weymouth in 22 days from Port-au-Prince, has furnished some particulars of the disasters by the gale at that place on the 29th of September, which will be found under the name head. Three American vessels were entirely lost outside the harbor, and great damage was done to the coffee plantations in the neighborhood.

He also informs, that the emperor Christophe died on the 5th July last, and the circumstance had been kept secret till this time by his family, with a view it was said, of placing his son on the throne. A revolt however had taken place among the troops, and the secret was let out. A body of 6000 troops at St. Marks had sent a deputation to Port-au-Prince, asking protection of the President Boyer, who was astonished at the intelligence, and would not believe it till he had sent one of his aids to ascertain the fact.—The officer returned with a full confirmation of the news, and Boyer immediately set off, put himself at the head of the revolted troops, and entered St. Marks at the head of 18,000 men in triumph. Active measures were taken to fit out all the armed vessels at Port-au-Prince, and it was believed the President would subjugate the territory of his old enemy without any difficulty.

Mer. Adv.

Interesting extract of a letter received this morning.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Oct. 10.

"A few days since we received the news of the death of Christophe and the revolt of his troops at St. Marc, and at a strong fortress in its vicinity, both belonging to that Monarch."

"Parties of soldiers have come in from those places bringing the heads of the governor of the former (St. Marc's) and of the colonel commanding the latter. In behalf of their comrades, these men have claimed the protection of this government (under Boyer) which has in consequence sent off a considerable body of troops to take possession of those places, to be followed by all the disposable force now in the south making altogether, a very considerable army, probable from fifteen to twenty thousand men. It is generally believed here that the mass of the population under the successor of the late King Henry is desirous of coming under that of the Republic.—Should this be the fact there is little doubt of President Boyer's ere long visiting the cape with his army."

King Henry 1st. (Christophe) committed suicide by blowing out his brains, about ten days before the sailing of the *Barracon*, which arrived at this port. He had been struck with a paralytic in July—the army taking advantage of his incapacity to act, revolted first at St. Marks, where they killed the governor—five regiments at the cape were then ordered by Christophe to march against the insurgents, when assembled they refused and turned their arms against him.

Exc. Com. & News Room.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

It is stated that a body of christian Jews have lately been discovered in Persia, in the province of Hedesbegan; in Mesopotamia.—There whole number is about ten thousand.—They have an Archbishop and three bishops, the Archbishop resides at Mosul, one of the bishops at Chorasbad; another at Merdeen, three days journey from Mosul; and the third at Diarbekir. By the Mahomedans they are called Nazarenes, by the Arabs, Syrians; but among themselves, Ebrain, or Ben Israel; which name denotes their relation to the ancient Jewish christian church, as does also their language; the Lord's prayer and the Apostles Creed being very like to the original Hebrew. They have no connection whatever with the Greek or Roman Churches.

"They hold the doctrine of the Trinity in Unity, and declare Jesus Christ to be the way, the truth and the life. They acknowledge only the two sacraments, but both in the full sense and import of the Protestant Church."

"They have at Chorasbad, a large church, nearly of the size and appearance of the Scotch Kirk, at Madras, which is a fine building." For fear of the Mahomedans, they meet for public worship between the hours of 5 and 7 on Sunday mornings, and in the evenings between 6 and eight o'clock.

"The country is said to be covered with gardens, abounding with a great variety of fruits. The men are chiefly engaged in cultivation, and the women in spinning."

"Within the last ten years separate schools have been established for boys & girls, in which are taught the four Gospels, the Psalms and other books. The scholars are taken to church morning & evening."—*Daily Advertiser*.

From the Detroit Gazette of Oct. 20.

It appears, by a letter received in this place, from the north west, that hostilities are still carried on between the Hudson Bay and North West Companies—the latter states, that several prisoners had been taken on both sides.

BONAPARTE.

We mentioned, some time ago, two volumes of Memoirs by Guizot, a celebrated character of the French revolution, as among the recent productions of the press of Paris, which had excited the most lively sensation in that capital. The hero of the Memoirs is Suard, a late "Perpetual Secretary" of the French Academy, and a distinguished man of letters. In reading the work, we were struck with the incident which we are about to mention. After Bonaparte had interfered to compel the judges selected to try Moreau, to condemn his rival, and had caused the duke D'Enghien to be shot, he became somewhat apprehensive of the effects of those two enormities upon the national feelings. It occurred to him that Suard, from the weight of his character and the force of his pen, might interact the impressions which he dreaded. His Minister of foreign relations, the Duke de Bassano, was therefore instructed to ask of Suard two newspaper articles of the desired tendency. Suard answered the request of the Duke by the letter of which we subjoin a translation. It is a memorable example of courage & candour is one of the corps of French literati, who were by no means conspicuous for those qualities in their relations with Bonaparte as Emperor. No displeasure at his repulse was ever displayed by the latter. His Minister, Bassano, informed Suard that "the Emperor entered into his motives and understood them admirably."

To the Duke de Bassano.

"You request from me, Sir, two newspaper articles calculated to rectify public opinion concerning some points on which it errs at this moment. The task would be a very difficult one for me, especially as the newspapers are in utter discredit: indeed my mind has been so estranged from public affairs since individuals have ceased to have any influence in them by their opinions; that I may truly say I believe myself incapable of performing what is desired of me. My spirit is naturally independent and invincibly intractable. I do not want for ideas nor language to express what naturally occurs to me; but I find myself smitten as it were with sterility when I undertake to write on commanded subjects which are not congenial with my natural train of ideas. I could wish to give proofs of my gratitude to the head of the government, but I cannot serve him except according to the principles which have uniformly regulated my conduct in the course of a long life. I am seventy one years old. I have been connected closely with men in office; I was faithful to them; but I never sacrificed to them my feelings or principles; my character has not grown more pliable with age than my limbs; I wish to finish my career consistently with its previous tenor. I have too high an opinion of the character of the Emperor, to fear giving him displeasure by plainly apprising him of the terms upon which I shall always be disposed to serve him."

"The first article asked of me must treat of the errors of public opinion as it is opposed to certain acts of the government. This opposition relates to two matters. One you call a stroke of policy—*un coup d'Etat*; (the death of the Duke D'Enghien) but permit me to say to you that it has caused me the most profound affliction as an act of violence which outrages all ideas of natural equity and political justice; it is an act of which it is impossible for me to conceive either the necessity or utility.

"The second object of public discontent is the notorious intervention of the government in a judicial process regularly before a court of justice. I acknowledge again that I know of no exercise of power which could more naturally excite the solicitude of every citizen on the score of his own personal safety. The perfect independence of the tribunals in the administration of justice is its life and the most solid basis of social order and civil liberty. I know this to be the opinion of the men the most strongly attached to the government by their feelings, their stations, and their personal interest in the prosperity of the head of the state."

"You see, sir, that I cannot honestly censure a general sentiment in which I share I should attack it feebly, in attacking it against the dictates of my conscience; & this kind of attack appears to be useless at the moment of effervescence."

"I have the honor to be," &c.

The following observations, which we extract from the New Hampshire Sentinel deserve attention in every part of the United States. We congratulate New Hampshire on the state of things here celebrated, and should be glad to see it universal.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"Happy is it for our country and most auspicious to her rising greatness that the season of political warfare is over—that the great body of the people have thrown off all allegiance to party distinction, and no more kindle with intemperate zeal at the sight of those discriminating banners which petty ambition, low jealousy and private interest do yet occasionally unfurl. A new era has commenced—the citizen now approaches the polls on the day of an election, free from all humiliating subservience to the views of political demagogues, declaimers and intriguers, determined to yield his suffrage only for those in whose characters he believes are united, integrity, intellectual acquirement, discriminating judgment, liberal feeling, love of country, and ability and zeal to cherish and promote the best interests of the republic. Instead of enquiring what distinctive badge the candidate has worn in times of political division

the people only wish to be informed of his fitness for the responsible station to which he is named. We say the people, for such are the sentiments which animate the enlightened, the wise and reflecting, and of such the great mass is composed. But there still remain a few who unblushingly avow themselves wedded to a political bigotry most intolerant in its operation, illiberal and pernicious in its influence, & most destructive to the best interests of the nation."

The people are convinced that it is neither wise nor patriotic to cherish a spirit so repugnant to freedom, so injurious to the welfare of the state—a spirit which in its operation often excludes from the councils of the nation the most cultivated understandings; to give place to giddy heads, or persons absolutely unqualified for the stations to which party feelings alone lift them—a spirit more consonant to that which marked the French revolution than it is to any thing else. Let the people be ever watchful of those who profess unbounded attachment to their interests, and at the same time endeavor to inflame their passions; they are generally young aspirants to office, who would mount to power upon the prejudices they endeavor to keep alive.

In view of the important election which is now near at hand, it is pleasing to reflect that the political elements are comparatively calm and peaceful—that party animosities have no more an existence among us—that the distinctive appellations of "Federalists" and "Republicans" are in a measure forgotten, are merged in the more honorable name of Americans. Let us improve this happy crisis to our own advantage and to the advancement of our country's good, by the selection of those men to represent us in the national councils on whom the care of the public weal may devolve with the greatest safety—men who will give dignity to their station, and reflect honor on the State. In order that we may make such a selection, we must be entirely uninfluenced by the system of caucus nomination—a system which is not always the means of bringing forward to notice the best qualified for office. We must judge of all that are presented to our view by the knowledge we may personally have of their characters; or by the reputation of their public course has obtained for them."

BOSTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11.

Under our Agricultural head, which we hope to render more interesting and valuable to our Farming patrons, we present to-day the greater part of an excellent essay, from the American Farmer, on the subject of draining and reclaiming the marshes of the Chesapeake and its tributary waters. We earnestly recommend this essay to all the holders of this description of property, particular from the Choptank to the seaboard. It details the first perfectly feasible plan we have ever met with, renders the work practicable, and the effect certain. We sincerely hope to see Mr. Lloyd, or some other enterprising holder of this description of property, commence the operation at once, and develop inexhaustible corn lands, and grazing grounds on the borders of the Upper Choptank, &c. fully equal to those of Mr. Barney on the Delaware, and with vastly less exp. nse. The necessary embankment need not be more than one half the size or cost of those on the Delaware, and the risk of accidents will be less in a greater ratio. The first construction of the bank out of the proper earth, and in a proper manner; particularly to make it proof against muskrats, strikes us as the material, the all important point—this effected, the after risk and cost of repairs is nothing. Col. Taylor, in his *Arator*, has given some very useful directions for this kind of banking. On the Delaware they have full experience, and we will be extremely indebted to any one of the intelligent Farmers, on the borders of that bay, who would inform us how to construct a bank muskrat proof on the best terms.

We regret exceedingly that we cannot do full justice to the intelligent "Choptanker," by giving his essay perfectly entire; but this we cannot do for want of the plate of the Diagram, by the assistance of which he most lucidly explains the peculiar construction of the gate of the trunk, and the mode of ditching, so as effectually to keep off all water from the marsh, both salt and fresh, except what falls on it directly from the clouds, and which the trunk gate effectually drains from it.

We have been obliged to supply the chasm in the essay by merely a verbal explanation, but we hope we have rendered the peculiar construction of the aperture and valve of the trunk intelligible.

Important.—The Savannah Republican of the 21st of October, states that its editor has received information by way of Havana, that the Cortes of Spain have absolutely refused to cede the Florida to any form to the United States."



# The Law of Maryland regulating the case of a tie between Candidates for Congress.

The last Federal Republican has anticipated in its remarks upon the tie between a Mr. Causden and General Reed, in the late election for Representatives to Congress from the district composed of Kent, Cecil, and Harford counties—Declar has been occasioned by a desire to obtain more information as to all the facts that may relate to this case; but that delay has been hitherto without success.

There appears to be an apathy after an election that is in some degree unaccountable and not a little dangerous to the public welfare—if this is owing to indifference, it is unbecomingly free—If it proceeds from a wish not to intrude on or irritate the successful party and thus to find favour, it is as unmanly as it is absurd—When an election is won, and there is no fair ground (constitutional or legal) to except against, no palpable fact to lay hold on, it is childish to whine or to pretend to take exceptions—in such case let those enjoy success to whom the majority has seemed to award it—but if there are good grounds to believe that any illegal or unconstitutional act has been done by any one in conducting the election, or in the exercise of the right of voting, it is the duty of every man to arraign the act and to bring to public view the matter and the evidence—We wish this had been the opinion and the sense of duty always entertained in Maryland.

It is a singular thing, that in a district composed of three counties, where the number of voters is about six thousand, a tie should take place between the only two candidates which stood a poll for Congress—Such a thing must be admitted to be possible, but it never happened before, and according to a fair calculation of chances, a bet would be a good one, that a tie of this sort would not occur again in a century. But a tie is formally reported to the executive, whose duty it is made, by an act of the General Assembly, passed in the year 1790, to decide the contest between these two tied Candidates by lot—This has been done it seems, and the lot has fallen propitiously to this Mr. Causden, who, it is said, is generally much more acceptable to the democratic party in this state than General Reed—The General evinced an independent opinion of his own, when formerly in Congress, adverse to the course his party was taking, and as he is a man who loves his country more than party, he was not always quite acceptable to his friends, whose maxim was, "A hub-nan will go to the devil with his party rather than break with them," or "To be wrong with your own party, is better than to be right with your opponents"—Nor did the General's gallantry in Cork's Old Field, where Sir Peter Parker fell, fight him quite into favour with his old war friends—but the General had committed a sin past all forgiveness; he had conducted himself so independently in the course he took at the time of our restrictive warfare, and declaration of war—he had subsequently in Congress acted as impartial a part, that he conciliated the approbation and confidence of Federal Republicans in his district and in the state, and to be supported by them was cause of rejection by democrats, who ruled the roast and were thorough stich—Such is the frenzy of party, such the infatuation of names.

In Congress we find at this time much less of the acerbity of political party feeling than heretofore, of course a contested election between rival candidates can be expected to be examined with more good temper, and decided on with greater impartiality, than when a strong party sentiment prevailed—It is desirable therefore that this determination by lot should now go up to Congress for their decision, that we may have a national judgment upon the constitutionality of the law of Maryland, passed in 1790, referring to the executive of the state to determine by lot, which of two candidates for Congress, having an equal number of votes, shall take his seat. We consider the law altogether unconstitutional, and an unwarrantable interference with the powers vested in the general government. The Federal Constitution says, that members of Congress shall be elected by the people, who are entitled in the states to vote for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, and as it provides no further, no man can take a seat in Congress by any other assignment. He must be elected by the people, and no man can say a lot drawn in the Council Chamber, between two tied candidates, is an election by the people; for the very circumstance of drawing the lot is occasioned by neither candidate being elected by the people—No provision is made in the Federal Constitution for the case of a tie between candidates, nor can we think the state power competent to cure that omission in its own way; remote as the probability of tie might have been considered, it could not be presumed altogether to have escaped the reflections of the framers of the constitution—it is more likely that the improbability of the occurrence was rather the reason why no provision was made for it, and that it was thought better to run the risk of so unlikely a thing happening, than to form any other mode of appointing a member of Congress, than that by the free voice of the people—Left as it was in the Federal Constitution, there was no other alternative than a new election, and no alternative could be fairer or better—this would be neither oppressive by reason of causing the people to go into a new election, nor burdensome in consequence of the expense—Seldom as the thing would occur, the novelty might be supposed to give animation, and when with these we impute to the authors of the Federal Constitution

of the people, and a high sense of the benefits of a representative legislature, we must acknowledge that the provision they made was wise and ample, and needed no aid from any quarter.

The mode pointed out by the law of 1790 to decide between two tied candidates, is one above all others most opposed to the intention of the authors of the Federal Constitution, as expressed in the provision made by them for the appointment of members of Congress—that provision makes a popular appointment, but the law of 1790 refers it to a small advisory council, irresponsible in its character and secret in its proceedings. Without meaning to impute any thing to the executive in the late case, but merely to illustrate the argument, it is asked, who knows that the names of both candidates were put in the ballot box? Who knows that each of the two tied candidates had an equally fair chance? No one but the members of the executive—Their elevated stations, assigned them by the united wisdom of Maryland, must place them beyond suspicion or doubt—If we are so fortunate at this time to possess an executive, the spotless, suspicious purity of whose rank is so well merited, how do we know that we shall always be so well off? There is no doctrine more anti-republican than that, which considers that elevated station places men above suspicion, nor is any thing more contrary to the experience of the world—but what can be more at war with the fundamental doctrines of a representative democracy than the taking away the election of a representative from the people and giving it to a little executive council? The possibility of abuse without the power of detection is argument enough against the policy or fitness of the measure; and as no argument drawn from inconvenience, as has already been shown, can avail, the measure must be condemned as preposterous in practice, as it is unconstitutional in its existence.

It is much to be desired that the attention of the committee of elections in Congress should be drawn to the law of 1790 and to the fact of Mr. Causden being returned under that law as the sitting member—Such an interference on the part of General Reed would be perfectly compatible with self-respect, and would find its justification in a high sense of public duty. An occasion may not soon present itself again to give rise to a decision upon this question, and the House of Representatives in Congress is a tribunal the most general and enlightened, that the matter is likely to come before. We have no doubt if the subject is canvassed that a new election will be ordered, and the law of 1790 pronounced one of those hasty and ill-advised measures, aiming at what was thought a good object, which have ever marked the proceedings of legislative bodies in every age.

## CAMILLUS.

### FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

#### TRAVELS ABROAD.

Letters from a Naval Officer of this shore, who is now on board the Columbus, to one of his friends.

(Continued.)

Columbus, at Sea, Aug. 20, 1820.

My last letter gave you some account of my adventures at Naples, which I left with much regret, my curiosity not being half satisfied.

We arrived at Syracuse, in the Island of Sicily, a part of the Kingdom of Naples, on the 20th of July. This was one of the greatest cities of antiquity, containing, according to some accounts, a population of a million inhabitants. In one corner of the ancient city is now contained its present population of about 15,000. Like all other cities in this part of the world, except Naples, of any consequence, it is walled.

I spent one day on shore in visiting its curiosities, which consist of a great number of ruins, a large prison cut in the rock called the ear of Dionysius; the tomb of Archimedes, who was a native of that place; the extensive Catacombs; and a convent of monks, where we saw a number of deceased Friars standing round the walls, dressed in their best apparel—as if a looking set of objects as you can well imagine—after death they are deprived of all their intestines, and are dried by a slow fire and smoked, after which they are stuffed & dressed up for show—their lips and noses being destroyed, and in the process of drying, some of the sinews of the jaws having drawn more than others, they make a most frightful appearance. Some of them had been dead 50 or 60 years only 4 years. The day of our arrival near 600 soldiers deserted from their garrison in a body, wounding a Lieutenant, since dead, who attempted to stop them; many of these miserable wretches have been killed by the country people, & others have been taken and carried in to Catania about forty miles distant—they robbed and stripped several gentlemen whom they met on the road, and cut from the ears of others the rings which they wore in them. The distracted state of the country prevented a party from the ship, from visiting Mount Etna, of which we had a fine view from the harbour, although it is fifty miles distant—it is visible, in fair weather, twice this distance. At Palermo, the capital of the island, great disturbances had taken place in consequence of a party opposed to the constitution as adopted in other parts of the kingdom. The commander of the troops, an Englishman, and ten or twelve Sicilian Noblemen, with five or six thousand men, had been killed—Such was the account we received—perhaps a good deal exaggerated.

Syracuse has a fine harbour, and during our war with Tripoli, was the rendezvous of our squadron—it was from this

destroy the Pantheon. It contained many ruins to attest its former grandeur—An amphitheatre of prodigious dimensions; the splendid temple of the Minerva, now converted into a Cathedral; and several pillars of the Temple of Jupiter Olympus were the principal ones seen by us—Our ship was visited by the Governor and a number of officers and a few private gentlemen who made a splendid appearance; but the great body of the people are wretchedly poor, and the town extremely filthy. The contrast between the large five story houses and their miserable tenants, is very striking. Almost one half of the inhabitants appear to be Priests, Monks or Friars.

Having been joined by the Sloop of War Peacock, and Brig Spark, we left Syracuse without regret, on the 29th of July, and on the 1st of August appeared off Tripoli, which looks well at a distance. We could plainly see the flags of the different Consuls, flying at their respective residences. The Spark went in to speak with our Consul, Mr. A. Since then we have appeared off Tunis and Algiers; sent the Spark into the former and the Peacock into the latter to converse with the Consuls, who on these occasions come along side—if they were to get on board, or even put a single letter on board, the vessel would be subject to a quarantine, at any of the ports on the opposite shore, of forty days—such is their dread of the plague. Mr. A. reported all well in his consulate—The other vessels have not yet come up with us to make their reports. We are now off Cape Deagar, where the Algerine Squadron was captured five years ago by Decatur—The wind is ahead, otherwise we should soon be in Gibraltar, 150 miles distant, where we calculate on finding letters from our friends.

Your's ———"

COMMUNICATED.

If "Probatum est" who gives us the recipe to get a great price for our Corn, by "grinding that corn with the cobs all together and feeding them to milk cows," will be so kind as to tell us where we can get such a mill, suited to the convenience of common farmers and effectual for the purpose, I will promise and oblige myself to feed his saddle horse on the nicest chop and Timothy hay two years old, and dine himself on a fine surlion of beef, from a stall fed spayed heifer, with a dish of full blown cauliflower, all of which I will wash down with a glass of sparkling cider, and top him off, just before bed-time, with hot oysters and whiskey punch.

CORN PLANTER.

FROM THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The old proverb says "every dog has his day;" and perhaps the lapse of a few weeks may shew another instance in support of the truth of it. There is also another proverb, that the recollection of benefits is perpetuated by a memorial of them written in sand, but injuries are engraved in marble. It is said that our present democratic Executive have lately had these matters under serious consideration, and in the review of their executive career, have been somewhat alarmed at the recollection that an old revolutionary officer was refused the meagre appointment of Fish Inspector. This gentleman, who has made perhaps more sacrifices in support of the democratic cause than almost any man in the state & like Belisarius, in his old age found his services not only unrequited but unacknowledged, is once more placed in power, and must be fawned upon and flattered by the sycophantic office seekers, who were but so recently his oppressors. Although we do not calculate that this gentleman would suffer the mortification of a former day to influence his vote in the selection of the council, yet from our knowledge of his character his uncompromising determination, and his undisguised detestation of every thing like duplicity, we feel assured that he will never consent to give his support to men who so grossly deceive him, and deny his claims to their consideration. Reflections like these have already found their way into the council chamber, and the tribulation produced by them is matter of notoriety. The discarded applicant for Fish Inspector, is now become Inspector of what kind of Fish shall be sent to the council chamber; and if he does not condemn the present incumbents as not merchantable, say I am no WITCH.

Gen. Vives, Spanish Envoy extraordinary to this country, arrived at Washington on Saturday last, from his residence in Camden, N. J.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Washington, to Mrs. Coker, the wife of the Rev. Daniel Coker:—

"I have received a letter from your husband, dated the 8th July. He was then well, but had not time to write to you, and desired me to do it. He had obtained land for the people, and was then preparing to go and take possession. He feels confident of the success of the Colony, and desires that his family may go out to him. We are in hopes of having a vessel to sail next month, and hope you will be ready to go. I feel grateful to Providence, that his life has been spared; and that he is able to be useful in this great cause of the colored people; and that the God in whom he trusts supports him."—Fed. Gaz.

A ten dollar note purporting to be of the Bank of the United States, payable at the office of Discount and Deposit in Baltimore, was received at one of the Banks, in this city a few days since, and some doubts being entertained respecting it, was transmitted to Philadelphia for the

both by the officers of the Bank and the Engravers to be an impression from the genuine plate; but the officers decidedly declare that it was never issued from the Bank.—Fed. Gaz.

[The \$10 note received at the Branch Bank of the United States at Baltimore, proves to be a proof impression taken by the engravers for the purpose of comparing and finishing their work. It is printed on East India paper, and in no respect calculated for circulation. It is seldom that more than one impression is ever taken for that purpose, consequently no serious injury can arise either to the public or the Bank, from the circumstance.]

Phila. Gaz.

DIED

In this town, on Friday 10th inst. Mr. James Nicholson.

near Whitehall, on the 23rd ult. at 9 o'clock in the morning, the venerable HENRY FRANCISCO, in the 134th year of his age, after an illness of 45 days brought on by an attack of the fever and ague.

The following is an extract from a gentleman's journal who travelled to the northward in the year 1818.

"May 23rd, 1818—Stopped at a humble log hut, at 3 P. M. to visit the ancient Henry Francisco, a native of France. Made known my object, was informed that the old gentleman was in the garret, spooling yarn for his wife, who was at her loom, weaving. The old gentleman was called down. He is a small good looking man; conversation quite intelligent, & looks as if he was not quite worn out, twenty years since, his eye sight was bad, and almost dead, he sees now tolerably well. I saw his third wife, aged 72, at her loom and she wielded the shuttle with wonderful dexterity. All questions asked, were promptly answered by the aged couple. This visit was an interesting one. On taking leave of him I put into his hand a small piece of silver, my fellow traveller followed the example Francisco was over come, tears flowed with gratitude, and his ejaculations were touching to our feelings, he sunk into his chair, and we left him surrounded by his wife and children."

## WASHINGTON

### Monument Lottery, FOURTH CLASS, To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, All in one Day.

No Stationary Prizes—All being Floating.

COHEN'S OFFICES, Baltimore, November 1, 1820.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.—The Managers of the Fourth Class of the Monument Lottery, have the pleasure to announce that the drawing will take place, and be completed in the City of Baltimore on NEW YEAR'S DAY.

They scarcely deem it necessary to appeal to the patriotism of their fellow citizens for their support and patronage, being well assured that the respect and veneration universally entertained for the illustrious name of WASHINGTON, and of their ardent desire to see the noble monument, already so far advanced, finished. Were other motives for its encouragement to be sought, they would readily be found in the peculiar nature and novelty of the scheme, by which the fate of the adventurer is to be determined IN ONE DAY, an advantage too obvious to require recommendation.

SCHEME.	
1 prize of \$40,000 is \$40,000	
1 prize of 10,000 ——— 10,000	
1 prize of 5,000 ——— 5,000	
1 prize of 3,000 ——— 3,000	
1 prize of 2,000 ——— 2,000	
10 prizes of 1,000 ——— 10,000	
10 prizes of 500 ——— 5,000	
1000 prizes of 25 ——— 25,000	

THE WHOLE AMOUNTING TO

100,000 Dollars!

To be drawn in ONE DAY, combining patriotism with dispatch, and forming a most

SPLENDID DISTRIBUTION.

PRESENT PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole Tickets, \$22 00	Eighths, . . . \$2 75
Halves, . . . 11 00	Tenths, . . . 2 20
Quarters, . . . 5 50	Sixteenths, . . . 1 37
Fifths, . . . 4 40	Twentieths, . . . 1 10

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

## COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICES,

No. 114 & 244, Market-street, BALTIMORE.

AT COHEN'S OFFICE MORE CAPITAL PRIZES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

In the last two classes of the Monument Lotteries, all the following principal Capitals were sold at Cohen's Office, viz:—

- No. 23143, a prize of 40,000 Dollars.
- 26119, a prize of 30,000 Dollars.
- 16346, a prize of 20,000 Dollars.
- 32696, a prize of 20,000 Dollars.
- 2746, a prize of 10,000 Dollars.

besides a large number of minor importance.

Adventurers who purchase through the medium of Cohen's Office, will if they desire it, be furnished with the Manager's Official List of the prizes immediately after the drawing.

Those who wish the List, will please signify the same when they send on their orders.

Orders from any part of the Union, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the Lotteries, post paid, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.

Secretary to the Managers—Baltimore.

Bank Bills of the states of Virginia, North or South Carolina, Georgia, Bank of the U. States or Branches, District of Columbia, or of the cities of Baltimore, Annapolis, Philadelphia or New-York, and all specie-paying banks in Maryland, will be received in payment at par.

Nov. 11—5t

## NOTICE.

All those who are indebted on account of property purchased at the Vendue of Peter Edmondson, dec'd. are requested without delay to make payment.

A. HANDS.

Easton, Nov. 4, 1820.

## From the first day of January next, the Union Tavern.

In Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Sheffer.—The whole establishment has lately been repaired, and the Stables have been much enlarged and highly improved, during Mr. Sheffer's lease.

JOHN LEEDSKERR, N. B. If desirable immediate occupation of the premises may be obtained. Nov. 11

## To be Hired, FOR THE EASTON FEAR,

Several Men Bands, and two Women, one Boy and two Girls, about fourteen or fifteen years of age.

RACHEL L. KERR. Easton, Nov. 11, 1820.

## WANTED, AS A HOUSE KEEPER,

In a family not far from Easton, a middle aged Woman who can be recommended for her care, integrity and acquaintance with house-hold affairs and the management of a small dairy. Inquire at the Printing Office. November 11—3w

## MARYLAND, KENT COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT,

August 9th, 1820.

On application of Henry Tilghman, administrator of Dr. Charles Tilden, late of Kent County, deceased—Ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause a copy of the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three weeks successive in one of the public papers printed in the city of Baltimore, and in one of the public papers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Kent County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this ninth day of August 1820, on hundred and twenty.

WILL. HALL, Reg't. of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of May 1821, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said deceased's estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of November 1820

HENRY TILGHMAN, Adm'r. of Charles Tilden, deceased. Nov. 11—3w

## NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of Kent County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the Subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 2d day of December next, at Mr. Anos Reed's tavern, in Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, at 12 o'clock, A. M. all the right title and estate of Francis Smith of the said county, deceased, of and to a message or tenement and part of a lot of ground, situate in Chestertown, being part of a Lot No. 10, as designated on the Plot of the said Town, beginning at the end of two perches, three feet and three inches, on Prince's street, from the north corner of the said Lot No. 10, and running thence with Prince's street south west, two perches and five feet, to the west corner of the Dwelling house now standing thereon; thence south east, five perches, eight feet and three inches; then north east two perches and ten feet; thence with a straight line to the place of beginning, containing 13 1/2 perches more or less. The above property is situated in a convenient part of the town and has on it a convenient Framed Dwelling House, Kitchen, Meat-house, &c.

The above property will be sold for the payment of the debts of the said Francis Smith, and upon the following terms:

Fifty dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money in six and twelve months, in two equal payments, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the payment thereof. Possession will be given on the purchaser's complying with the above terms, and upon payment of the whole purchase money, and not before—a deed will be given for the said property.

HENRY TILGHMAN, Trustee.

N. B. All persons having claims against Francis Smith of Kent County, deceased, are notified to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the Auditor, in Chancery of Kent County Court, or to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of Sept 1821.

HENRY TILGHMAN, Nov. 11

## Joseph Chain, HAIR-DRESSER,

TWO DOORS BELOW THE BANK AND OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL,

Returns his thanks to the Public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favours, and informs them that he has just received a large supply of Beer and Cider of the best quality which he will dispose of either by the barrel or smaller quantity. He has likewise received a supply of Apples, among which are the Newtown Cippen, Cart House, &c. which he will dispose of by the Barrel or Bushel—Also, Beef Tongues, cured by himself in a superior manner, Crackers, Cheese, &c. all of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Easton, Nov. 11

## Take Notice.

The Subscriber, appointed Collector for Talbot county, hereby gives notice, that he has commenced the collection of the County Tax, all persons indebted are earnestly solicited to call and settle their assessment without delay, as I am determined to go agreeably to law with all persons who do not pay on or before the 20th of November next. I shall be in Easton every Tuesday, for the purpose of receiving the Taxes, and shall keep my office in the Court-House, where the Sheriff now keeps his.

WILLIAM FERGUSON, Collector of the Tax for Talbot County. Oct. 24—3w



## POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

The reason why the Reading of the Bible profits so little.

'Tis one thing to allow the Bible right,  
But it's another to be guided by it,  
'Tis fashionable now to hold it true,  
And it's the fashion to peruse it too,  
Especially on Sunday, in a pew.  
'Tis now companion for the common pray'r,  
They often live together through the year,  
And both alike their gold and silver wear,  
There's such solicitude and care about 'em,  
There's not a town, nor scarce a house without 'em.

But how do men this sacred volume use?  
You'll find it is with very different views,  
Some read it for the use of other men,  
And when they're done they lay it down again;  
While others read because their neighbors do,  
But care not what they read, nor where nor how;

Some read it as a duty, once a week,  
But no instruction from the Bible seek;  
Some read it with design to learn to read,  
And to the subject give but little heed;  
Some read it as a history, to know,  
How people liv'd three thousand years ago;  
Some read it for the wonders that are there,  
How David kill'd a lion and a bear;  
Some read to bring themselves into repute,  
By showing others how they can dispute;  
Some read because they've little else to do,  
Especially if it be bound anew;  
Some read the blessed book—they don't know why.

It some how happens in their way to lie;  
Some read the Bible as a truth indeed,  
Yet understand but little what they read;  
Some read to find the contradictions there,  
To set in opposition sword and spear;  
And then with art and sophistry engage,  
To lessen, and traduce the sacred page;  
Some read, but dare not their own eyes believe,

So put that sense upon it others give;  
For Doctor, Bishop, or his Holiness,  
Asserts this is the meaning of the place;  
Some read it in a flutter or a fright,  
As though they'd learn the whole of it to-night;

And if they can't obtain it ere they sleep,  
They lay it by as wonderful and deep;  
Some read as though it did not speak to them,  
But to the people at Jerusalem;  
Those wicked men the Gentiles and the Jews,  
And others read it as they read the news;  
I fear there are but few who read it right,  
No wonder then, they profit little by't.

CIVIS.

Church Creek, Oct. 31st, 1820.

### From the Portsmouth Oracle. TWENTY-SIX OPINIONS, Respecting the mode of supporting Gospel Ministers.

A. thinks that preachers of the Gospel should be qualified, inducted and supported in a mode to be prescribed by the State Laws.

B. is of opinion that a preacher is not entitled to any compensation for his services, unless he is poor and shiftless, and cannot live without the alms of the people.

C. says it takes him as long to go to meeting, and hear the preacher, as it does for the preacher, to go and preach, and their obligations are therefore reciprocal.

D. believes that a rich preacher is as much entitled to a reward for his labour, as if he were poor.

E. believes a preacher should give the whole of his time to reading, meditating, preaching, praying and visiting, and therefore he ought to be liberally supported, not in the light of alms, but in that of a gospel debt.

F. joins with E. with this proviso, that the liberal support be averaged on all the members of the Church, according to property and privilege.

G. also agrees with E. provided the liberal support be raised by a free, public contribution, without any knowledge or examination of what each individual does.

H. chooses to tax himself, and constable his own money to his preacher without consulting any other.

I. loves the preachers and pays them in blessings; but the sound of money drives all good feelings from his heart.

J. when he hears a man preach, that he does not believe is sent of God, feels under no obligation to give him any thing; and when he hears a preacher that gives him evidence that he is in the service of the Lord and devoted to his work, he forms the conclusion that the Lord pays the preacher well for his work, as he goes along.

K. likes preachers very well, but preaching rather better. He feels therefore best pleased when the preacher fails coming; and a gap opens for himself, for he had rather work his passage and take his turn at the helm than pay a pilot.

L. argues like a man, that the preacher ought to receive something handsome for his services, and laments that himself is in debt, and cannot communicate any thing without defrauding his creditors; at the same time he takes special care to keep always in debt for cheap farms, wild land; or some other article of an increasing nature.

M. is a man of a thousand; he argues that the mode of supporting ministers is left blank in the New Testament; because no one would be economical in all places, but that the deed is enjoined on all who are taught by an ordinance of heaven.

ed, M will be foremost to the box; when a subscription is judged most advisable, his name will be first on the list. If averaging is considered most equitable, he will add a little to his bill, lest others should fail; and if no mode at all is agreed upon, still M, as an individual, will contribute by himself; for the reasons if others are remiss it is neither precedent nor excuse for him. He does not give to be seen of men; but because his heart is in it, and these Gospel debts as he calls them, he pays with as much devotion as he spreads his hands in a prayer to God. The creed of his faith, which seems to be written on his heart, is, that although all the money in the world cannot purchase pardon of sin, or the smiles of a reconciled God; yet religion always has cost money, or worth, from Abel's Lamb to the present day, and the man who will not part with a little money for the sake of Him who parted with his blood for sinners, is a wicked disciple.

N. approves of the faith and profession of M, but reduces nothing to practice.

O. believes nothing, does nothing, and is as near nothing as any thing can be.

P. said he thought it to be a matter of mere charity, and as charity begins at home, he was bound to provide for his own; at any rate, he thought the minister as well off as himself, and many of his brethren, and therefore considered himself under no obligation.

Q. replied that it could not be a matter of charity at all, since the laws of nature & of God enjoined it, and their own call of the brother made it a matter of moral obligation.

R. alleged that he had subscribed liberally to an useful institution, & must be excused in that case.

S. said he had assisted freely in building the meeting-house, and must have time to recover it.

T. enjoined he had been building houses and mills, and had no money left for any purpose.

U. said he had a son lately married, and it had called for all he could raise.

V. stated that he had made several contracts and feared he should not be able to meet them.

W. arose and said, he was very much astonished at the pleas urged, as if liberalities to other institutions, aiding to build meeting houses, erecting costly houses, making sumptuous marriages, or contracts to amass wealth, could exonerate from a positive duty.

X. remarked, he had a short crop, was poor, and though willing, was unable to do any thing.

Y. stated that short crops and poverty might excuse from doing much, yet could be no just plea for doing nothing, since it was required according to what he hath and not according to what he hath not.

Z. said he never subscribed to any paper, and observed, I am for none of this obligation; if I get any thing to spare I will give it and be done with it. Moreover he thought it rather dangerous to give liberally lest they should make their Minister proud, and so hinder his usefulness.

& rising soberly, said he had attended to what had been said on the subject, and was grieved in spirit to hear so many objections to the discharge of a reasonable and just duty; he feared that a spirit of pride and covetousness had disposed them to serve themselves of the good things of God, without returning to him one thankful offering; he wondered how christians could expect the continuance of the blessings of life, who were more abusive of & unthankful for them than the very heathens, who never use any of a new crop, till they have offered the first fruits to the great giver of all good. To the brethren who are so afraid of spoiling the minister by liberalities, he said, are your sons and daughters as lovely, and their souls as precious in your sight as your minister; of so why do you not govern them by the same rule, and when the sons request superfluous to wear, high priced gay horses, and 50 or 60 dollar saddles to ride, and the daughters, dresses, with a trail from 3 to 4 feet in length, fine bonnets and feathers, and other costly equipage of dress, why do you not say, no my lovely children, these will make you proud, and ruin you. No, your families can be and appear in all fashionable elegance of dress, & your boards loaded with the luxuries of life, without advertising to the evil consequence of such conduct. I would, said he, brethren were consistent.

Our preachers are like the camels of Arabia, while they are loaded with jewels and spices, feed on the shrubs and bushes; or rather like the colt that was tied where two ways met; surely the minister of the Gospel ought to live somewhere between the palace and alms-house; and may God in his mercy save us from all extremes, for Christ's sake. Amen.

From the Salem Gazette.

"Drink till your are mellow."

Mr. Editor,

As there is a pretty violent cold, cough or influenza, prevailing in the neighborhood, give me leave to offer a remedy.

Drink copiously through the day, and particularly at the rising and at going to bed, of the purest water that can be got. The weather is so cool now that there is no danger in drinking cold water; if it has been boiled, and suffered to grow cold, it may be advantageous.

It is possible there are a few constitutions that this may not suit; but almost every case where the constitution is tolerably good, it will be found an efficacious remedy.

The thorough washing (and wiping) of the face neck, hands and wrists, also assists the cure.

Probatum est.

## To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The front and back rooms of tenement No. 3. with a cellar under the same—now occupied by Mr. Peter Tar as a Shoe Shop.

Also—The Cellar under tenement No. 4 now occupied by Mr. Joseph Kemp as a Porter Cellar.

Likewise—A House and Garden on West Street, suited for a small family, now occupied by Elijah Young.

Possession in each case to be had on the first of January next.

SAMUEL GROOME.

Easton, Oct 7th, 1820 eo3w

## A Card.

MRS. COMPTON, late from Hagers-Town, formerly Miss Jackson of the White House in Queen Anns county, respectfully informs her friends, and the public generally, that she proposes opening a Boarding School for Young Ladies at Winton, Judge Earle's former place of residence, where pupils will be received and instructed in all the useful branches of Education, on the moderate terms of One Hundred and Twenty five dollars per annum, payable quarterly, exclusive of washing, each scholar finding her own bed and bedding, spoons, knife and fork. Mrs. Compton also teaches Drawing and Painting, for which she has ten dollars extra per quarter, and Embroidery in shades for which she charges eight dollars per quarter. If desirable, the attendance of an approved Music master can be engaged for her school, and occasionally that of a Dancing master likewise.

Winton is beautifully situated on Chester River, in Queen Anns county, about seven miles from Centerville and nearly the same distance from Queens Town. It is retired and enjoys a salubrious air, said not to be surpassed by any situation in Maryland. This strong recommendation superadded to the consideration of Mrs. Compton's being well known as a successful teacher, induces a hope that she will meet with a reasonable share of public patronage. She expects to be prepared to open school by the middle of the present month.

November 4, 1820—3w

## NOTICE.

By Virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Judges of Worcester County Court, will be exposed at public sale, to the highest bidder, the real estate of Jonathan Garretson, deceased, lying in said county.

This estate consists of a tract of land situated on the post road leading from Snow Hill, to Virginia, about ten miles north of the line between the two States.

The sale will take place on the premises, on Saturday the 24 day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, and the terms will be, Bond with approved security for one half of the purchase money in twelve months, and the other half in two years from the day of sale, with interest from that day.

JOHN O. SELBY, Trustee.

Worcester County, }  
Oct. 28th, 1820—3w }

## TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The WHITE HOUSE and premises, adjoining the Court House Square, now occupied by Richard Hopkins.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Easton, October 28—3w

## NEW SADDLERY.

The subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a general and well selected assortment of materials in his line, which will enable him to execute the orders of those favoring him with them, in the best manner, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms, at his stand opposite the Easton Hotel.

JOHN G. STEVENS.

Oct. 28th. 3w

## PUBLIC SALE.

To be sold at Public Vendue, on fifth day, the 23d of next month, (if fair, if not, the next fair day,) at the residence of the Subscriber, near Chancellor's Point, his stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Farming Utensils. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over six dollars, by the purchaser giving his note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale.

JAMES NEALE.

10th mo. 28th, 1820.

## An Overseer

Is wanted by the Subscriber—None but a single man, without a family, need apply.

JOHN L. BOZMAN.

Nov. 4. 1824—3w

## Wanted

A Teacher for a country School—A single gentleman who can produce satisfactory recommendations as to abilities and habits will hear of a pleasant situation by applying at this office.

Nov. 4.

## \$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the night of the 25th ult. a Mulatto Boy, named BILL HUMAN, aged 16 years, about four feet from six to ten inches high; quick of speech and a soft effeminate voice. He took a dark pair of corded pantaloons, also a light pair of Casimere do. and a dark striped suit of Kersey which he wore away. Any person apprehending and securing said boy, so that I get him a gain, shall receive if in the county 40 dollars, if out of the county fifty dollars, and if out of the state the above reward.

CLINTON HAUDLEY.

Dorchester county, near }  
Salem Meeting House, }  
Sept 4.—3w }

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of f. fa. to me directed at the suit of Elizabeth Sherwood & Thomas Hanning, administrators of Hugh Sherwood, against Samuel Robinson, will be sold on Saturday the 18th of November, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock the following property viz. a tract or part of a tract of land called Clay's Hope containing 70 acres more or less, 3 head of Cattle, 2 head of horses, sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs due thereon.

Oct. 26—ts

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

## Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Prince George's county, on the 19th inst. a negro man, who calls himself WILLIAM, about 26 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, stout made, who says he is the property of a Mr. Legg, and that he was sold by John Stuart, of Joetank. He has a small scar on his left wrist, and another very large on his left thigh, appear to be from the effects of burns. Had on when committed an osnaburg shirt and white twilled trousers. The owner of the said negro is desirous to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

Unless taken out of the jail by the owner, and expenses paid on or before the expiration of two months, he will be discharged from confinement, by order of the chief Judge of the first Judicial District of Maryland.

GEO. H. LANHAM.

Sheriff of P. G. County.

July 13—Sept. 30—2m.

## New Fall Goods.

The subscribers have just returned from Philadelphia, with a parcel of very useful and desirable

## GOODS.

Which they offer very cheap for cash. The Public are invited to call and see them.

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, Sept. 9

## Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Groome, against William O. Vickers, will be sold at Easton, on the Public Square, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, on Saturday the 18th day of November next, for cash, the following property, to wit: All the legal and equitable right and title of the said William O. Vickers, in and to part of a tract of land called "Moorfields," containing two hundred and thirteen acres, seized and taken to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due on the above fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.

October 28th, 1820—ts

## NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Prince George's county, on the 15th instant, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself SAMUEL, EL, tolerable black, about 34 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high. Had on when committed an osnaburg shirt, crocus trousers, and an old felt hat; has a small scar near the left corner of his mouth, and has lost one of his upper foreteeth, says he belongs to John Ireland, of Calvert County, near St. Leonard's Creek. The owner of the above negro is desirous to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

GEO. H. LANHAM.

Sheriff of P. G. County.

Sept. 30—2m

## Public Vendue.

The Subscriber will sell at Public Vendue, on 6th day, the 10th of next month, at his present residence (if fair, if not the next fair day) his stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming utensils, &c. &c. amongst which are some valuable horses, two pair of well broke Mules, and several valuable Milk Cows, amongst the Farming utensils are Hatchkiss's Machine for cutting straw or top fodder—one of the most approved patent cooking stoves, &c. &c. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over six dollars, by the purchaser giving his note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Also for sale as above, an excellent second-hand four-wheeled Carriage and Harness, and a Solo or Sulkey.

ROBT. MOORE.

Milton, near Easton, }

10th mo. 23, 1820. }

October 28—3w.

## Mrs. Susan Seth,

(Residing at the Head of Wye, Talbot County.) Having engaged Miss Nicholson to instruct Young Ladies in those branches which constitute a polite education, will accommodate Fifteen or Twenty with Board at one hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, they finding Bedding, Towels, &c. Tuition ten dollars per quarter. Music and Drawing, extra. Every attention will be paid by Mrs. Seth and Miss Nicholson to their morals, manners, &c. The School will open on the second Monday in November.

Oct. 21.

## GROUND PLASTER OF PARIS.

Manufactured and for sale, by the subscriber—delivered at the Wharves free of expense.

WILLIAM BROWNE.

late Kent & Browne,

Corner of Franklin and Paca Street.

Baltimore, Sept. 9, 1820.

## Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Talbot County, on the 29th of August, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself

## John Johnson,

says he was purchased by a Mr. Anderson, a Southern purchaser, and was sold by said Anderson to a Mr. Robert Terrier, of New-Orleans. John Johnson is about 20 years of age, of an Olive complexion, about five feet 5 inches high, had on when committed, a new Fur Hat, a blue over Jacket, a blue Shirt and Osnaburg Trowsers. The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward, prove property, and take him away or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff

of Talbot County.

October 14, 1820.

## Was Committed

To the goal of Prince George's County, Md. as a runaway, on the 31st July, a negro lad, about 18 years old; slender made; 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a cotton and thread shirt, and osnaburg trousers. He calls himself

## EMANUEL,

and says he was purchased by Doctor William H. Triplett, of Front Royal, Virginia, and by him sold to a negro-buyer the day before he run away, but does not know his name. The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward, prove property, and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

GEO. H. LANHAM,

Sheriff P. G. County.

Sept. 23.—2m

## EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

THE SCHOONER

## JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favors of his friends and customers and the public generally, and informs them, that the new and Elegant Schooner, the JANE & MARY, commanded by Capt. John Heckwith, in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, has commenced her regular routes between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday at 10 o'clock. A. M.—All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board.

The Publics Ob't. Serv't.

CLEMENT VICKARS,

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

February 14—

## EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

THE SLOOP

## Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER. Will leave Easton-Point on Thursday the 24th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

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

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

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

## THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

## MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master, Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock A. M. or Annapolis & Baltimore, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore—Returning leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock P. M. for Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills. Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$3.25, From do. to Annapolis 2.50, From Annapolis to Baltimore 2.

Easton, Feb. 28—

## FALL GOODS.

Clark & Green, Have just received and are now opening A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE

## FRESH GOODS,

Adapted to the present and approaching seasons, which they will sell very cheap for Cash. Their friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give them an early call.

Sept. 30.

## NOTICE,

By Virtue of a Decree of the Honorable the Judges of Worcester County Court, will be exposed at Public Sale to the highest bidder, the real estate of William Cropper of said county, lately deceased, the said real estate, consists of the following lands, to wit: a tract or part of a tract called Miserable Quarter, and one called Saw Mill Range, and lying in the upper part of said county, near the Delaware line, and near the head of St. Martin's river, well timbered, & near to a Saw Mill, formerly called Tull's Mill. The sale will take place at the late residence of said Cropper, near said Tull's Mill, on the twenty-fourth day of November next ensuing, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, P. M. the terms will be credit of twelve months for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the other half, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, the creditors of the said William Cropper, deceased, are hereby requested to bring in their respective claims to the Clerk of Worcester County Court, within six months from the day of sale, with the vouchers thereof.

W. M. McGRIGOR Trustee.

Worcester County, }



# EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 18, 1820.

NO 154.

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## AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The celebrated Arthur Young in his travels in France has a chapter on the influence of extensive manufacturing establishments on agriculture; a question, which deserves the particular attention of the American people at this moment, while such exertions are making to obtain a modification of the tariff with the avowed design of encouraging and increasing large manufacturing associations and establishments, and nursing the rickety bantlings of these great spinning and weaving prisons at the expense of the hardy athletic and sinewy sons of commerce and agriculture. The author after stating the result of his experience in Italy, Ireland, England and France, observes "that the following facts cannot be controverted."

1st. That the agriculture of France, after a century of exclusive and successful attention to manufactures, was in a wretched state.

2d. That the manufacturing districts in France and England are the worst cultivated.

3d. That the best cultivation in England, and some of the best in France, must be looked for where no manufactures are to be found.

4th. That where the fabrics spread into all the cottages of a country, as in France or Ireland, such a circumstance is absolutely destructive of agriculture; spinning only excepted, which is almost universal in every country.

5th. That agriculture alone, when thoroughly improved, is equal to the establishment and support of great national wealth, power and felicity.

And from these facts, the following corollaries are deducible.

1st. That the best method of improving agriculture is not by establishing manufactures and commerce; because they may be established in great extent and perfection, and yet agriculture may remain in a miserable state.

2d. That the establishment of a flourishing agriculture inevitably occasions the possession of such manufactures and commerce as are equal to the support of numerous and flourishing towns and to whatever is necessary to form a great and potent society.

The lesson to governments is deducible in few words—first secure prosperity to agriculture by equal taxation, and by absolute liberty of cultivation and sale—secondly do no more to encourage manufactures and commerce, than by letting them alone, a policy exclusive of every idea of monopoly. We safely affirm, and our assertions are founded on unquestionable facts, that any country will attain the utmost prosperity, of which its government is capable, that steadily pursues this conduct.

Such is the language, and such the opinions of Arthur Young, a man, who from much travel, long experience, and deep reflection, was well qualified to form a correct judgment on these subjects.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

## SHILLINGTON SHOES.

Mr. Editor,

I enclose you an extract from the letter of Entwistle, clog-maker, from Europe, and now diligently employed in his calling, King street, Alexandria. "The clogs will last two winters, by oiling or greasing the upper leather, and putting fresh soles on, for there is not half the strain on the upper leather, as on the leathern soled shoe. I myself have put the *seventeenth* pair of soles to one pair of upper leathers. The man was a muslin weaver, were no other winter and summer, the upper leathers he wore eight years."

So much for my friend Entwistle, who calculates to furnish these shoes at one dollar per pair, and to mend with thread and nails (until the soles are worn out) gratis.

And now Mr. Editor, I hear you exclaim with the Dominie, prodigious! prodigious! I see the sons of St. Crispin arise, brandish their awls and cry—What the devil has gotten into this fellow with his Arlington economies, and his wooden soles.—Soals sir, he has no soul, at all—perceive too, a stir on the shop board. The knights of the needle, become alarmed, and say, what next.—We shall soon hear of durable breeches, like those of Hudibras, "that had been at the siege of Balaclava." We shall have hickory waistcoats, and white oak pantaloons—a good straight waistcoat to that fellow, and his economies. Gentle crafts forbear! Think not of harm, where no harm is intended. There will always be enough of the vain, the wealthy, and the gay, the votaries of

pleasure, fashion and folly, to keep your awls and needles from rusting. We cater not for the rich, but minister to the poor. The clatter we make with our clogs will not be heard in the pavilions of the Great, nor participate in the sports of the toe, among the disciples of Vestris. We have no dandies in Agriculture. But in "the moss, and on the moor," in the labours of industry, and the toils of the slave, this meritorious innovation will give comfort to thousands, and establish its claim to public patronage, on the basis of public utility.

None other than wooden-soled shoes, can henceforth be used by the labourers on my estates. I am well assured of their benefits in every possible way. We Southern know that most of the ills to which our slaves are subject, proceed from damp; hence the number of crippled and debilitated negroes to be met with in the south. The leathern soled shoes, which are given to negroes, are very generally made of indifferent materials, and while wet are thrust into the fire to dry, and warm the feet—the wooden-soled shoe, is impervious to wet, and will keep the feet dry, warm and comfortable, in the severest weather. When those shoes are made at home, I should say, the cost would be about the third of a dollar per pair; but to those who have not domestic facilities of this sort, surely a dollar per pair, is most reasonable for shoes, warranted to last the winter.—I will do myself the pleasure of sending you an Arlington Shoe, properly ironed, which I flatter myself will meet your approbation, and that of your agricultural friends generally. As an old servant in the cause, permit me to congratulate you on the extensive benefits which your agricultural work, is every day producing in our country, and to hope that increased patronage may speed you on your way.

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.  
Arlington-House, 24th Oct. 1820.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Mr. SKINNER,

Sir.—I am the person that first introduced the wooden-soled shoes in this country.—Major Lewis of Mount Vernon, has bought them of me these three years, near seventy pair each year, and he finds that his negroes will not wear leather shoes now. These clogs are so warm in winter, and one pair for each negro per year, which cost him one dollar and twenty-five cents per pair. I now offer them at one dollar per pair, men's size, made of good leather, and if the wearer of clogs will take care to oil the upper leather once a week, they will wear out two pair of soles; soal them at half the price of new ones. At this rate, it only takes one dollar and fifty cents for two years, for one man. For the truth of this statement, reference may be had to Major Lewis, and George Mason, Esqr, and to G. W. P. Custis' letter of February 1st in the Farmer, of a saving of 80 per cent exclusive of the advantage of health. Orders addressed to Isaac Entwistle, Jr. King-street, Alexandria, will be attended to.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### LATEST FROM THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

We find in our file of papers by the Adonis, Captain Dowdall, from Antwerp, Brussels papers of the 3d of October, three days later than our previous dates through the London papers. Under the head of Naples, Sept. 12th, it is announced, as intelligence by telegraph, that "all Sicily has submitted to the constitutional government." This date, it will be observed, is the same as that of the letter received at London, which mentioned the total defeat of the Palermians, by the royal troops under Col. Costa, who it was said, entered Palermo on the 9th. With the exception of this article the papers contain no political news. Vienna dates are to the 21st, but the extracts relate only to local affairs.

Mr. Middleton, minister from the U. States to Russia, passed through Liege, on the 29th September, and would proceed by way of Aix-la-Chapelle.

### LATEST ACCOUNT FROM PORTUGAL.

A Captain's report—I left Oporto on the morning (4 o'clock) of the 14th Sept. At that hour the sound of trumpets, noise of cavalry and carriages, were heard accompanying the new government on their route to present themselves before Lisbon. The troops, infantry and artillery, left a few mornings previous. The cause daily gained strength, and the enthusiasm of the people showed itself more and more. One individual had presented them with 15 horses. I conversed the night previous to my leaving, with Mr. Secretary Borges; he was in high spirits, and we parted with the persuasion of meeting in Lisbon.

The unanimous opinion is, no fighting will take place—the troops in Lisbon and its vicinity are only waiting the arrival of their brethren in arms to conclude what was so gloriously begun by them.

London paper.

## PUBLIC VIRTUE.

A considerable debate took place in the Spanish Cortes, on the subject of the letter of Riego to them, which we have seen in our newspapers, and the order of the Government to break up the army of the Isle of Leon. The following speech of Quiroga on the occasion, translated from the report of it in the Madrid Gazette, sets the character of that illustrious patriot in a light similar to that in which history regards our Washington.

General Quiroga said, "I who have been for sometime the organ of that army, who know the noble sentiments of those who compose it, cannot neglect an opportunity of removing an error by which it is injured. The opinion of the army of the Isle is not that of three or four persons. Those who compose it, always ready to obey the orders of government, & always satisfied that government will order for the best, have always been, and will always doubtless be, disposed implicitly to obey its commands. I shall not endeavor to throw blame on any individual, but I cannot omit stating that, in my opinion, the order of which we are speaking has not been communicated literally to the troops, and that perhaps some tardiness was evinced—be that as it may, I must declare to the congress and the nation that the army of the Isle has not the vanity to suppose that by its own exertions it gave liberty to the nation."

The meritorious garrison of Madrid, that of Coruna, and the troops of the other provinces, contributed in an active manner to the happiness of their country. All contributed to the same end—I repeat it; and without the co-operation of others the force of the army of the Isle would have been but small, and its service insignificant. On this account I beseech honorable members to form a more correct idea than that which they at present possess of the troops in question, and to believe that they are in no way capable of opposing established order, or of disobeying the command of the government, but that on the contrary, they will dedicate their powers to consolidate the public weal.—I, who am one of them, do not glory in what I have done, except in having contributed to the national felicity. I yield the glory of the enterprise to any one on whom public opinion may confer. The will of my country is mine; the general will is that which ought to decide the proceedings of virtuous men."

## LASTING GRIEF.

"During our excursion in the Valley of Deropili, in Albania," says a late English traveller, "we heard many doleful cries and loud lamentations, proceeding from several houses; we enquired the reason of this circumstance from our guides, who informed us that the women were still waiting for their husbands and sons who had fallen in battle against the Vizier; now many of these had been thus occupied at least seven years previous to the time we heard them; yet no one appeared surprised at the folly of this observance. So powerful is the force of custom! I remember listening frequently at Joannina to the cries of a matron who had lost her husband seventeen years before in a Russian campaign, but had never omitted howling three times a day after she received the tidings of his death."

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Ali Pasha of Albania has made so great a figure in our newspapers, by reason of the dominion which he had acquired, and his late, though long meditated revolt from the Grand Signor, that we have been induced to insert the following full length portrait of him from the Travels of the Rev. Thomas Hughes, recently published in London. The most ample and authentic account which we have seen, of his achievements and character, is contained in this entertaining volume. It would seem, from the last European advices, that Ali has been reduced to great straits in his war with the Turks. Mr. Hughes mentions, that the tyrant had assured a Greek gentleman of his acquaintance that, if ever pressed by the Ottoman Porte, he would defend himself to the last extremity, and would blow himself up with his serai of Litaritza, rather than fall into the hands of his enemies.

## ALI PASHA'S CHARACTER.

The great basis of Ali's character is extreme selfishness, and he possesses many qualities positive and negative, natural & acquired, which are well adapted to promote this ruling passion. He has few feelings in common with the rest of men; he regards all human beings as objects calculated to advance his own views and interests, whilst his very successes have resulted as much from a deficiency in human sympathies and moral virtues, as from his talents and his courage. No pity, no remorse ever turned him aside from the object of his pursuit; with him faith & justice are but terms invented to dupe the ignorant and unsuspecting; and the most favourite art with which he is acquainted is that of deceiving all mankind. He has a quick perception of circum-

stances, and very rarely allows the opportunities of action to escape him; he possesses decision, and that decision is followed by the most indefatigable perseverance; he feels his ground before he commences operations, but never neglects to go where fortune seems to point: he is gifted with the talent of discovering amongst his followers the fittest instruments to be employed and the most faithful guardians to be entrusted; nor does he allow the etiquette of oriental dignity to prevent his communication with society and intercept the knowledge thence to be acquired. He has dexterity enough to dazzle the multitude, and strength of mind to discard many national prejudices which might oppose his advancement. He attaches his troops to his interest not more by a ready participation in their hardships, difficulties, and dangers than by the easy familiarity with which he engages their confidence and flatters their vanity, and by the ability with which he associates their military enthusiasm with his success and identifies their glory with his own. He is a great master of political intrigue, and so versed in the arts of insimulation and dissimulation, that he has not only deceived his own government, but every other which has attempted to turn him to its advantage. His perfidy is more than Punic; he will make a treaty and violate it in the same hour; he will allure his adversaries into his power by the kindest words and fairest promises, and then destroy them without compunction. His desire of vengeance is deeply seated, knows no limits, and increases by delay; neither does he possess the least portion of that magnanimity of soul which can requite valour and generosity in a foe.

As Ali gazes at power with an eagle's eye, so he clings to wealth with the appetite of a vulture. His avarice is so excessive that one might think his desire of dominion proceeded from the wish of gratifying this insatiable cupidity. In procuring wealth he has recourse not only to legal revenue, but to the meanest artifices and the most shameful extortion. He has not political knowledge enough to see that the encouragement of commerce and agriculture, with equitable laws and financial arrangements would, by an increase of capital and extension of credit, augment his revenue and support his government; but he prefers to fill his treasury by forced avarices and grievous exactions, annihilating industry and stifling all the bounties of nature in their birth. A vast deposit is always kept unemployed, and used as the exigency of the times may require; when this is satisfied, the expenditure is replaced by additional contributions. The great repository of this stationary wealth, to the amount, as I was informed of more than two millions sterling, is a lofty tower in the garden of his seraglio at Tepelen; but he possesses jewels also of immense value, with numerous stores of furniture and utensils of all kinds, which he has pillaged not only from individuals but from cities and towns taken by assault or received under his protection. On one occasion he distributed many thousand pounds weight of brass kettles, pots, and such implements, to the French engineers at Joannina for the purpose of a cannon foundry which they had established by his orders.

To no art does he owe more of his success than to that of bribery, and his gold has often penetrated into those places which were proof against his arms; neither does his inordinate avarice repress, but rather promotes this system, for he scarcely ever fails to recover the bribes, sooner or later with interest, whilst the life or liberty of the traitor is sacrificed to his skillful hypocrisy; yet with the power of assuming the most winning manners and clothing his stern countenance in complacent smiles, he contrives to draw fresh victims into his fatal snares, directs their villainy to his own advantage, and persuading each deluded votary that his fortune will be more prosperous than that of others, overwhelms at last both adversaries and adherents in a common ruin. He once gave a man a bouyoudee to kill another who was obnoxious to him; the bloody deed was perpetrated, but the assassin found in the pocket of his victim a similar bouyoudee for his own destruction. He carried it to the vizir, and expressed some signs of astonishment; when Ali, laughing, replied, "Hey Murrie, if I had not given him this, he never would have put himself in your way, and you would have had no chance of effecting your purpose." In fact, the tyrant wished to get rid of both or either of them.

With regard to the domestic habits of Ali Pasha, his attention to business, and the distribution of his time, are amongst the most extraordinary. So jealous is he of power, that he rarely calls upon the services of his ministers, but transacts all affairs of government himself. He rises very early in the morning, and takes a cup of coffee with his pipe; he then gives audience to his various officers, receives petitions and decides causes, pronounces judgment, settles the concerns of his army, navy, and revenue, till noon; he then dines upon very frugal fare, a few plain dishes, and a moderate portion of wine.

After dinner he sleeps for an hour or two, and then smokes his houka whilst he is occupied in similar occupations till six or seven o'clock at night, or even much later; he afterwards takes his supper and retires to his harem. No one knows beforehand where he intends to transact the business of the day; sometimes he fixes upon the Serai of Litaritza, sometimes that of the Castron, and often he retires to the gardens of the Kiosk, or to some one of the numerous tenements which he possesses both within and without the city. Wherever he may be, a large quantity of Albanian troops are generally seen scattered about, in their white capotes, waiting for his exit. This extraordinary attention to business is productive of great inconvenience to his subjects, for in spite of all his quickness in decision, and the impossibility of appeal, a vast accumulation necessarily takes place, especially during his frequent absence from the capital.

He is not at all strict, and is thought by no means sincere, in the article of religion. He visits a mosque but once in the year, at the festival of the Ramazan, when he goes in grand procession. His mind, strong as are its natural faculties, being untutored in philosophy or science, and unaided by religious truths, clings to the marvellous and bends beneath the power of superstition; hence it is that he is greatly alarmed at thunder and earthquakes, at which times probably remorse finds an opportunity of applying her vindictive lash.

Hi sunt qui trepidant et ad omnia fulgura pale lenti.

He believes in charms and thinks that chemical combinations of matter might be discovered, which would cure all diseases, and prolong life to an indefinite extent; often this makes him the dupe of cunning and designing men.

In the year 1813, as he was inspecting some repairs in the great serai of the Castron, a large block of stone fell from a scaffold upon his shoulder, and laid him prostrate on the ground. Every one present thought he was killed, and a general alarm was spread; but Ali, though seriously hurt, ordered a horse to be equipped instantly, upon which he mounted & rode round the city, with a single Albanian attendant, without discovering the least mark of pain, though he had received a wound which confined him several weeks to his bed.

After his recovery, he told Mons. Pouquaville that he acted thus to assure his people of his safety, and to deprive his enemies of the pleasure of thinking he was likely to die. The consul replied that every man had his enemies, but he could not think those of his highness went so far as to desire his death. "What," said Ali, "there is not a minute of the day in which they do not offer up prayers to heaven for my destruction; how can it be otherwise? for forty years I have been doing every thing bad to every body; in this period I have caused 30,000 persons to be hung and put to death in various ways; and they know that if I live longer I shall do more; would you have them not hate me then? their hatred, however, will not affect my health."—and upon this he burst into his usual Sardonic laugh.

As Ali is now more than seventy years of age, and has for many years past been the prey of a mortal disease, his dissolution cannot be far distant, when the reins of power must drop from that iron hand which has long held them with so firm a grasp. On this event his three sons will probably be competitors for his throne.

FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

## BARON BERGAMI.

We copy from a Paris paper the following article, purporting to be an abstract of a pamphlet published at Paris by Baron Bergami, giving an account of his own life.

"Bergami enters into details as to his birth, but confines himself to simply stating, that his family, after having once been rich, became poor—a disagreeable change, which, however, has nothing extraordinary in it, or very instructive to the reader. He says he was born with a source of enthusiasm, and was ardently devoted, from his earliest youth to sacred books, so that at one time he seriously entertained the thoughts of entering into holy orders. But an unexpected occurrence dissipated this intention. The reading of the Bible had nearly made him a priest, and the music of a French regiment, which was marching under his window, made him a soldier. He entered the French army, and having distinguished himself, he was made an officer. It was in this quality that he found himself under the orders of General Pino, and not as he assures us, in quality of a courier, which has been so wickedly affirmed. He explains, afterwards, how it happened that he was mistaken for a courier.

"While he was in the service, an apparently insignificant occurrence took place, which powerfully influenced his future destiny. He was present at a marriage, which was splendidly celebrated at the house of the countess C—, whose daughter was about to be married,



A renowned gipsy fortune-teller was called in to calculate the young lady's nativity. A mysterious grotto, similar to that of the Sybil of the Enkid, was prepared for the purpose. This contrivance, joined to the reputation of the Sybil, inflamed the imagination of Bergami, and the fortune-teller, found him disposed to listen to her with the most entire confidence, when she came to announce to him that 'he would humble himself to be exalted, and that a great Princess, to whom he would render great services, would one day make his fortune.' Struck with this oracle, Bergami, to begin to humble himself; quitted the service and secluded himself in a cottage, which was certainly not the way to meet the Princess announced to him by the gipsy prophetess. This idea probably soon occurred to him, for he left his cot to repair to Turin. He had learned that a Princess of Napoleon's family had just arrived there, and he was anxious to know whether it was she who was to change his fate. On passing in front of the theatre, he saw a great crowd assembled. The Princess had gone in. He entered, palpitating with fear and hope; but the countenance of the Princess produced no effect upon him, and he produced still less upon the Princess, who did not appear to have perceived him. Hence he concluded that this was not the rencontre that destiny had in store for him, and he quitted Turin. It was some time afterwards that he heard speak of the Princess of Wales, of whose virtues and benevolence all the world boasted. A voice within whispered that it must be she whom the oracle had announced to him, and he felt an irresistible desire to enter into her service.

Unfortunately the household of the Princess was complete, and she only wanted a courier. Bergami hesitated to offer himself in this capacity; but recollecting the words of the fortune-teller—"Thou wilt humble thyself to be exalted"—he thought that the moment to humble himself was come, and the hand which but lately had wielded the sword, no longer hesitated to handle the post-whip. Bergami, thus disguised as a courier to serve a Princess, somewhat resembled the hero of a romance. In a short time nothing was wanting to render the fidelity of the portrait complete, for he had the happiness twice to save the life of the Princess on the route to Naples. His modesty does not allow him to enter into any detail of his duplicate adventures he speaks only of the gratitude of the princess. Arrived at Naples, he was distinguished by the reigning Prince as was also by one of the Princess' ladies of the bed-chamber, who appears to have entertained serious projects with regard to him. She wheeled him into a tete-a-tete; but Bergami was firm, and withdrew from this trial like chaste Joseph. The enraged lady sought revenge; and having heard of the costume which the princess intended to wear at a masked ball, she put on the same attire, and passing herself off for her august mistress, she was but too successful in her contrivance.

"Such is the manner in which Bergami develops the commencement of his fortune, and the suspicions which hovered over him. His sister and his daughter Victorine soon partook of the Princess' kindness, and followed her in her travels, of which Bergami gives a succinct itinerary. He explains, but without details the various circumstances adduced by the witnesses for the prosecution on the Queen's trial. He also mentions some particulars, such as the attachment which little Victorine conceived for an ass (which was purchased for her to travel in the desert), to such a degree, that she would not be separated from it, & the animal was, in consequence embarked, and it afterwards followed the court of the princess. We also learn that the Princess and Bergami, each adorned (se confiant) their heads with the halves of a melon, as a resource against the piercing sun-beams, and that the cook, who neglected this precaution, became an idiot. On that very day Bergami, wearied at finding the dinner was not forthcoming, went to hasten it, and found the cook dancing on the sand, making a turnstile of his spit, and exclaiming that he was one of the Knights of Richard Coeur de Lion!

"Bergami, speaks of the Queen's trial with very laudable circumspection. He shows himself penetrated with a gratitude towards her, which appears very natural. He thinks that what he has said will suffice to excite the curiosity of the public, and the sale of his 'Memoire' will probably prove to him that he is not mistaken.

"He announces that he waits the issue of the trial of the Queen to speak more openly, and name the personages whom he only indicates. We may, therefore, look for a second part, which will not be less curious than the first. We entreat him, however, to remember, in this second part, that he owes his celebrity only to the part which he plays in a too famous trial; that the public are much more interested in whatever relates to that trial, than in what merely relates to himself personally, and that consequently, he ought to speak of himself only so far as what he may have to say is connected with that great affair which makes him an important personage."

#### Miscellaneous Extracts from late London Papers.

##### MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

On Tuesday, Clerkenwell Sessions House was crowded by Reformers and others, anxious to hear the eloquence and fate of Mr. Waddington, who was put to the bar to take his trial upon the charge of having published a wicked and seditious libel, for the purpose of exciting se-

dition amongst the soldiers, and alienating them from their allegiance to his majesty. Mr. Waddington, having been arraigned, pleaded not guilty; and then said, addressing the jury—"If any taxpayer, or person employed by government, or connected with government, or contractor for government, is in that box, I object to his being sworn."

The jury, after a short conversation amongst themselves, declared that no person of the kind objected to was in the box.

Mr. Reynolds stated the case in a speech of considerable force. The libel was in the shape of a placard, and it stated that the soldiers were the friends of the injured Queen, that they would support her rights, & then a dependence might be placed upon their equal eagerness to support the rights of the country. It then alluded to the revolutions in Spain and Naples, and called upon the people to love the soldiers who were all friends to the Queen, but who were cut off from all communication with the rest of the public, and, in fact, prevented from seeing the faces of their countrymen, except with bayonets fixed, or drawn swords. The learned counsel dwelt upon these sentiments as peculiarly calculated to inflame, but he thanked God that the loyalty of the soldiers was above the weakness of being shaken by such an appeal.

Evidence was called, proving the publication of the libel, and it was put in and read by the Clerk of the Court.

"Englishmen!—Love the brave Soldiers, for they are your brothers, natives of the same country, sufferers in the same calamities. They have achieved victories which no soldiers, either ancient or modern, perhaps ever equalled—certainly never excelled. However reprehensible the motives which caused the war in which those victories were achieved, still the conduct of the English and Irish soldiery reflects immortal honour upon the arms of your country. But what is the reward of all these victories? Are not these brave men confined in the barracks? Cut off from all communication with society? Never permitted to see the faces of their fellow countrymen, unless it be with fixed bayonets or drawn swords in their hands? The Soldiers to a man love your injured Queen; they are determined to support her rights—to protect her honour; and depend upon it, the hour will shortly arrive when they will show themselves equally determined to support the rights and liberties of their country. Remember Spain and Naples! and love and respect the soldiers. Eighteen hundred dollars per month paid to two Italian swimmers. How many soldiers would this money make comfortable?"

Mr. Waddington then proceeded upon his defence. The gentlemen of the bar had done their duty to themselves; but they had been professionally taught to represent what was right the wrong way. But that could not be helped; the gentlemen were earning a livelihood in the best way they could, according to their judgment—but when he was apprehended he was engaged in the same sort of duty towards himself in earning a livelihood for himself. When he entered upon the business, he was convinced he was not performing an illegal act, and he was now equally convinced that the jury did not consider this bill a libel. Why, a libel was mere creature of imagination, and this was a manly appeal to Englishmen, built upon by the authority of the bible itself! It called upon them to love their fellow creatures; and were we not instructed by the Sacred Book to be in brotherly love with each other. He recommended the friendly connection, both when he considered the character of those who were soldiers, but those who were not soldiers and those who were celebrated in history for the blood which they had shed for their country. After the Chairman had summed up, the jury retired, and in an hour returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

##### ADDRESS TO THE KING.

At a meeting of the Town-council of Forfar, held on the 18th current, Deacon Rodger proposed for the adoption of the Council two addresses; one to the King—another to the Queen, relative to the pending trial. The deacon stated, that he believed it to be customary with incorporated bodies to present addresses to the crown, concerning occurrences which agitated the public mind. Now although he was a plain blunt man, and never troubled himself with political matters, yet he would yield to none in veneration to his Sovereign; & he had therefore drawn up an address, in language of the warmest panegyric, to which he hoped the Council would agree. The following is a copy of the address which the Deacon proposed should be presented to the King, through the medium of Lord Sidmouth:

"We, your majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the magistrates and town-council of Forfar, in common council assembled, beg leave to approach your majesty at this juncture, with sentiments of the utmost reverence & respect: While addresses from every quarter are pouring into her majesty the queen, we beg leave to express our astonishment that no corporation within your kingdom has presented to you an address of condolence upon the miserable & forlorn condition in which you must necessarily be placed by the slanderous allegations which have been heaped upon your royal consort. If, during six years pilgrimage to various quarters of the globe, excluded from the bed and board of your majesty, she has forgot the dignity of her high station, it was certainly generous and noble in your majesty to lay aside personal considerations, and through the medium of your ministers, to have her brought to trial, for the sole purpose of

vindicting the insulted honor and dignity of the kingdom. We know your majesty to be pious and chaste, and not given to libidinous courses; and, while the allegations against your royal consort must have created sentiments of horror in your virtuous mind, we beg leave to profess our unfeigned respect for the self-command which your majesty has shown, by laying aside all personal considerations, and every feeling but that of zeal for the insulted honor of the country. We have heard with delight of your majesty's patient and forgiving temper, and we have no doubt, should your royal consort be acquitted of her imputed crimes, your majesty will hail the event as one of the most auspicious in your life; and that you will rapturously take your insulted & injured queen to your arms, administer the balm of consolation to her wounded feelings, and bring her slanderous and treacherous foes to condign punishment."

LONDON, Sept. 25.

*Most extraordinary prosecution.*—The following case occurred late on Saturday evening, and excited, from its very singular circumstances, as powerful a feeling as has perhaps been witnessed in a court of justice for many years;—

Nancy Darter, a young female elegantly dressed, and evidently of superior manners, was indicted capitally for stealing 8*l.* in notes, one guinea, and wearing apparel, the property of C. Falck, and some silver spoons, the property of W. Ball, in the house of the said W. Ball.

The first witness called for the prosecution was C. Falck, the prosecutor; he was a well-looking young man, and very smartly dressed. The moment he mounted the witness box, the prisoner shrieked out, "Oh, gracious God! is this possible?" and was nearly fainting. She was ordered a chair; Falck then, with a degree of flippancy which called forth the repeated animadversions of the Judge, proceeded with his evidence. He lived at the house of Mr. W. Ball, No. 2, Little Union street, Moorfields. The prisoner had lived with him about a week previous to the robbery; they lived as man and wife, but he never authorised her to take the money or wearing apparel in question; he had known her three months before she lived with him, and got acquainted with her by seeing her at her father's house, where he was at work for some days; on the 24th of June he went out, leaving every thing safely locked up, and when he returned in the evening he found the door of his apartments locked, and the prisoner gone; he got in, and found that all the property mentioned in the indictment was gone; he found the prisoner the next morning at the Fox and Hounds public house, in Charter house lane; and Brown, the officer, whom he took with him, searched her, and found pawnbrokers' duplicates for his missing clothes; there were one waistcoat, two pair of pantaloons, and two coats.

Cross examined by Mr. Andrews:—Are you a cockney? No, I came from Falmouth, in Cornwall, three years ago. She came from her father's house, where she was living in comfort and reputation, did she not? She did, but it was her wish.

What are you?—I am a journeyman carpenter.

Was it your best coat that this poor girl pawned? It's nothing to any body whether it was my best coat or not.

[The Judge reprimanded the witness for his flippancy, and said the questions were very properly put.]

Was it not her money that enabled you to purchase a second coat to your back?—No, it was not.

Will you swear that?—I have sworn it.

Mr. Andrews, in concluding his cross-examination, used the word *fellow*.

Falck—*Fellow*, do you say?

Mr. Andrews—Yes, sir, *Fellow*.

The Common Sergeant—And are you really not ashamed of the conduct you have pursued towards this young woman?

Falck—Not at all, my lord.

The Common Sergeant—I have seen a great many witnesses get into that box, but I never in my whole life saw one whose impudence and audacity equalled yours.

Mrs. Ball, the landlady of the house where the parties lodged, was called, and identified the spoons pawned by the prisoner. They came as a new married couple; and the prisoner told her she was married without her father's consent.

Brown, the officer, said, that when he found the prisoner, he told her she was charged with a felony, and she immediately said she would give up every thing she had. After this was done the prosecutor desired to have a private conversation with her; which he had. Witness did not know the purport of it.

The prisoner being called on for her defence, addressed the court in great agitation. The prosecutor, she said, had come to her father's house, and got her away from her home by the most artful promises and persuasions. When he visited her in prison he promised solemnly that he would not indict her. She said to him, "You know, Charles, I do not deserve it; you know you had a share of it; and he again declared he would not indict her; adding that he would not have proceeded so far, only that 'his own character was at stake.' The prisoner, at the conclusion of her address, was again nearly fainting.

A sister of the prisoner's was called, and stated that the latter had lived in comfort & happiness at her father's house, until she knew the prosecutor. Falck had begged witness often to assist him in obtaining access to her sister. The latter never communicated to witness her design of going away with Falck.

A solicitor, who had known the prisoner's family many years, described it to be extremely respectable, and spoke to the character she had uniformly borne before

this distressing occurrence. Her father was a housekeeper in the neighborhood of the Court.

The Common Sergeant, in summing up the evidence, remarked with great severity on the conduct of the prosecutor, Falck, and told the Jury, that if the case rested solely on the evidence of that person, they ought to acquit the prisoner. A man who could come there, and with an unblushing countenance relate what he had done that night, was, in his opinion, unworthy of credit; & he must say, if they had only his oath to decide upon, that he never saw a witness on whom he could less rely. They had it in evidence, that the prisoner was living happily with her father, that she was seduced by the prosecutor; and was now brought to this unhappy situation by his artifices.

The jury consulted about a minute, and returned a verdict of *NOT GUILTY*; which was pronounced with strong emphasis by the Foreman, and received with applause by the whole court.

The prisoner with an hysterical sob, said, "Oh, Gentlemen, I thank you!" and was borne out of Court.

Falck asked if he might take his clothes. The Common Sergeant said, he was certainly entitled to them; but in his opinion, the jury had, by their verdict, expressed an opinion that they were pawned with his consent and therefore the pawnbrokers would perhaps demand the payment of the sums advanced upon them. He (the Common Sergeant) should certainly not resist it if they did.

The pawnbrokers took away the clothes. The moment the learned judge had quitted the bench, a loud hissing commenced, and the prosecutor was followed into the yard adjoining the Sessions House by a large crowd, who hissed and hooted, and at length the feeling rose to such a height, that Mr. Wontner, the city marshal, and several officers, were obliged to interfere, and they conducted him into the house until the crowd had dispersed. A stronger or more general feeling of indignation has seldom been witnessed.

##### FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from Caracas, dated Oct. 20th 1820, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

The accounts from Laguyra, prove that the country and trade are much embarrassed, principally owing to the people leaving the coast uninhabited and every person in a state of alarm. Morillo has ordered all the young men capable of bearing arms, to be in readiness at a moment's warning; but the news has just come in that Bolivar has sent a dispatch to Morillo asking for peace—Bolivar's dispatch is dated St. Christoval 24th Sept. 1820—he says although the large armies of the Republic are sufficient to occupy the remaining parts of Venezuela that are in the hands of Royalists, and extend its dominions to Quito, yet the great expenses of the war, occasions the country to suffer more than is necessary, and desiring to promote the felicity of the people, even at the cost of the Republic, & not being able at present to treat for their independence, he will make propositions of peace at his head quarters, at St. Fernando, of the Apure, where he will be on the 25th of next month, (Oct.) but for the war to continue in the mean time. Morillo has, in consequence, gone to collect all the troops he can, and calculates on meeting Bolivar before that time and giving him a total defeat. It is said here Bolivar has been much cut up at Santa Fe and Carthage. There is not now more than 100 troops in this city, and the report is, that a patriot division of 2000 men are within 2 days march of this place; God knows what will be the result—but this country must have peace, it cannot exist without it; the people here care not who rules, so peace is the result. There is not a country under Heaven in such a wretched condition.

##### CHARLESTON, Nov. 6.

##### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Capt. M'Ilhenny, arrived here this morning from Wilmington, N. C. informs us that the brig Juno, arrived at that port on Saturday last, in a short passage from Aux Cayes, bringing the important information that a rebellion had broken out against the government of King Henry, (Christophe) who was marching to attack Gen. Boyer, when his troops revolted, seized upon their commander, and cut off his head, which was placed upon a pole and exhibited at various places; after which the troops went over to General Boyer, the rival chieftain of Hayti. A bloody civil war was still raging in various parts of the island, when the Juno sailed; but it was expected that both sections of the Republic, which were formerly under the separate commands of Christophe and Petion, would now be united under one head, in the person of Gen. Boyer.

Courier.

##### FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Among the occurrences of the time, the recent events reported from Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, appear to attract a considerable share of attention; nor is it surprising that events which so materially affect the prospects of that important island, and, by consequence, probably, the welfare of the neighboring islands, should be received with some interest here? The island of St. Domingo embraces nearly 50,000 square miles, and is of course almost equal in size to some of our large states. Next to Cuba, it is not only the largest, but it is the most fertile and pleasant of all the West Indian Islands. Considering, therefore, its extent and fruitfulness, its commercial capacities, the character of its governments and of its population, and yet more, its possible operation upon the adjacent islands, it is natu-

ral that circumstances which promise to re-model its power and which already give a more imposing aspect to its actual condition, should be considered worthy of regard on this continent. The history of this island is familiar to most readers, as far back at least, as the bloody catastrophe which annihilated the French authority twenty years ago, and expelled from the island every white who was fortunate enough to escape the knife. Since then the island has remained in the hands of the Blacks; and the political struggles amongst them which followed that event, ended in the establishment of an arbitrary regal government, (styled imperial under the late chief Christophe,) at Cape Francois, in the northern part of the island; and of an elective or republican form, at Port-au-Prince, in the South, under the late President Petion, who, on his decease, was succeeded by the present president, Gen. Boyer, a man of abilities and enterprise it is said.

A war has subsisted for several years between these two states; but the recent death of the despot Christophe, (receiving the late news as true) will not only, it is presumed, put an end to these hostilities, but it promises to be the prelude also to the entire subversion of the imperial regime, and the consolidation of the whole power of the whole island under the republican head. The ferocious tyranny of Christophe prepared his subjects, no doubt, for this change; they are hastening to embrace it; Boyer is in the field and nothing, it appears will arrest the Republican progress, unless, indeed, there exist some secret article of a certain celebrated treaty, which shall guarantee the imperial authority!

To conclude, however, with only the remark which we intended to make on the subject, we should consider the embodying of the power of this island, under one government, favorable to the advancement of its strength and resources, and of its capacity for exterior operations, as an event fraught with momentous consequences at least to the other islands of the American Archipelago. Hitherto its power has been crippled and its strength wasted by its internal wars. When this cause of weakness shall cease, as in all probability it soon will, and its growing strength begins to be felt, it will present an aspect to its neighbors which they cannot regard with indifference.—*Nat. Int.*

##### From the Portsmouth, N. H. Oracle.

##### SHOPPING.

Mr. Turell—I believe that the bounds of decency may be considered transgressed when all patience is put to flight! If so, I hope you will allow me a corner in your paper to utter a few complaints against certain *Pests of Dry Goods Stores*, hoping thereby our fraternity will gain some relief.

There is no sight more pleasing to me than to see my master's counters lined with customers of that class whose intention is to purchase, and no employment more pleasing to me than to wait upon such, but when I see an idle pattern hunter enter, who has not the most distant intention of purchasing, an hour of unhappiness is immediately anticipated. Sir, I am in want of a gown, and have come on a visit to you to-day to gather a few patterns, is the usual tenor of their salutatory address, and on our part the greatest pleasure is always expressed, and our thanks given them for their kind attendance; but we cannot always hold out so to the end of their loquacious inquiries after goods, prices and patterns, till half the goods in the store have been injured for their idle amusement, and the last remnant is torn from our exhausted patience. Then returning with an indispensable half filled with patterns of all descriptions, from *rose cloth to broad cloth*, they will give us the painful promise of calling again. Thus for years has our patience been tried to a degree at which even Job would have given up. Our squeamish modesty has hitherto rendered us so obliging to them that they seem to consider it a pleasure to us to show goods, and to think that we feel amply paid by their eulogiums upon the patterns. But I hope you will allow me to inform them that our restrained feelings do not express to them the inward feelings of our souls. We can as easily discover the idle pattern hunter from the first address, as we can discover when we are imposed upon. And to the merchant it is a far more pleasing sight to see an empty store, than to have two pattern hunters and a common customer at his counter—the two first doing more injury than the third can repay.

##### A Knight of the Yard Stick.

##### FROM THE NEWHAMPSHIRE SENTINEL.

##### IRREGULARITY OF THE MAIL.

"The irregularity of the mail" has so long been a subject of unheeded complaint and neglected remonstrance, that the most sanguine must believe that, *quod hoc*.

"Hope has, for a season, bid the world fare well."

and that the great Joe of the Post-Office "has in wrath ordered the trap-door to be shut, that no more prayers or petitions may ascend" to disturb him. But to the unfortunate, the privilege of complaining is some consolation and the sacred right of grumbling is our inalienable and invaluable Birthright. And who is there (except those who have "renounced the world, and all its wicked works,") that when burning with impatience for the receipt of a long expected letter, filled with sentiments and "prices current," or of the newspaper containing an "Important Postscript" furnished by the "last arrival," I say who is there, Messrs. Editors, that is flesh and blood, that would not flounce at seeing his letters and papers, at the very moment he supposes them within his grasp.

"My o'er the backside of the world, far off," in some confounded cross-mail! Letters and newspapers: tracts & reviews; magazines, sermons and novels, "unkindly mixed" and more unkindly used, flitting hither and thither 'or in the neighboring moon, as some have dream'd till from age and mutilation they are of no use but to the antiquary or some few surviving friends of the writers and printers, as relics of their long since departed care-



spondents. Had the wisdom of Solomon  
invented the Post-Office Establishment  
and he had lived long enough to try the  
experiment, well might he exclaim 'all is  
vanity and vexation of spirit.' Even  
Job himself might have borne without  
murmuring an additional bile or two in  
consideration of his not being plagued  
with the mails.

If Geography, like Turner's dancing or  
Hamilton's French, could be taught in  
24 lessons, I should earnestly recom-  
mend a course to the Post-masters. But  
if you busy, too old or too lazy to go through  
the whole course, do, gentlemen, for hea-  
ven's sake, take a lesson or two on 'Post  
Roads.' Do, Messrs. Postmasters, in Bos-  
ton and Rhode-Island, learn, among o-  
ther things, that Portsmouth, N. H. is not  
on the direct road from Boston to Keene;  
nor, on the other hand, is Hartford, (Conn.)  
Northampton, (Mass.) & Brattleborough,  
(Vt.) a much nearer route, Est modus in  
rebus; i. e. gentlemen there is a middle  
road through Concord, (Mass.) Groton and  
New-Ipswich. Do you, Messrs. Post-  
Masters in Albany and in the N. W.  
towns of New York, look at your map  
a moment and you will see that Keene  
is situated in the Western part of this  
State, near Connecticut river, and that  
Portsmouth is at the Eastern extremity,  
on the sea board. Why then, send letters  
through or round by Keene to Portsmouth  
to be there distributed and sent back to  
Keene. Do look at your regulations of  
the mail and you will see that it goes but  
once a week to Portsmouth—Do, Gen-  
tlemen, in your mercy, recollect that  
though age & travel does improve wine, it  
does not improve News.

Newspapers ought to reach us in one day  
from Boston, in two from Rhode Island, three  
from New-York, and five from Washington.—  
Yet one half of our papers are actually twice  
as long on the road; & as for the other half, we  
are generally inclined to be thankful if we re-  
ceive them at all.

AN OLD NEWS READER.

We have received the following from  
the Cashier of the Central Bank of our  
town. We trust its contents will be du-  
ly attended to, in order that the herd of  
villains who prey on society may be de-  
tected. Editors throughout the country  
will please to notice it, in order that the  
information may be generally conveyed.

Metropolitan.

Central Bank of Georgetown & Wash-  
ington, Nov. 8th, 1820.

The public are hereby notified, that  
the Directors of this institution having  
reason to believe that the genuine One  
Hundred Dollar Notes issued by it (if  
there are any now out) have been with-  
held from circulation, for fraudulent pur-  
poses, by the circulators of counter-  
feit notes of the same denomination—it is  
particularly requested that no note pur-  
porting to be for one hundred dollars of  
the Central Bank of Georgetown and  
Washington be received by any person  
whatever, that the present holders may  
be obliged to present them for payment  
at the Bank, where a proper investigation  
will take place.

A. R. LEVERING, Cashier.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 18.

The Members of the General Assembly

Are bound by the nature of their duty and  
their obligations to the people, always to at-  
tend the sitting of the Assembly, from the first  
day of its session until its conclusion, and no  
man ought to be absent at any time,  
but upon an extraordinary and a very special  
occasion—few such occasions occur—This is  
the general course of duty—But there is a  
still higher obligation upon the members to  
attend when the great appointments are to be  
made, for in the choice of the men who are  
to fill public offices, the state is deeply inter-  
ested—a judicious selection is all important,  
and constituents have a right to expect that  
Delegates and Senators will to a man, waive  
every other consideration, and punctually and  
strictly attend to their duties in the Assembly  
at all times, more especially at the commence-  
ment of a Session when the Executive and the  
annual officers ought to be appointed. Be-  
sides, human means are deceptive, and on  
great matters of public concern, no man has a  
right to jeopard the public weal by only mak-  
ing ordinarily good arrangements to attend his  
duty—All are bound to reduce their attend-  
ance to certainty human life and health except-  
ed, and nothing is more injudicious than for a  
public man merely to give himself time (provi-  
ded all things concur) to reach his destination  
in time—A great crisis is likely suddenly to ar-  
rise—interesting events may suddenly result  
from unascertained and unlooked for causes—  
Human affairs are liable to accident—man can-  
not foretell events, his duty and his security con-  
sist in caution, diligence, preparation, atten-  
tion. We say to every man of the two houses  
of the General Assembly, your duty requires  
your attendance on the first day of the session.  
The public interest needs it—The people de-  
mand it.

FAILURE OF THE MISSION.

General —, who left the seat of govern-  
ment for D— on a special mission, on the  
1st instant, returned on the 9th—as the Gen-  
eral had unlimited powers, the most sanguine  
expectations were entertained of his success.  
but we regret to state that he was rejected  
without a hearing of his credentials. This was  
nothing more than was expected—the mission  
was as feebly and preposterously conceived, as  
wickedly designed. A soldier's honour, and  
that soldier one of the few remaining of the  
"revolutionary band, must not be tampered with

The general was introduced to his Excellen-  
cy on the 9th at the audience chamber, when  
the whole of the privy council attended—he  
then reported his indignant reception and  
mortifying rejection.

It is stated that a new commission is about  
to be made out, and the Hon. Ch—, the  
first Pensioner B—, and the grand mendicant  
C—, are to be appointed envoys ex-  
traordinary and ministers plenipotentiary.  
The sloop of war, "Fish Inspector," Captain  
Coaxer has been ordered to be held in readi-  
ness, it is supposed for the purpose of trans-  
porting those high and distinguished person-  
ages as far as C—dge. But it is useless  
gentlemen; the second, like the first, will pro-  
duce nothing but abortion and disgrace.

Mr. Brougham's opening Speech.

At length we are favored with the open-  
ing of the defence of the Queen in Mr.  
Brougham's keen and astute speech, which  
except in the exordium and peroration, is  
very able and lawyer like. We do not to be  
sure find in it any of the bold and  
statesman like remarks which we should  
have supposed such an occasion would  
have drawn forth, (they may be perhaps in  
reserve) nor do we find the subject treated  
on with the amplitude belonging to a  
great national topic, or illustrated with  
profound researches bearing on the case—  
The defence, long as it is, is confined to  
some brief allusions to the life of the royal  
culprit and in havoc the most adroit,  
against a portion of the witnesses to sus-  
tain the bill.

In his preliminary remarks Mr. Broug-  
ham adverts particularly to two points,  
viz. his present, or first mode of defence  
—and the duty of an advocate.—In the  
duty of the last he seems to feel a more  
unbounded devotion to a client than has  
ever been admitted or thought of in this  
young and unpractised country. The idea  
of losing sight of every thing in the world  
but the client defended, & the resolution  
of defending that client by every expedient  
means, seem to convey the impression of  
a total abandonment of all moral agency  
and moral principle, and would appear a  
little inconsistent in an advocate who,  
risking the whole force of his defence up-  
on the imputed monstrous oppression  
which gives rise to the prosecution, and  
the venality and corruption by which it is  
sustained, utters with the same breath,  
that in making that defence, he loses sight  
of every thing on earth but his client, and  
means to defend her *per fas et nefas* at  
every hazard.—With a declaration of this  
sort in his mouth, warring against every  
principle of sound discretion, moral recti-  
tude & matter of fact, what consideration  
can he expect from the august tribunal be-  
fore which he appears? Will blind devo-  
tion to his object throw light upon his  
cause? or will the use of every expedient  
means tend to discredit the witnesses in  
behalf of the bill or to establish his own?  
or will such means conciliate for him the  
confidence of the tribunal he ad-  
dresses or obtain their favorable atten-  
tion? This is a desperate attempt of the  
advocate to stake himself upon the issue  
of the cause, and a rash determination not  
to outlive the failure of success.

Mr. Brougham's mode of defence we  
consider equally obnoxious to criticism,  
but not open to such severity of reproach.  
To defend the Queen upon the grounds  
of innocence, by improbabilities derived  
from her exalted rank and lofty associa-  
tion, by the introduction of credible testi-  
mony, and by every fair attack upon the  
credibility of those against her, is the prop-  
er and the only admissible course—but  
the mode of *recrimination* talked of by  
Mr. Brougham is surely travelling out of  
the case, and cannot certainly be permit-  
ted by those who prescribe the course of  
procedure—it has a little smack of the  
profession in its humblest exercise, which  
is neither adapted to the matter in hand  
nor fitted for the tribunal before which he  
appears. If it was an ordinary case of di-  
vorce, where the interest of the parties  
was alone concerned, founded upon the  
incontinence of the wife, then indeed it  
might be proper to show how far the dis-  
soluteness of the husband had had an in-  
fluence in producing that prostitution—  
but here the case is far different—It is  
not whether Queen Caroline shall be re-  
pudiated and divorced from King George  
the 4th, to gratify the petition or wish of  
either one or both of them; but it is a great  
question of state in which the fame and  
history of the nation and the character  
of the people are deeply and feelingly in-  
volved. Whether Princess Caroline of  
Brunswick, wife of the reigning mon-  
arch, against whom such great and weighty  
matters are charged, shall be crowned  
Queen of the United Kingdom, without un-  
dergoing an investigation before a high  
and the only competent tribunal—Or  
otherwise, Whether they, to whom the  
powers of Government and the welfare of  
the Empire are confided could conscientiously  
and with a due sense of respect for  
the nation, the people and the world, agree  
to the coronation of a Princess as Queen,  
against whose virtue and reputation  
such foul and heinous and horrible ac-  
cusations had been made, without causing a  
full, legal enquiry to be first instituted?

This is the true statement of the case,  
this is the view we ought to take of its  
origin and object, and the bill now before  
the House of Lords is the manner of mak-  
ing that investigation. This is not to be  
considered a case wherein the King is a  
party as a husband, however in accordance  
may believe it to be with his wishes;  
but as far as he can be considered as  
any way engaged in it, it is exclusively in  
his public station as the great head of the  
nation. It is essential to a right under-  
standing of this case that it be distinctly  
remembered, that George the fourth is not  
to be known in this matter in *Persona*  
*Mariti*, but in *Forma Regis* alone; and

they who have matured the subject and  
brought it before the House of Peers, are  
merely to be considered as public func-  
tionaries acting in the due course of of-  
ficial duty. It is a public act of scrutiny  
for the nation's honor, and however pas-  
sionate and prejudiced vituperation may  
assail it, it cannot and ought not to be  
considered otherwise than as bearing up-  
on itself the fair, if not the benevolent in-  
tention of affording the Princess the  
best opportunity of preserving unsullied  
the lustre of that jewel, without which the  
sparkling of her diadem would but irritate  
her shame.

In this view of the subject then what  
would recrimination avail? What if it is  
made to appear that George the fourth is  
as profligate, as his royal consort is said  
to be abandoned, would that make it more  
or less proper that she should be crown-  
ed?—the vulgar phraseology of common  
life is "She is good enough for him," but  
politically considered, is she with all her  
imputed impurities, without enquiry,  
good enough for the nation? Can it be  
said, because a nation has a licentious  
King, that it ought to have a prostitute  
Queen? Shall not the feelings and the  
character of the nation be consulted in  
this matter? and how can they be consul-  
ted but by a public investigation? If up-  
on that investigation the nation or the  
parliament which represents it believes  
that the Queen is undefiled, the road to  
the crown is unencumbered, and they who  
caused the investigation will have dischar-  
ged their duty.

In resisting the doctrine of recrimina-  
tion in this case, all the considerations  
that might be drawn from want of decor-  
um are omitted—not because they are  
unworthy, but because resistance to that  
doctrine is rested upon the stronger  
ground of its total inapplicability. Con-  
siderations of decorum too might be at-  
tempted to be denied by asking, where  
did such reflections slumber when the  
resolution to institute this proceeding against  
the Queen was taken, and when the  
preamble to the bill was drawn? The in-  
terrogatory would seem to be pertinent,  
but upon investigation it will be found so-  
phistical. If charges of a flagitious nature  
were lodged with the ministry against the  
Queen, coming from sources whose credi-  
bility forced them upon the attention,  
(such as accredited agents abroad) what  
motive of delicacy ought to intervene to  
smother this intelligence? Winking at  
crime, might, by its tendency to encour-  
agement, endanger at some future period  
the lineal succession to the crown and  
degrade the nation in the character of its  
royal Queen. Must the subject here too  
assume the blindness of the advocate  
where the reputation of the Queen is ques-  
tioned? Must the eye and the ear be  
open to nothing but to the virtues that a  
Queen ought to possess? The vassalage  
of a King's subjects has been always re-  
garded with the mingled sentiments of  
compassion and contempt, but this doc-  
trine encumbers it with a voluntary and  
submissive ignorance, the most humiliat-  
ing badge of human slavery.

Charges involving the Queen's reputa-  
tion are lodged with the ministry—the  
charges are themselves of the most inde-  
cate nature—can a want of decorum be  
imputed to the ministry, because in the  
discharge of their duty to the crown and  
country, they commence an investigation  
into the truth or falsehood of the facts al-  
leged, and provide for procuring the wit-  
nesses who, they are told, will sustain the  
accusation? Can the vulgarity of the  
scenes and transactions recited by the  
witnesses argue a want of decorum in  
those, who in the discharge of their public  
duties, have brought on the investiga-  
tion?—As well might you accuse a grand  
jury of indelicacy who present to the  
Court "*Casum raptæ pudoris*" or any o-  
ther things which are alone cognisable,  
because they have a direct tendency to  
corrupt good morals.

But what connexion can there be be-  
tween the gallantries and debaucheries  
and criminal excesses of the Prince of  
Wales at home, and the meretricious  
scenes, the voluptuous pleasures and  
grosser libidinous indulgences of the  
Princess abroad? If, as man and wife,  
the one can be considered as a set off against  
the other, is that a reason why the  
nation should be beset with both, and be  
thus degraded with an accumulation of  
abandoned vices. The Prince is heir to  
the throne by blood and lineage. The  
princess is his consort, and claims the  
crown by right of marriage—Both are ac-  
cused of vulgar vice and sensual immoral-  
ities—The investigation of these accusa-  
tions against the Princess is fresh made,  
and the means adopted will repudiate her  
and set her off from the crown, if she is  
found guilty—It is intended, in case the  
evidence to bear out her innocence is not  
sufficient, to rest her defence upon the ac-  
cusation against the Prince, that he is as  
bad or worse than she is—For argument  
sake admit that the Prince is found black  
as a Cyclops with crime, will that, in the  
language of Councillor Phillips, sift any  
snowy whiteness upon her raiment of in-  
nocence? Will the crowning a debauched  
King, politically considered, justify the  
crowning of a harlot Queen? If it  
will take it a step or two farther—and the  
crowning such a Queen will then justify  
the introduction of a corrupt ministry, and  
the introduction of a corrupt ministry will  
in the same manner justify the appoint-  
ment of a venal judiciary, and so on  
through all the grades of official assign-  
ment—Is this the course that recrimina-  
tion is to justify and to direct? if so, we  
are not surprised at the duty prescribed  
by Mr. Brougham to himself at the outset  
for having stripped himself of every thing  
but his wits and his desperate courage, he  
could have no hopes of preferment but  
through the instrumentality of such a  
Queen,

The idea of recrimination we consider  
altogether inadmissible, and are at a loss  
how to reconcile it with any worthy in-  
tention.

We will say but a word as to Mr.  
Brougham's concluding observations, for  
we have already been betrayed into a  
more extensive course of remark than at  
first intended. Mr. Brougham's conclu-  
sion is short, and is a compound of the  
menace and pathetic—he goes to the ut-  
most stretch to terrify—he says, if judg-  
ment is against the Queen, it *may* be the  
last one that will be ever given, by their  
lordships—I will recoil upon them—a  
civil war will ensue—We will say no-  
thing of the idleness of presenting such  
jacobinical prognostics and revolutionary  
hobgoblins to such a body as the House  
of Lords, but after Mr. Brougham's pre-  
liminary declaration, that whatever is ex-  
pedient he will do and say, and that he will  
be blind to every thing but the preserva-  
tion of his client, his threats are despoiled  
of all power to alarm, and the design of  
his pathos was understood before the strain  
broke on the ear—Such a declaration was  
alone calculated to render him impotent.  
But this pathetic and terrific strain is  
merely an emanation from the system of  
the Radicals—The Queen and the Radi-  
cals are united in a common object, and  
no man can doubt but that the Altar and  
the Throne will be prostrated, if they have  
the power to do it. To sustain her inno-  
cence is hopeless, though a show of it is  
undertaken. Recrimination is the course  
relied on and will be the signal to rise and  
rebel. If the course of recrimination is  
forbidden as inadmissible by the Lords,  
the attempt will still serve as a signal for  
the tumult, and a scene may ensue at  
which all hearts will recoil, brought about  
by a junction between the fires of Concu-  
piscence and the unholy purposes of Re-  
bellion.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Mr. Graham—  
In your last Gazette I observed with no  
small degree of surprise, that some writer had  
recommended the copious drinking of water  
as a remedy for the prevailing colic or influ-  
enza. I had thought this *water drinking* sys-  
tem was long since exploded, but it seems a  
disciple of Dr Sangrado still lives. For the  
benefit of those whose "constitutions" will  
not bear such copious potations of "Adam's  
Ale," you will please to publish the follow-  
ing recipe. It has been tried, and found to be  
a sovereign remedy, and it will agree with all  
constitutions.

Yours &c.  
NO WATER DRINKER.

RECIPE FOR A COLD.

Take 1 table spoonful of sweet oil, 1 do of  
brown sugar, 2 do. vinegar 4 do. of French  
Brandy, and 1-2 do of Laudanum—1 teaspoon-  
full to be taken three or four times during  
the day, and one at going to bed.

Another Naval Hero gone!

It is announced in the City of Washington  
Gazette, that Com. Hugh P. Campbell, of the  
Navy of the United States, died in that city  
on Saturday, 11th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FROM THE SALEM REGISTER.

Another Hero fallen!

Died at New Orleans a victim to the pre-  
vailing fever, which had just deprived him of  
his elegant and accomplished Lady, Major  
Gen. Eleazer Wheelock Ripley. General  
it was born at Hanover, N. H. was the son of  
a respectable clergyman in that place, and  
nephew of the late President Wheelock. Gen.  
Ripley was educated at Hanover, and after re-  
ceiving the honours of College, studied law,  
and commenced practice in the town of Wal-  
terville, Me. His distinguished talents soon  
attracted the attention of his fellow townsmen,  
and he was returned as their Representative to  
our State Legislature. There he took a  
conspicuous part, and on the appointment of  
Judge Story to the United States Court, was  
elected Speaker of the House of Representa-  
tives. Whilst in that office, he removed to  
Portland, and was returned to the Senate of  
the Cumberland District. At this time, the  
war breaking out, he entered the army as a  
Lieutenant Colonel and in that situation acted  
a distinguished part at the taking of York, at  
the capture of Fort George on the Niagara, &  
at the battle of Chrysler's field, when the ar-  
my under General Wilkinson was moving to-  
wards Montreal. For his distinguished services  
he was made a Brigadier General and he en-  
tered Canada in the campaign under General  
Brown.

At the battle of Bridgewater he vanquished  
the veterans who had come from the conquest  
of the French troops in Spain. He and the  
gallant Miller, who was his second in com-  
mand in this celebrated battle made the mem-  
orable charge against the English Artillery  
posted advantageously on a hill, and carried it.  
Three times he repulsed the charge of a veter-  
an enemy whose numbers were double  
his own, and after gaining a most distin-  
guished victory, made a successful retreat be-  
fore an enemy whose force was too great to per-  
mit of his remaining in his neighborhood. If  
ever an officer merited the term of Saviour  
of his army and his country's honor, it was Ri-  
pley, at this Battle. For his distinguished  
gallantry in this action he was made a Maj.  
General. After the Battle of Bridgewater,  
and before the enemy had gained confidence  
to attack him, he had entrenched himself in  
such a masterly manner, as to spread destruc-  
tion and defeat amongst the ranks of the en-  
emy when they made the memorable attack on  
Fort Erie.

In the Sortie which was made afterwards  
from the fort, and which proved so destructive  
to the enemy, as to oblige him to raise the  
siege of Fort Erie, he received a musket-ball  
through the neck, which terminated his mili-  
tary career. His life was despaired of, but the  
assiduous nursing of a faithful wife, who braving  
the season, the camp, and the enemy, travel-  
led from Pittsburgh to Buffalo, in the worst  
season, at last saved his life. To him, after the  
war, was assigned the command of this sec-  
tion, afterwards he was transferred to the  
South. But a military command in time of  
peace, was too inactive for his aspiring talents  
and enterprising genius. He quit the service  
and at the age of forty has fallen a victim to  
that pestilence which desolates the fairest  
spots of our country. Thus has fallen a hero  
whose deeds can never be forgotten, who has  
wreathed the brow of his country with im-  
perishable laurels; whose memory will be ven-  
erated whilst victory shall receive applause,  
or talents and patriotism be held in honor.—  
There is no man now living whose actions  
have done more honour to his country, none  
who have so highly exalted her amongst the  
nations of the earth.  
The sun of glory set not with the brave,  
But shines eternal on the Hero's grave.

ERRATA.

In the article on Draining Marshes, which  
we published in our last, under the Agricul-  
tural head, in the 3d column, 66th line from  
the top, the word *levelled* instead of *bevelled* is  
used.

DIED.

In this County on Friday the 17th inst.  
Mrs. Rebecca, consort of Mr. William Martin.  
—On Monday, 13th inst. Mr. Henry McNeal.

NEW GOODS.  
Groome & Lambdin,

Have the pleasure of informing their cus-  
tomers and the public generally, that (although  
much delayed by sickness) they have at length  
received their

ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS.

Which they are now opening, and which  
they will offer on the very lowest terms for  
Cash.  
Easton, Nov. 18.

MORE NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers are just receiving from Phi-  
ladelphia, and are now opening, at their store  
opposite the Court-House,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS.

Suited to the present and approaching  
Season.

All of which they purpose selling at low pri-  
ces for the ready money only. Their friends  
and the public generally are solicited to give  
them a call.

JENKINS & STEVENS.

Easton, Nov. 18. 3w.

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

FALL GOODS.

Clark & Green,

Have just received from Philadelphia,  
and are now opening

AN ELONGANT AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE,  
GROCERIES,  
LIQUORS,  
WINES,  
TEAS, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENS WARE.

All of which they are disposed to sell (as  
usual) very cheap for Cash. They respectfully  
invite their friends and the public generally to  
give them a call.  
Nov. 18th.

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

The subscribers have just returned from  
Philadelphia and Baltimore, with their entire  
Fall & Winter supply of Goods, making their  
Assortment very general and complete,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS,

IRON-MONGERY,  
QUEENS-WARE,  
CHINA & GLASS,  
GROCERIES,  
LIQUORS, &c.

—ALSO—

Best Crowley Steel, Wrought and Cut Nails,  
Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Iron Pots, Spiders,  
Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, And-Irons, Cart  
Boxes both English & American, Carriage do.  
Cheese, Buckwheat Flour, Sperm-ceti and  
Lard Oil, &c. &c. All of which they offer at  
usual at the very lowest prices for cash.

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, 18th, 1820.

A HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.

A middle aged woman, who can come well  
recommended as a House-keeper, may obtain  
a good situation and liberal wages by immedi-  
ate application to the subscriber in Easton.

RICHARD HARWOOD.

Nov. 18th, 1820. 3w.

Public Sale.

The Subscriber intending to discontinue  
farming at the end of the present year, will  
offer at public sale on Thursday the 7th day  
of December next if fair, if not the next fair  
day, at his present residence head of Island  
Creek, his stock of horses, cattle, sheep and  
hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen  
furniture, 250 barrels of well assorted long  
corn, five or six tons of very good corn blades,  
a quantity of pork, a gig and harness, and  
various other articles too tedious to mention.  
A credit of nine months will be given on all  
sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving  
note with approved security, bearing inter-  
est from the day of sale—all sums of five  
dollars and under the cash will be required.  
Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, and atten-  
dance given by

JOHN STEVENS, JR.

Nov. 19—3t

Was Committed

To the goal of Prince George's County  
Md. as a runaway, on the 31st July, a negro  
lad, about 18 years old, slender made; 5 feet 8  
inches high; had on a cotton and thread shirt,  
and osenburgh trousers. He calls himself

EMANUEL,

and says he was purchased by Doctor William  
T. Triplett, of Front Royal, Virginia, and by  
him sold to a negro-buyer the day before he  
runaway, but does not know his name. The  
owner of the above negro is requested to  
come forward, prove property, and take him  
away, or he will be disposed of as the law di-  
rects.

GEO. H. LANHAM.

Sheriff P. Geor. County.

Sept. 23.—2m

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;  
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE  
ON REASONABLE TERMS.



## POETRY.

Our Autumnal Evening Sky has been remarked by numerous foreigners as unequalled in grandeur and clearness, except in Italy. If the perusal of the following beautiful lines should induce to one "upward gaze" during any one of our evenings we shall be amply rewarded for the trouble of copying them.

Boston Cen.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

### THE SILENT EVE.

The shades of night are hastening down,  
To steep in blue the mountains crown;  
The sky is cloudless and serene;  
The winds are pillowed; and the scene,  
So beautiful, so wild, so sweet,  
Where forests, fields, and waters meet,  
Is bathed in such delicious hues,  
Beneath the twilight's falling dews;  
That man, afar from sorrow's sphere,  
Might muse away his anguish here.  
While o'er his erring thoughts, subdued,  
That quiet tranquillizing mood,  
That tone of harmony would steal,  
Which poets feign and angels feel.

Earth answers to the hues above—  
The music ceases in the grove;  
While not a breeze in wandering, stirs  
The branches of the silent firs,  
That stretched their azure cones on high,  
And shoot into the lucid sky.

Lo! in the south a silver star  
With amber radiance shines afar;  
The eldest daughter of the night,  
In glory warm, in beauty bright,  
Thou diamond in the pathless dome  
Of azure, whither dost thou come?  
Far—far, within the orbless blue,  
A tiny lustre twinkles thro',  
With distant and unsteady light,  
To catch the eye, then mock the sight;  
Till—as the shades of Darkness frown,  
And throw their viewless curtains down  
The very veil, that mantles earth,  
Awakens thee to brighter birth,  
And bids thee glow, with purer ray,  
A lily on the tomb of Day.

### A remarkable case of Conspiracy.

A few years ago, the Green of a rich Bleacher, in the North of Ireland, had been constantly robbed at night to a very considerable amount, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance, the utmost efforts of the proprietor & his servants to protect it, & without the slightest clue, even to a suspicion, who the robber was. Effectually and repeatedly baffled by the ingenuity of the thief or thieves, the proprietor at length published a proclamation offering a reward of one hundred pounds for the apprehension of any person or persons detected robbing the green. A few days after this proclamation, the master was at midnight raised from his bed by the alarm of a faithful servant, "there was somebody with a lantern crossing the green." The master started from his bed, flew to the window—it was so—he hurried on his clothes, armed himself with a pistol, the servant flew for his loaded musket, and they cautiously followed the light. The person with the lantern (a man) was, as they approached, on "tip-toe," distinctly seen stooping and groping on the ground; he was seen lifting and tumbling the linen. The servant fired—the robber fell. Exultingly and fearlessly now the man and master proceeded to examine the spot. The robber was dead—he was recognised to have been a youth of about 19, who resided a few fields off. The linen was cut across, bundles of it were tied up; and upon searching and examining farther, the servant, in the presence of his master picked up a pen-knife, with the name of the unhappy youth engraved on the handle. The evidence was conclusive, for in the morning the lantern was acknowledged by the afflicted and implicated father of the boy to be his lantern. Defence was dumb.

The faithful servant received his hundred pounds reward, and was, besides, promoted to be the confidential "overseer" and "care taker" of the establishment. This faithful servant—this confidential "care taker"—this vigilant "overseer"—was hanged shortly after at Dundalk, for the murder of that robber, alias that unsuspecting, that luckless youth.

It appeared, upon the clearest evidence, and by the dying confession and description of the wretch himself, that all this circumstantial evidence was preconcerted by himself, that all was a conspiracy, not only to escape from the imputation of all the former robberies, but to get the hundred pound reward—that he, this "faithful servant," was the perpetrator of all the former robberies. With matchless ingenuity, with matchless perfidy, did this villain contrive his case—did he prepare the circumstantial evidence of the guilt of that murdered youth—did he get up a robbery, did he continue to furnish a robber. The dupe the victim he chose for his diabolical purpose, was this youth; he was artless affectionate, he was obliging. This boy had a favorite knife, a pen knife, with his name engraved upon the handle. The first act of this fiend was to coax him to give him that knife as a keep-sake. Unconscious of the bloody intention, he gave it to him.

On the evening of the fatal day appointed for this mercenary murder, this miscreant overseer prepared his bleached green, the theatre of this melancholy tragedy, in his performance. He tore the linen from the pegs in some places, he cut it across in others, he turned it up in heaps; he tied it up in bundles, as if ready to be removed, and (deep-laid diabolical treachery) he placed this favorite knife in the keep-sake in one of the cuts himself had made. The stage being thus prepared,

he invited the devoted youth to supper, and as the night was dark, he expressly bid him to bring with him the lantern to light him home. At supper, or after, with hellish art, this host turned the conversation upon the favorite knife, this keepsake, which he affected with great alarm to miss, and pretending that the last recollection he had of it, was using it on a particular spot of the bleached green, described that spot to the obliging boy, and begged of him to see if it was there. He lit the lantern, his father's lantern, which he had been desired to bring with him to light him home—to light him to his grave! As soon as this monster saw his victim was completely in the snare, he made his alarm, and the horrible, the melancholy crime described was the result.

Could there have been possibly a stronger case of circumstantial evidence than that?—The young man seemed actually caught in the fact. There was the knife with his name on it—the linen cut, tied up in bundles, the lantern acknowledged by his father. The time past midnight. The master himself present, a man of the fairest character—the servant of unblemished reputation—all, all seemed quite conclusive.

London paper.

### FROM THE MONTREAL COURANT. REMEDY.

Some time ago, a boy of between two and three years of age, playing near the kitchen fire during the absence of his female attendant, fell over a cauldron of boiling water, which so scoriated one of his arms as to leave the flesh totally exposed. During some days his life was in danger; but his mother having applied to the part a poultice of cow-dung, the pain speedily abated, his appetite returned, and the arm was completely restored to its former health and pliancy. We know not whether this remedy may not be already in use; but, lest it should not, we give it publicity.

### RETORT COURTEOUS.

Judge R. who presided in the county court of a neighboring state, was fond of indulging himself occasionally in a joke, at the expense of Counsellor B. a practicing attorney in the same court, with whom he was very intimate, & for whom he had a high regard.

On a certain occasion, when pleading a cause at the bar, Mr. B. observed, that he would conclude his remarks on the following day, unless the court would consent to set aside enough for him to finish them that evening. "Sit sir," (said the judge,) "not set; hens set." "I stand corrected, sir," said the counsellor, bowing.

Not long after, while giving an opinion, the judge remarked that, under such and such circumstances, an action would not lay. "Lie, may it please your honor," (says the counsellor, not lay; hens lay.)

### RETORT COURTEOUS.

"Why, Mr. B.—" said a tall fellow to a little person, who was in company with five or six huge men, "I protest you are so small, I did not see you before." "Very likely," (replied the little gentleman) "I am like four pence half penny among six cents, not readily perceived, but worth the whole of them."

Sir John Suckling used to say, "I pity the poet who has to write for bread—I pity the man who has fallen into the hands of a pettifogging attorney. I pity the man who is married to a scold, unless he is deaf. I pity the woman who is married to a rakish spouse, unless she is blind. I pity the man that is in debt, and would pay if he could. I pity the man who can boast of a long pedigree." Sir John says no further.—But were I to add a pity to the list, it would be this; I pity the Printer who after he has earned his scanty stipend, stands but one chance in ten of getting it the first time he calls.

### GROUND PLASTER OF PARIS.

Manufactured and for sale, by the subscriber—delivered at the Wharves free of expense.

WILLIAM BROWNE.  
late Kent & Browne,  
Corner of Franklin and Paca Street.  
Baltimore, Sept. 9, 1820.

## NOTICE.

All those who are indebted on account of property purchased at the Vendue of part of the personal estate of Peter Edmondson, dec'd. are requested without delay to make payment.

Easton, Nov. 4, 1820.

A. HANDS.

## Wanted

A Teacher for a country School—A single gentleman who can produce satisfactory recommendations as to abilities and habits will hear of a pleasant situation by applying at this office.

Nov. 4.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed at the suit of Elizabeth Sherwood & Thomas Banning, administrators of Hugh Sherwood, against Samuel Robinson, will be sold on Saturday the 18th of November, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock the following property viz. a tract or part of a tract of land called Clay's Hope containing 70 acres more or less, 3 head of Cattle, 2 head of horses, sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs due thereon.

Oct. 28—ts

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

### BOARDING & LODGING.

The Subscriber having removed to a Large and Commodious House, in the central part of the Town, will accommodate several Young Gentlemen with Board & Lodging the ensuing year.

JOHN STEVENS, Jr.

Boston, Dec. 27, 1819.

## Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Talbot County, on the 29th of August, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself

### John Johnson,

and says he was purchased by a Mr. Anderson, a Southern purchaser, and was sold by said Anderson to a Mr. Robert Terrier, of New-Orleans. John Johnson is about 20 years of age, of an Olive complexion, about five feet 8 inches high, had on when committed, a new Fur Hat, a blue over Jacket, a blue Shirt and Oznaburg Trowsers. The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward, prove property, and take him away or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff of Talbot County.

October 14, 1820.

## NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Prince George's county, on the 15th inst. as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself SAMUEL E. L. tolerable black, about 34 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high. Had on when committed an oznaburg shirt, crocus trowsers, and an old felt hat, has a small scar near the left corner of his mouth, and has lost one of his upper foreteeth, says he belongs to John Ireland, of Calvert County, near St. Leonard's Creek. The owner of the above negro is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

GEO. H. LANHAM, Sheriff of P. G. County

Sept. 30—2m

## Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Prince George's county, on the 19th inst. a negro man, who calls himself WILLIAM, about 26 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, stout made, who says he is the property of a Mr. Legg, and that he was sold by John Stuart, of Joctank. He has a small scar on his left wrist, and another very large on his left thigh, appear to be from the effects of burns. Had on when committed an oznaburg shirt and white twilled trowsers. The owner of the said negro is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

Unless taken out of the jail by the owner, and expenses paid, on or before the expiration of two months, he will be discharged from confinement, by order of the chief Judge of the first Judicial District of Maryland.

GEO. H. LANHAM, Sheriff of P. G. County

July 13—Sept. 30—2m.

## House & Garden TO BE RENTED.

To be rented for the next year the House & Garden where Mr. Oakley Haddaway now lives at Easton Point. The Dwelling House is comfortable and convenient, with a good Kitchen to it. The Garden is also very good. It will be a good situation for a public Boarding House or Tavern. For terms apply to the Editor of this paper.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH

Easton, August 5—

## MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M. for ANAPOLIS & BALTIMORE, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore—Returning leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills.

Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$3 25.

From do. to Annapolis 2 50.

From Annapolis to Baltimore 2.

Easton, Feb. 28—

## EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.

Will leave Easton-Point on Thursday the 24th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore more every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

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

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

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

## EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favors of his friends and customers and the public in general, and informs them that the New and Elegant Schooner, the JANE & MARY, commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, has commenced her regular routes between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board.

The Publics Ob't. Serv't.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

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

C. V.

February 14—

## An Overseer

Is wanted by the Subscriber—None but a single man, without a family, need apply.

JOHN L. BOZMAN.

Nov. 4, 1824—3w

## WASHINGTON

## Monument Lottery,

FOURTH CLASS,

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore,

All in one Day.

No Stationary Prizes—All being Floating.

COHEN'S OFFICES, Baltimore, }  
November 1, 1820.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.—The Managers of the Fourth Class of the Monument Lottery, have the pleasure to announce that the drawing will take place, and be completed in the City of Baltimore on NEW YEAR'S DAY.

They scarcely deem it necessary to appeal to the patriotism of their fellow citizens for their support and patronage, being well assured of the respect and veneration universally entertained for the illustrious name of WASHINGTON, and of their ardent desire to see the noble monument, already so far advanced, finished. Were other motives for its encouragement to be sought, they would readily be found in the peculiar nature and novelty of the scheme, by which the fate of the adventurer is to be determined IN ONE DAY, an advantage too obvious to require recommendation.

### SCHEME.

1 prize of \$40,000 is \$40,000  
1 prize of—10,000—10,000  
1 prize of—5,000—5,000  
1 prize of—3,000—3,000  
1 prize of—2,000—2,000  
10 prizes of—1,000—10,000  
10 prizes of—500—5,000  
1000 prizes of—25—25,000

THE WHOLE AMOUNTING TO

100,000 Dollars!

To be drawn IN ONE DAY, combining patriotism with despatch, and forming a most

SPLENDID DISTRIBUTION.

PRESENT PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole Tickets, \$22 00  
Halves, 11 00  
Quarters, 5 50  
Fifths, 4 40  
Eighths, 3 30  
Tenths, 2 20  
Sixteenths, 1 30  
Twentieths, 1 17

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

## COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICES,

Nos 114 & 244, Market-street, BALTIMORE.

AT COHEN'S OFFICE MORE CAPITAL PRIZES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

In the last two classes of the Monument Lotteries, all the following principal Capitals were sold at Cohen's Office, viz.—

No. 23163, a prize of 40,000 Dollars.  
26119, a prize of 30,000 Dollars.  
16346, a prize of 20,000 Dollars.  
32696, a prize of 20,000 Dollars.  
2746, a prize of 10,000 Dollars.

besides a large number of minor importance.

Adventurers who purchase through the medium of Cohen's Office, will if they desire it, be furnished with the Manager's Official List of the prizes immediately after the drawing, gratis.—Those who wish the List, will please signify the same when they send on their orders.

Orders from any part of the Union, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the Lotteries, post paid, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.

Secretary to the Managers—Baltimore.

Bank Bills of the states of Virginia, North or South Carolina, Georgia, Bank of the U. States or Branches, District of Columbia, or of the cities of Baltimore, Annapolis, Philadelphia or New-York, and all specie-paying banks in Maryland, will be received in payment at par.

Nov. 11—5t

## A Card.

MRS. COMPTON, late from Hagers-Town, formerly Miss Jackson of the White House in Queen Anne county, respectfully informs her friends, and the public generally, that she proposes opening a Boarding School for Young Ladies at Winton, Judge Earle's former place of residence, where pupils will be received and instructed in all the useful branches of Education, on the moderate terms of One Hundred and Twenty five dollars per annum, payable quarterly, exclusive of washing, each scholar having her own bed and bedding, spoons, knife and fork. Mrs. Compton also teaches Drawing and Painting, for which she has ten dollars extra per quarter, and Embroidery in shades for which she charges eight dollars per quarter. If desirable, the attendance of an approved Music master can be engaged for her school, and occasionally that of a Dancing master likewise.

Winton is beautifully situated on Chester River, in Queen Anne's county, about seven miles from Centerville and nearly the same distance from Queens Town. It is retired and enjoys a salubrious air, said not to be surpassed by any situation in Maryland. This strong recommendation superadded to the consideration of Mrs. Compton's being well known as a successful teacher, induces a hope that she will meet with a reasonable share of public patronage. She expects to be prepared to open school by the middle of the present month.

November 4, 1820—3w

## PUBLIC SALE.

To be sold at Public Vendue, on fifth day, the 23d of next month, (if fair, if not, the next fair day,) at the residence of the Subscriber, near Chancellor's Point, his stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Farming Utensils.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over six dollars, by the purchaser giving his note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale.

JAMES NEALE.

10th mo. 28th, 1820.

## Mrs. Susan Seth,

(Residing at the Head of Wye, Talbot County.)

Having engaged Miss Nicholson to instruct Young Ladies in those branches which constitute a polite education, will accommodate Fifteen or Twenty with Board at one hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, they finding Bedding, Towels, &c. Tuition ten dollars per quarter. Music and Drawing, extra. Every attention will be paid by Mrs. Seth and Miss Nicholson to their morals, manners, &c.

The School will open on the second Monday in November.

Oct. 21,

## To be Hired,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

Several Men Hands, and two Women, one Boy and two Girls, about fourteen or fifteen years of age.

RACHEL L. KERR

Easton, Nov. 11, 1820.

## To be Rented,

From the first day of January next, the

## Union Tavern,

In Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Sheffer.—The whole establishment has lately been repaired, and the Stables have been much enlarged and highly improved, during Mr. Sheffer's lease.

JOHN LEEDS KERR,

N. B. If desirable immediate occupation of the premises may be obtained.

Nov. 11

## WANTED,

AS A HOUSE KEEPER,

In a family not far from Easton, a middle aged Woman who can be recommended for her care, integrity and acquaintance with house-hold affairs and the management of a small dairy. Inquire at the Printing Office. November 11—3w

## MARYLAND,

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

August 9th, 1820.

On application of Henry Tilghman, administrator of Dr. Charles Tilden, late of Kent county, deceased.—Ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause a copy of the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three weeks successive in one of the public papers printed in the city of Baltimore, and a one of the public papers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Kent County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this ninth day of August eighteen hundred and twenty.

CUTH. HALL, Reg'r. of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of May 1821, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said deceased's estate.

Given under my hand this 6th day of November 1820.

HENRY TILGHMAN, Adm'r. of Charles Tilden, deceased.

Nov. 11—3w

## NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of Kent County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the Subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 2d day of December next, at Mr. Angus Reed's tavern, in Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, at 12 o'clock, A. M. all the right, title and estate of Francis Smith of the said county, deceased, of and to a message or tenement and part of a lot of ground, situate in Chestertown, being part of a Lot No. 10, as designated on the Plot of the said Town, beginning at the end of two perches, three feet and three inches, on Prince's street, from the north corner of the said Lot No. 10, and running thence with Prince's street south west, two perches and five feet, to the west corner of the Dwelling house now standing thereon; thence south east, five perches, eight feet and three inches; then north east two perches and ten feet; thence with a straight line to the place of beginning, containing 13 1/2 perches more or less. The above property is situated in a convenient part of the town and has on it a convenient Framed Dwelling House, Kitchen, Meat-house, &c.

The above property will be sold for the payment of the debts of the said Francis Smith, and upon the following terms: Fifty dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money in six and twelve months, in two equal payments, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the payment thereof. Possession will be given to the purchaser complying with the above terms, and upon payment of the whole purchase money, and not before—a deed will be given for the said property.

HENRY TILGHMAN, Trustee.

N. B. All persons having claims against Francis Smith of Kent County, deceased, are notified to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the Auditor, in Chancery of Kent County Court, or to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Sept. 1821.

HENRY TILGHMAN.

Nov. 11

## Joseph Chain,

HALL-DRESSER,

TWO DOORS BELOW THE BANK AND OPPO

SITE THE EASTON HOTEL,

Returns his thanks to the Public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favours, and informs them that he has just received a large supply of Beer and Cider of the best quality, which he will dispose of either by the barrel or smaller quantity. He has likewise received a supply of Apples, Art among which are the Newtown Pippin. Cart House, &c. which he will dispose of by the Barrel or Bushel—Also, Beef Tongues, cured by himself in a superior manner, Crackers, Cheese, &c. all of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Easton, Nov. 11

## Take Notice.

The Subscriber, appointed Collector for Talbot county, hereby gives notice, that he has commenced the collection of the County Tax, all persons indebted are earnestly solicited to call and settle their assessment without delay, as I am determined to go agreeably to law with all persons who do not pay on or before the 20th of November next. I shall be in Easton every Tuesday, for the purpose of receiving the Taxes, and shall keep my office in the Court-House, where the Sheriff now keeps his.

WILLIAM FERGUSON, Collector of the Tax for Talbot County.

Oct. 24—6w



# EASTON GAZETTE,

## And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25, 1820.

NO 155.

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

### Agricultural.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.  
SMUT.

Salem, Stokes County, N. C.  
October 15th, 1820.

JOHN SKINNER, ESQ.

Sir,—Although no farmer in any point of view, I read your inestimable publication with no small degree of interest, not only as it often communicates information tending to elucidate those particular scientific pursuits, which occupy my leisure hours, but from a conviction of its eminent influence in promoting the best interests of our common country.

Unable directly to contribute towards the furtherance of the main objects thereof, I conceived it might nevertheless be acceptable to communicate such general, although merely scientific observations, on a subject frequently discussed in your columns, as appear not sufficiently understood by the practical gentlemen chiefly interested; persuaded that acquaintance with the results of the more minute researches of those, who make any branch of natural science their peculiar study, cannot fail of being useful to such, who, engaged in practical life, have no leisure for mere scientific investigation.

I allude to the frequent mention of the smut in grain, concerning the nature of which destructive evil, such contrary opinions appear to prevail, as necessarily must distract those, who are endeavouring to remedy its deleterious effects. The authority of scientific men cited in favor of any particular theory, concerning the nature of such an evil, whether it be a fungus, or a malarial, or the effect of some insect, &c. while it stands recorded as an isolated assertion is not calculated to operate universal conviction. It is only by putting the reflecting farmer in possession of the whole train of established facts in their scientific connexion that you enable him to come to a convincing conclusion of his own, which then will prove a solid basis for experiments. After having mentioned to you, in vindication of my presumption in this respect, that myology or the study of that part of Botany, which occupies itself with the investigation of the immense tribe of Fungi; has for many years been my favorite one, both during a long residence in Europe and since; I shall proceed to communicate what at this time may be considered the established result of the labour of scientific men in this particular branch, with an immediate view to the smut in grain, observing that such has of late years been the progress of this branch of Botany, heretofore very superficially attended to, that the conceptions of botanists of a more early day, cannot properly be received as controverting what has recently been discovered.

Without entering into a dissertation upon the nature, propagation and growth of the Fungi in general, a subject, which, when fully understood, bids fair to shed a strong light on the whole theory of generation, it may be however proper to observe, that within the extensive range of an infinity of more or less complicated forms of fungous organizations, nothing analogous to the seeds, which constitute the germ of all other vegetating productions has been discovered. On the contrary, from the most minute microscopic fungus, species, nay families of which seem to be almost omnipresent throughout nature, wherever and whenever the proper temperature and humidity combine to favour their evolution, up to the complicated and gigantic *Fungus* of three or four feet in diameter, the tendency of their vegetative life ends in the production of a fine semina dust or powder, bearing the utmost analogy to the pollen of the flowers of the more perfect plants. Hence it is extremely probable that their propagation does not follow the laws of nature observable in the rest of vegetable creation, but a system of their own, dependent not only in a greater degree, but likewise in an entirely different manner on chemical actions and atmospheric influences. The whole mass of fungi, might probably be considered as an intermediate sphere, between the vegetable and the unorganized mineral creation; it would as such be inferior to neither in variety of species & form; for allow me to observe by way of parenthesis, that under any way favourable circumstances, the number of species of fungi, in any given district of country, is generally speaking superior to the number of species of all other vegetable productions together in the same district.

However that be, it may be assumed as an admitted fact, that a very great difference exists between the nature of these organizations and that of all other vegeta-

tion. A very great proportion of the Fungi, are what Botanists term parasitical—that is they vegetate on or in other organic productions of a higher grade, either in a state of more or less decay, or even during the period of their organic life. Most of these are specifically bound to their respective matrices, that is the same species appears only upon certain or at most very nearly allied species of higher organized bodies, and this is particularly the case with those who are parasitical on living plants.

This latter description of Fungi consists of the most simple organic productions in nature partaking of the vegetative principle. It is with great propriety, that recent botanists have called these *Entophytical* Fungi, their existence and life being closely united with the existence and life of their respective parent plants: they vanish and die together or within a short interval. Thus there appears a striking analogy between them in relation to the plants upon or in which they vegetate, and those entozoical animals, as for instance the intestinal worms, which bear the same relation to other larger animals in which they exclusively exist.

The entophytical Fungi (that is living in other plants) comprehend a great number of widely distinct genera; but that family among them, which is at present more immediately before us, because the smut in grain appertains to it—consists eminently of the most simple organizations, and forms the lowest order of beings on the scale of vegetating nature. This family recently called "Coniomyces" (dust Fungi) comprised under Persoon's family of *Desmatocarpus*, *Gymnospermia*, comprehends but three genera, of which two contain hitherto but few species, the other named by the latest mycologists "Caenoma" (*Aecidium* and *Uredo* of Persoon), combined comprehends an infinite variety of species augmenting in number every day under the continued observations of the friends of science. This Genus is the one to which the smut belongs. The general character thereof is, that all the fungi belonging to it are indigenous and parasitical in living plants of a higher grade or parts of such plants; they consist of a simple aggregation of more or less rounded microscopic grains, called "Sporidia" (the same which form the final product of every fungus) perfectly similar to the pollen of phanogamous plants. These sporidia are more or less highly coloured & invariably break forth from under the epidermis (or outer skin) of that part of the parental plant to which they are indigenous, after having visibly vegetated some time in their infant state underneath this epidermis. Their existence is for the most part coeval with that of the parental plant, and terminates with the decay thereof. The genus is subdivided, preserving its essential character throughout, according to the greater or less effect produced by the fungus upon the metamorphosis of the epidermis. In some, this is protruded into regular shaped excrescences, containing the sporidia—(*Rostelia Aecidium*) in others it bursts simply and exposes to view the little heaps of sporidia (weeds) and in the subdivision to which the smut directly belongs, it is greatly distended and misshapen before it bursts irregularly and sheds abroad the fungical sporidia. The greater part of the Genus grow under the epidermis of the green leaves of the plants, a few on the tender epidermis of the stalk or branches, and the subdivision comprehending the Smut in grain named *Ustilago* is absolutely confined in its matrix or place of parasitical growth to the seeds, or glumes, in which, but for its intrusion the seed of the plant it infests, would have been formed. This subdivision is entirely indigenous to the graminaceous plants, but very common among them. Most of our native grasses, among the rest, the Carices (sedge-grasses) *Juncus* (rushes) and others, are frequently infested by this fungus, and in all the grasses in common cultivation as grain, it is universally met with. I have observed the smut in the glumes of barley, oats, rye, wheat, spelt, in most kinds of pulse, and in an interesting and striking variety, in Indian corn. All the fungi of this subdivision [*Ustilago*, German; *Brand*, i. e. (gangrene) French gangrene, "English Smut"] are of a colour verging from dark greenish to perfect black, whereas the *Uredines* and *Aecidia* vary exceedingly through all shades of yellow, red, brown, purple and even white. Of the *Uredines*

\*Note. The Ergot of the French, although perhaps sometimes confounded with the smut, is an entirely different kind of affection, in which the whole grain grows to a monstrous length, blackens a little, but remains solid and affords not the least vestige of those naked sporidia which constitute smut. Whether the sporidia which constitute smut, are not Ergot is likewise, a fungus affection is not yet sufficiently ascertained, if it is it belongs to a very different family, the *Sclerotias*, which has no connexion at all with the Coniomyces. There is besides the Ergot, on several kinds of grain, but one other production of nature referable to the ergot as far as I have observed and that is indigenous to the glumes or seed of a kind of crabgrass (*Psopolum*) and *Tifolium* and other common Paupalium affects almost every individual in our vicinity. The ergot is called in German "Mutterkorn" that is Mothercorn.

the most generally known is the Rust on the stalk and leaves of rye, wheat, &c.

The manner of evolution of the Smut in grain (*Caenoma Ustilago segetum* or according to Persoon *Uredo segetum*) is the following. Within the glume during the time of inflorescence the aggregation of infant sporidia makes its appearance, in the germ of what should become the grain, & distends the epidermis thereof until it becomes too thin to hold the accumulation of sporidia, which wholly occupy the place of the mealy part & probably receive their nurture from that. Finally the epidermis bursts, and the loose sporidia are dispersed. In the Indian corn (zea) the smut may often be observed distending the epidermis of each single grain to an almost incredible size before it bursts. I have seen grains distended to a diameter of two inches, preserving nearly the original shape of the grain and rendering the distended epidermis so thin, that it became almost transparent. Whole ears of Indian corn become thus monstrously dilated and misshapen as will have been observed by most farmers.

My object in thus detailing to you the history of the smut and its evolution in conjunction with the whole family of similar fungi, is chiefly this; to show those who are unacquainted with mycology, that the smut in grain is by no means an isolated phenomenon in nature, but a member of a family of fungi widely spread throughout the whole connexion of plants that have affinity to grain, and intimately allied to other tribes of fungi, which are parasitical in all manner of other plants during their living state. This ought to do away all doubts as to the nature of the smut and convince every reflecting mind that it is certainly a fungus. Such a conviction will then become of service in directing the investigation of the means to counteract its baleful effects on grain, towards the proper object, by cutting off at once all such as proceed upon some incorrect theory concerning its origin, and confining the attention to those which may be found effective in counteracting the causes favorable to the evolution of entophytical fungi. Experiment can alone guide to a discovery of such, and I have neither opportunity nor ability to occupy myself therewith. But I shall beg leave to subjoin some desultory remarks, which have occurred to me in the course of my study of this family, in hopes that they may be serviceable to such gentlemen that are engaged in experiments for the useful purpose above mentioned although I am sorry to observe the facts I shall have to allege appear not very favourable to a hope of shortly discovering an effectual preventive against the evil.

1. Some entophytical fungi on vegetable productions in general cultivation both in Europe and America, very common there, have never been found by me here on the same plants, but exclusively occur on similar plants here which are indigenous to America. For instance, the *Uredo rosea* which covers the leaves of the common garden rose in Europe, is never found upon it here, but very often occurs on the wild *Rosa parviflora*. The same may be said of the *Aecidium cancellatum* very common on cultivated pear-trees in Europe and here never found except on the *Pyrus coronaria* or *angustifolia*, &c. Others again and indeed most of the species grow both here and there in equal abundance on the same cultivated plant, as for instance the rust and the smut.

2. There appears to exist no general rule that the entophytical fungi prefer to live on such individuals of their parent plant as grow in a poor soil or on such that grow rank. I find most species occur indiscriminately as to that circumstance. Some few only have a predilection for rank growing plants, a few others prefer the plants of impoverished growth.

3. But I have observed that in any particular spot in which individual plants of a particular species are in an extraordinary degree infested by their peculiar parasite, all those other plants which are subject to a similar parasite of their own, generally appear equally full of it; from which I infer, that the nature of the soil and the chemical processes in the atmosphere favorable to the evolution of one species of entophytical fungus, is so to most others.

4. I have further observed that particular spots, in which the entophytical fungi are common on their proper plants, are extremely regular in reproducing them every year; while the same plant is often entirely free from the parasite at a small distance, and continues so from year to year.

5. The entophytical fungi of the leaves of perennial plants, shrubs and trees are sure to appear every year again on the same individual in which they have heretofore been found, although not always in equal abundance.

6. Nothing that I have had an opportunity to observe, however, warrants the supposition, that the seeds of grain can take the infection from coming into contact with the fungus of the former year—

as the sporidia perish utterly with the parental plant, and as the evolution of the fungus commences in the internal part of the plant, the epidermis always being the last destroyed.

I might add some other observations, but am afraid I have already presumed too much upon your patience.

I therefore remain yours, &c.  
LEWIS D. DE SCHWEINITZ.

### THE MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

To both Houses, at the opening of the Second Session of the Sixteenth Congress transmitted by JAMES MONROE, JR.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,

and of the House of Representatives:

In communicating to you a just view of public affairs at the commencement of your present labors, I do it with great satisfaction; because taking all circumstances into consideration which claim attention, I see much cause to rejoice in the felicity of our situation. In making this remark, I do not wish to be understood to imply, that an unvaried prosperity is to be seen in every interest of this great community. In the progress of a nation, inhabiting a territory of such vast extent & great variety of climate, every portion of which is engaged in foreign commerce, and liable to be affected in some degree, by the changes which occur in the condition and regulations of foreign countries, it would be strange if the produce of our soil and the industry and enterprise of our fellow-citizens received at all times, and in every quarter, an uniform and equal encouragement. This would be more than we have a right to expect, under circumstances the most favorable. Pressures on certain interests, it is admitted, have been felt, but allowing to these their greatest extent, they detract but little from the force of the remark already made.

In forming a just estimate of our present situation, it is proper to look at the whole, in the outline, as well as in the detail. A free, virtuous, and enlightened people, know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends, and even those who suffer most, occasionally, in their transitory concerns, find great relief under their sufferings, from the blessings which they otherwise enjoy, and in the consoling and animating hope which they administer. From whence do these pressures come? Not from a government which is founded by, administered for, and supported by the people. We trace them to the peculiar character of the epoch in which we live, and to the extraordinary occurrences which have signalized it. The convulsions with which several of the powers of Europe have been shaken, and the long and destructive wars in which all were engaged, with their sudden transition to a state of peace, presenting in the first instance unusual encouragement to our commerce, and withdrawing it in the second, even within its wonted limit, could not fail to be sensibly felt here. The station too, which we had to support through this long conflict compelled as we were, finally, to become a party to it with a principal power, and to make great exertions, suffer heavy losses, and to contract considerable debts, disturbing the ordinary course of affairs by augmenting to a vast amount, the circulating medium, and thereby elevating at one time the price of every article above a just standard, and depressing it at another below it, had likewise its due effect.

It is manifest that the pressures of which we complain, have proceeded in a great measure from these causes. When, then, we take into view the prosperous and happy condition of our country, in all the great circumstances which constitute the felicity of a nation; every individual in the full enjoyment of all his rights; the union, blessed with plenty, and rapidly rising to greatness under a national government, which operates with complete effect in every part, without being felt in any except by the ample protection which it affords, and under state governments which perform their equal share, according to a wise distribution of power between them in promoting the public happiness; it is impossible to behold so gratifying, so glorious a spectacle, without being penetrated with the most profound and grateful acknowledgments to the Supreme Author of all good, for such manifold and inestimable blessings. Deeply impressed with these sentiments, I cannot regard the pressures in which I have adverted, otherwise than in the light of mild and instructive admonitions, warning us of dangers to be shunned in future; teaching us lessons of economy, corresponding with the simplicity and purity of our institutions, and best adapted to their support; evincing the connection and dependence which the various parts of our happy Union have on each other, thereby augmenting daily our social incorporation, and adding, by its strong ties, new strength and

vigor to the political; opening a wider range, and with new encouragement to the industry and enterprise of our fellow-citizens at home and abroad; and more especially by the multiplied proofs which it has accumulated of the great perfection of our most excellent system of government: the powerful instrument, in the hands of an all merciful Creator, in securing to us these blessings.

Happy as our situation is, it does not exempt us from solicitude and care for the future. On the contrary, as the blessings which we enjoy are great, proportionably great should be our vigilance, zeal and activity to preserve them. Foreign wars may again expose us to new wrongs, which would impose on us new duties, for which we ought to be prepared. The state of Europe is unsettled, and how long peace may be preserved, is altogether uncertain; in addition to which, we have interests of our own to adjust, which will require particular attention. A correct view of our relations with each power will enable you to form a just idea of existing difficulties, & of the measures of precaution best adapted to them.

Respecting our relations with Spain, nothing explicit can now be communicated. On the adjournment of Congress in May last, the minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. at Madrid was instructed to inform the government of Spain that if his Catholic majesty should then ratify the treaty, this government would accept the ratification so far as to submit to the decision of the Senate, the question whether such ratification should be received in exchange for that of the U. States heretofore given. By letters from the minister of the U. States to the Secretary of State, it appears that a communication in conformity with his instructions had been made to the government of Spain, and that the Cortes had the subject under consideration. The result of the deliberations of that body, which is daily expected, will be made known to Congress, as soon as it is received. The friendly sentiment which was expressed on the part of the U. States in the message of the 9th of May last, is still entertained for Spain.

Among the causes of regret, however, which are inseparable from the delay attending this transaction, it is proper to state, that satisfactory information has been received that measures have been recently adopted by designing persons, to convert certain parts of the province of East Florida into depots for the reception of foreign goods, from whence to smuggle them into the United States. By opening a port within the limits of Florida, immediately on our boundary, where there was no settlement, the object could not be misunderstood. An early accommodation of differences will, it is hoped, prevent all such fraudulent and pernicious practices, and place the relations of the two countries, on a very amicable and permanent basis.

The commercial relations between the United States and the British colonies in the West Indies, and on this continent, have undergone no change; the British government still preferring to leave that commerce under the restrictions heretofore imposed on it, on each side. It is satisfactory to recollect, that the restraints resorted to by the United States were defensive only, intended to prevent a monopoly under British regulations, in favour of Great Britain; as it likewise is, to know that the experiment is advancing in a spirit of amity between the parties.

The question depending between the United States and Great Britain, respecting the construction of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, has been referred, by both governments to the decision of the emperor of Russia, who has accepted the umpirage.

An attempt has been made with the government of France, to regulate by treaty, the commerce between the two countries, on the principle of reciprocity and equality. By the last communication from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, to whom full power had been given, we learn that the negotiation had been commenced there, but serious difficulties having occurred, the French government had resolved to transfer it to the United States, for which purpose the Minister Plenipotentiary of France had been ordered to repair to this city, and whose arrival might soon be expected. It is hoped that this important interest may be arranged on just conditions, and in a manner equally satisfactory to both parties. It is submitted to Congress to decide, until such arrangements are made, how far it may be proper, on the principle of the act of the last session, which augmented the tonnage duty on French vessels, to adopt other measures for carrying more completely into effect the policy of that act.

The act referred to, which imposed new tonnage on French vessels, having been in force from and after the first day of July, it has happened that several vessels of that nation which had been dispatched from France before its existence was known, have entered the ports of the United States, and been subject to its operation, without that notice which the gen-



The receipts into the Treasury from every source, to the 30th of September last, have amounted to sixteen millions seven hundred and ninety-four thousand one hundred and seven dollars and six cents, whilst the public expenditure to the same period, amounted to sixteen millions eight hundred and seventy thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy two cents; leaving the treasury on that day, a sum equal

By maintaining posts far in the interior we acquire a more thorough and direct control over them; without which it is confidently believed that a complete change in their manners can never be accomplished. By such posts, aided by a proper regulation of our trade with them, and a judicious civil administration of them, to be provided for by law, we shall it is presumed, be enabled, not only to protect our own settlements from their savage incursions, and preserve peace among the several tribes, but accomplish also the great purpose of their civilization.

The President communicated to the Senate a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, transmitting reports of the Land Commissioners at Jackson court house, which were read and ordered to be printed.

ate	For Mr Taylor	66
eral	For Mr Lowndes	47
and	For Mr Smith	33
rich	Scattering	1

me; Clerk, and asserting the right of any member to propound any question to the house through the Clerk, the Speaker's chair being vacant, or from himself, if he thought

Other gentlemen, and was read: "In all committees shall be notified when there is the first ballot until a majority is reached. Mr. Little said the motion of discussion moving of the proceedings proceeded at this time. The 143-75 were, For For For So

So John representative was elected conducted and Mr. Little as follows:

General, which you trusting expectation chair have proven administration, I their reliance of deliberation of order upon the efforts of the

The character session, afford of py antic which you to acceptance. In my probation I can progress and I can have these errors unavailing.

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On motion was committee, to United States reading he may

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Other gentlemen, expressed their opinions, and the following rule of the house was read:

"In all other cases of ballot than for committees, a majority of the votes given shall be necessary to an election; and, when there shall not be such a majority on the first ballot, the ballot shall be repeated until a majority be obtained."

Mr. Little, asserting his right to make the motion, yet, not desiring to prolong discussion in regard to it, waived the moving of it himself. The House then proceeded to ballot the twenty-second time. The whole number of votes was 143—75 necessary to a choice—The votes were,

For Mr. Taylor	76
For Mr. Lowndes	44
For Mr. Smith	27
Scattering	1

So John W. Taylor, Esq., a representative from the state of New York, was elected Speaker; and having been conducted to the chair by Mr. Newton and Mr. Moseley, addressed the House as follows:

GENTLEMEN—I approach the station to which your favor invites me, greatly distrustful my ability to fulfil your just expectations. Although the duties of the chair have become less arduous by improvements in its practice during the administration of my distinguished predecessor, I should not venture to assume their responsibility without a firm reliance on your indulgent support. In all deliberative assemblies the preservation of order must depend in a greater degree upon the members at large than upon any efforts of a presiding officer.

The forbearance and decorum which characterized this house in its former session, at a period of peculiar excitement, afford for their continued exercises a happy anticipation. For the confidence with which you have honoured me, be pleased to accept my profound acknowledgments. In my best endeavours to merit your approbation, which shall not be intermitted, I can promise nothing more than diligence and a constant aim at impartiality. I can hope for nothing greater than that these endeavours may not prove altogether unavailing.

The new members having been sworn in—

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that a quorum thereof was formed, and that they were ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Nelson of Virginia, a similar message was returned to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, also a committee was appointed, jointly with such committee as should be appointed by the Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States, and inform him of the organization of the two houses, and of their readiness to receive any communication he may have to make to them.

The resolutions of the Senate for appointing a joint committee of enrolled bills and for the appointment of a Chaplain for each House, were agreed to; and on motion of Mr. Stobom, to-morrow 12 o'clock was assigned as the hour for proceeding to appoint a Chaplain on the part of this house.

On motion of Mr. Smith of North Carolina, the daily hour of meeting until otherwise directed, was fixed at twelve o'clock.

The committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, reported that they had performed that service, and received for answer that a Message would be transmitted by the President immediately.

Accordingly about three o'clock the Message was received and read, and The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, NOV. 16.

Mr. Scott, delegate from Missouri, presented the Constitution formed by the people of that Territory, for their government as a State; and on his motion, the same was ordered to be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Bloomfield offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That in all cases where petitions were presented at the last session to this House, and referred to committees, but not finally acted upon, both by the committees, and the house, the said petitions shall be considered as again presented and referred to the same committees respectively, without special order to that effect. And it shall be the duty of the said committees respectively, upon application in behalf of any petitioner, whose petition was presented & referred, as aforesaid, to consider and report thereon, in the same manner as if it were referred to such committee by special order of the house.

And on motion of Mr. Williams, of N. Carolina, it was ordered to lie on the table until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Crowell, it was Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law some relief to the purchasers of public lands in the United States, previous to the 1st of July, 1820.

At the hour of one, the House proceeded to ballot for a Chaplain on the part of this house, when after three successive ballots, the Rev. Mr. Campbell was chosen, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, NOV. 17.

After the presentation of petitions—

Mr. Gross, of N. Y. offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to prepare and report to this house as soon as may be, a list of all the expenditures; under their proper heads, authorised by the existing laws of the United States, with an opinion respecting the reduction, which

consistently with the public interest, may be made in each of them respectively.

Mr. G. said the motion related to a subject which ought in his opinion, to receive the early and earnest consideration of the House; but, not wishing to take the House by surprise, he should move for it to lie on the table for the present.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Foot offered the following proposition, which lies on the table one day of course:

Resolved, That the following addition be made to the standing rules and orders of the House, viz. A committee of three members shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of possession of the house, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed, which reports shall be entered on the journal.

And the House adjourned to Monday.

The following extract of a letter dated 28th August 1820, from a distinguished foreigner in Dresden, Saxony, has been put into our hands for publication.

"I will say something to you about the country in which I am now acting my part, Germany. Indolence is the leading characteristic of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia. The ministers in whom their confidence is placed, not to disquiet or disgust their masters or make themselves uncomfortable, strive to divert their attention and to abstract their own minds from the danger with which they are threatened. This danger consists in the circumstance that the desire is becoming general among the people to know how they are governed. The explosion of this wish, or resolve may be more tardy in some than in others; but it is indubitable that in all classes the disposition is the same, and that opinions differ only as to the mode of carrying it into effect. In Prussia particularly, the fruit is so ripe that it is already falling from the tree, and if the nobility cannot hit upon some means of causing the king to move in advance of the national sentiment, as the sovereign of Bavaria has done, by giving an aristocratical constitution to his dominions, they will have to join with the people to ask as at Naples, for the Spanish constitution, with such modifications as may be practicable. In a word, since the revolutions in Spain and Naples, it is impossible that any absolute government should endure in Europe, except at St. Petersburg & Constantinople. The court of Austria, filled with alarm by the state of Italy would raise an anti-liberal crusade, but the Emperor of Russia does not wish to pass altogether for a patron of despotism, and the King of Prussia will not dare to stir for fear of awakening his own subjects into action.—Nat. Gaz.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25.

We received the President's Message by the Steam-boat, last Saturday night, & issued it on an extra sheet on Monday morning—For the benefit of our distant subscribers who have not yet had an opportunity of perusing it, we have inserted it in to-day's Gazette.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers a very learned and satisfactory account of the dreadful disease which attacked our wheat last season. This we have taken from that very valuable journal, the "American Farmer." It develops the genuine account of the smut in its origin and progress to the destruction of the grain. On one point though, with real diffidence, we would presume to suggest a doubt—The learned writer says, "the parasite dies with the parent grain, and the smut powder becomes harmless." The argicultural history of this disease appears to us too fully to warrant the belief that this powder possesses the fecundating power, or reproducing property, long after the sound grain of wheat is harvested. It appears to be a well established fact, that seed wheat, taken from a crop affected by smut, will give an increased crop of smut; but if the same seed be purified of the smut, by washing and liming, or a good steep, the crop will be free from smut than the preceding. From these facts we must conclude, that the powder contains the power of affecting the sound wheat, and of reproducing its own species long after Mr. De Schweinitz, has pronounced it harmless.

We could wish this paper was a little less learned. This disease, if we apprehend rightly, is similar to the spunknot on trees, which always causes decay. And instead of calling it gangrene or mortification with the French, we should call the disease cancerous; it roots itself in the grain, striking its fangs into the very germ, and feeds on its life, till it exhausts the whole contents of the grain, and with its hideous growth completely fills its place.

We take this earliest opportunity of making our very sincere acknowledgments, to the able Editor of the American Farmer, for his polite and friendly attention, with regard to the plate accompanying the valuable essay of a Chotanker.

The Grand Jury being now discharged, we feel at liberty to discuss a matter politically which the duty of that body might have caused to have been examined judicially; for we are far from volunteering to incur the odium of being at all accessory to suggesting to a Grand Jury any point of duty, when we suppose an act was unaccompanied by any bad intention.

In the case about to be stated, we mean not to insinuate that there was any criminal design, but it appears to be of a nature to merit serious consideration.

Early in the winter of 1818, James Clayland, whilst sheriff of Talbot county, died, and William Thomas was duly commissioned sheriff for the residue of Clayland's term—Nicholas Martin, Esq. (with others) became security for Mr. Thomas, with an understanding that he (Martin) should become acting sheriff, or deputy-sheriff to transact the business, and by contract was to receive for this service, a certain portion of the profits of the office, say one third of the fees. Mr. Thomas' term, for which he had been commissioned, expired the succeeding autumn, say November, 1818—Much of Mr. Clayland's and Mr. Thomas' sheriff's business remained unfinished, and Mr. Martin, under the aforesaid understanding and contract, has been from that time transacting the sheriff's business, and is still engaged in it to this day. It is also to be understood, that Mr. Martin received his stipulated part of the profits of the sheriff's office of Mr. Clayland and Mr. Thomas, during the year 1819, and up to this time in the year 1820.

Nicholas Martin, Esq. was elected a Delegate to the General Assembly of Maryland in the year 1819, & took the oath, and served as a member of the House of Delegates. Mr. Martin has again been elected a Delegate to the General Assembly in 1820.

The question arises, Whether, upon this statement of facts, Mr. Martin could constitutionally hold his seat in the House of Delegates?

The clauses of the constitution bearing upon the point, are the 37th, 38th and 39th.—

37th. That no Senator, Delegate of the Assembly, or member of the Council, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit, or receive the profits of any office exercised by any other person, during the time for which he shall be elected, &c.

38th. That every Governor, Senator, Delegate to Congress or Assembly, and member of the Council, before he acts as such, shall take an oath "That he will not receive, directly or indirectly, at any time, any part of the profits of any office held by any other person, during his acting in his office of Governor, Senator, Delegate to Congress or Assembly, or member of the Council, or the profits, or any part of the profits arising on any agency for the supply of Clothing or Provisions for the Army or Navy."

39th. That if any Senator, Delegate to Congress or Assembly, or member of the Council, shall hold or execute any office of profit, or receive, directly or indirectly, at any time, the profits, or any part of the profits, of any office exercised by any other person, during his acting as Senator, Delegate to Congress or Assembly, or member of the Council—his seat (on conviction in a Court of Law, by the oath of two credible witnesses) shall be void; and he shall suffer the punishment for wilful and corrupt perjury, or be banished the state forever, or disqualified from holding any office or place of trust or profit, as the court may adjudge.

We again suggest to the members of both Houses of the General Assembly, the important duty they owe to their constituents to be punctual in their attendance on the first day of the Session, and to continue at their posts—It is impossible to say what events may arise—Let every man resolve not to wear the stigma.

We shall look with increased solicitude, as the Session draws near, to the Maryland Gazette, for the character of men and the course of things—Being on the spot, that paper will have an important part to act—not that we want to see it jammed by party perverseness and mad intolerance, but we hope to see it faithful to the state and the people—that it will give us a true and full account of every thing, that the people may know the competency or incompetency of the men they send; for among the greatest grievances of this state is the miserable cresent to Annapolis to legislate. We ask no quarter for either party; we ask no discrimination but good and bad, fit and unfit. We would rather see the house filled with a body of sound Politicians and liberal Statesmen of any sect, than to have it made up of unfit men of our own most devoted partisans—It is time things were shewn in their true colours, and that men no longer acquired buoyancy upon the popular current by the mere force of the label they wear upon their foreheads. It ought to be the maxim of states as well as of men, not to be out-done in well-doing. Already many of our sister states have

need of more inducements to come in the race than Maryland. If, blinded by bigotry, we pertinaciously persist in vitiating the public sentiment by eternal squabbles about Blue and Green, whilst others, who have been no less immersed than ourselves in unprofitable broils, have cast off their shackles and are gone on the way of improvement and state aggrandizement, is there any thing else left to us but to be held up as the wretched monuments of Folly and of Madness?

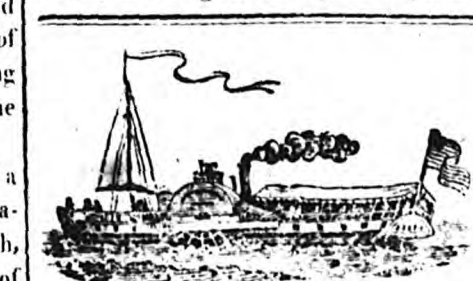
Communicated.

The "Corn Planter, is by this article informed, that he can have his corn broken up and ground cob and all together, at the Steam Mill at St. Michaels, which is capable of accommodating all those Farmers that are near enough to send to it conveniently. The writer of this article conceives himself entitled to all the luxuries for himself and horse, which the Corn Planter, has promised and obliged himself to give. His name may be known by applying at this office; the Corn Planter, at the same time leaving his own.

A friend to useful Improvements.

Great Dividend.—The American Insurance Company of New York, is stated to have declared a dividend of fifteen per cent for the last six months. It is only five years and six months since the company commenced business, and has already divided a profit of one hundred & twenty-nine per cent. besides having on hand a large surplus capital.—Fed. Rep.

Vegetable Prodigy.—Mr. Thomas A. Breed, of Lynn, this year raised and took from his garden, week before last, a Beet, which measured round the top thirty-seven inches, and weighed twenty-seven pounds.



CAPT. VICKARS, of the Steam Boat Maryland, returns his thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen, who favoured him with their company, on his route to Queen's Town and Chertown, and has to inform them, that he intends going to Queen's Town on Tuesday next, leaving Baltimore at 9 o'clock, A. M. returning the same evening, and on Friday the 1st of December, he will leave Baltimore for Queen's Town and Chertown, at 9 o'clock A. M. and return on Saturday from Chertown by way of Queen's Town for Baltimore, being the only trip he will make on that route this season, those wishing to embark at Queen's Town for Baltimore will please to attend at 11 o'clock, A. M.

November 25

WILLIAM HOPKINS SMITH,

Wheelwright,

Nearly opposite Mr. Joseph Parrott's Carriage Shop, informs his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has on hand a number of Stock and Wheels, made in the best manner, and of well seasoned timber, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Easton, November 25—3w

Agricultural.

The Members of the Queen Anne's Agricultural Society are notified that their next stated meeting will be on Saturday the 2d of December, and they will not forget that by a resolution some time ago, they are to make statements of the products of certain crops and exhibit their best specimens.

THOMAS EMORY, Secretary.

November 25, 1820.

Public Sale.

At Perry Hall the residence of the late Col. Wm. B. Smyth, will be offered at Public Sale, on Thursday, the seventh day of December next, the residue of the Personal Estate of the said deceased, consisting of a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, one Barouch and Harness, one Gig and Harness, some Stock and Farming Utensils, one Mare and a quantity of Corn in the Ear, &c. &c.

The terms will be nine months credit on all sums over eight dollars; the purchaser to give his note with approved security—For all sums of eight dollars and under the cash will be required.

The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

SAMUEL GROOME, Agent for

Isabella Smyth, Adm.

Nov. 25. 3w.

MARYLAND,

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

14th day of November, A. D. 1820.

On application of Mary Corkral and William Slaughtor, administrators of William Corkral, late of Talbot County, deceased—it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court, of the County aforesaid, I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed this fourteenth day of November, anno domini eighteen hundred and twenty.

Test

J. A. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 24th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 21st day of November 1820.

MARY CORKRAL,

WILLIAM SLAUGHTER,

Admsrs. of Wm. Corkral, deceased

Nov. 25—3w

The House and Store, for terms apply to ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH. Nov. 25—

Notice,

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the goal of this county, as a runaway, a bright mulatto lad, who calls himself

Charles Pipsico,

About 19 years old, 5 feet 4-1/2 inches high, stout made, his hair tolerably straight, his clothing, a bottle green coat, vest and pantaloons of domestic cloth, nearly new, one linen shirt and fur hat half worn, and one pair fine shoes much worn; he says he is free, and was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, and that he lived a while with Michael Mieselman, two miles from Middle Town, Frederick county, Virginia. If a slave, the owner is requested to come forward without delay, with proof of the fact, pay charges and release him from goal, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.  
Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.  
Nov. 25 8w

Notice,

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the goal of this county, as a runaway, a dark mulatto man, who calls himself

Reuben Holly,

About 23 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, and has a scar on his right cheek bone, his clothing, one velvet and one cotton roundabout, one pair linen pantaloons, one cotton shirt, one pair coarse shoes, and a fur hat, all much worn. He says he is free, and was born at the large Seneca Mills, near George-Town. If a slave the owner is requested to come forward without delay, with proof of the fact, pay charges and release him from goal, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.  
Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.  
Nov. 25 8w

Notice,

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the goal of this county, as a runaway, a bright mulatto lad, who calls himself

James Conaway,

About 5 feet 5 inches high, 19 years old, and rather slender made, has a scar between his eye brows, and one a little above his right wrist; his clothing a blue cloth coat, a blue and white striped cotton ditty; a black and white striped Marseilles vest, a pair of brown cloth pantaloons, a pair of coarse shoes and wool hat, all much worn. He says he is free and was born at Elkridge Landing, about 9 miles from Baltimore. If a slave, the owner is requested to come forward without delay with proof of the fact, pay charges and release him from goal, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.  
Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.  
Nov. 25 8w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Samuel and Alexander B. Harrison against Thomas Hamblenton, will be sold on Tuesday the 26th of December, at the premises the following property to wit: a tract or part of a tract of land, called Hamblenton's Discovery, containing one hundred acres more or less, one horse, four head of cattle, fifteen head of sheep, two hogs, three pigs, one carriage and harness, one ox cart, two ploughs, one barrow, one roller, all the crop of corn, one fodderhouse, three stacks of straw, one milk house, seventeen bushels of wheat seed, one canoe, one crab, one scow, one third part of a wheat fan, one wheat roller, one gillnet, thirty nine head of geese, four poultry coops, twelve ducks, sixteen turkeys, one negro child aged twelve months, all the corn blades, one negro man, aged seventy, one looking glass, one walnut desk, one dining table, ten Windsor chairs, one flag bottom cotto, one armed ditto, one large waiter, four small ditto, one pair of brass andirons, four dishes, thirty eight plates, one coffee pot, five cups and saucers, four tumblers, one decanter, one lot of old books, one half bushel, three barrels, three beds and furniture, three pots, one tea kettle, two pair of iron spandrels, the crop of flax, all the corn husks, one crib, one chest, two bedsteads, two dressing glasses, one wire sifter, one coffee mill, one spider, one oven, all the greens in the garden, two saws, one grind stone, one iron dog, one peck kettle.

Sold to satisfy the aforesaid f. fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Nov. 25—ts.

MARYLAND,

Caroline county, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of the court, as chief Judge of the Orphan's court of Caroline county, by petition of Daniel Hinman, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1803, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Daniel Hinman, having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, & has given sufficient security for his appearance at the county court of Caroline county, to answer such allegations, as may be made against him I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Daniel Hinman, be discharged from his imprisonment and that he be and appear before the county court of Caroline county, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper in Easton, once in each week for four successive weeks, three months before the Tuesday to appear, and also by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the Court House door three months before the said Tuesday to appear before the said county court, on the said day for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause if any they have why the said Daniel Hinman should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements as prayed for: Given under my hand this 20 day of October 1820.

ROBERT ORRELL,

Nov. 25—4w



From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

### THE THORN OF LIFE.

We see in life's wide wilderness  
Some plants of fair and varied mien:  
Lore's rose springs here, while there, distress,  
The nightshade, rank is seen.

With choicest care, we cull the flowers,  
That breathe of beauty, and of morn;  
But while the bouquet charms the eye,  
We feel the secret thorn.

And who is free from sorrow's thorn?  
Joy's sparkling beverage dost thou sip?  
Thou may'st; but soon the poisonous dreg  
Shall meet thy quivering lip.

Thy morning, gay, perchance hath shone,  
And hope exulting, plumed its flight;  
At noon, the stern destroyer came,  
With disappointment's blight.

Hath friends! thou hast, yet the last sun  
They saw thy bliss, hath seen the dart,  
Whose cruel fang shall pierce thy friend,  
And wring thy lonely heart.

Thy wife, thy offspring—whence that sigh?  
Too well I trace the secret tear;  
For thou, who wife and offspring knew,  
Hath wept upon their bier.

Love hath its chill, and mirth the sigh,  
And who shall greet a cloudless morn?  
Mortal! that cull'st the flowers of life,  
Think not to 'scape the thorn!

### IF I WERE HE.

If I were a Farmer, I would devote my whole  
attention to the cultivation of my farm, clothe  
and feed my servants well, take care of my  
stock, mend the holes in my fences, take a fair  
price for my produce, and never indulge in  
idleness or dissipation.

If I were a Lawyer, I would never charge a  
poor man five dollars for a few words of advice.

If I were a Clergyman, I would be more zealous  
to convert my hearers to Christianity, than  
Presbyterianism, Baptistism, Episcopalianism,  
Methodism, or in any other way known in  
Hannah Adam's view of all Religions.

If I were a Merchant, I would have an estab-  
lished price for my goods, and not undersell  
or injure my neighbours, I would sell at a mo-  
derate profit and give good weight and mea-  
sure, without wetting tobacco or small-beering  
Measures, and deal as honestly as possible.

If I were a Mechanic, I would apply myself  
industriously to my business, take care of my  
family, refrain from visiting taverns and grog-  
shops, and when I promised a man to have his  
work done by a certain time, I would endeav-  
our to be punctual, I would encourage indus-  
try and faithfulness in those whom I employ-  
ed, and endeavour in all respects to credit, the  
craft.

If I were a young buck, I would not cut so  
many ridiculous capers as some of them do,  
playing with their watch-chains, flourishing  
their rattans, strutting and making a great  
noise with their high heeled boots, probably  
not paid for, and making remarks on plain &  
worthy people. They render themselves  
contemptible in the eyes of the sensible & un-  
assuming.

If I were a young Lady, I would not be seen  
spinning street yarn every day, egging this  
young fellow, nodding at another and giving  
sweet smiles to a third; sometimes having three  
holes in one stocking and two in another.

If I were a Candidate for public office I  
would never stoop so low as some of them do—  
visiting grog-shops and dealing out Whisky &  
other poisonous liquors, thereby demoralizing  
whole neighbourhoods—such characters are a  
curse to society.

And finally Mr. Printer if I were one of your  
useful and respectable profession, I would ne-  
ver refuse publishing pieces like this.

Connecticut Courier.

Mr. Printer,  
Do be so good as to let me talk a little to  
my own sex, through the medium of your pa-  
per. We do not often trouble the editors of  
newspapers with any thing from our pens: We  
have generally allowed our husbands, &c. to  
do pretty much as they please, as it respects  
furnishing matter for the newspapers; there-  
fore I hope you will not forbid the following  
a place.

MARTHA SPINSTER.

Tar Bay, Dorchester,  
Oct. 26, 1820.

### SCHEME FOR GOVERNING A HUSBAND.

As the whole happiness of the marriage  
state depends on our first choice, the utmost  
caution should be taken by the fair, to know  
well the person to whom they give themselves  
away; nor would it be improper to deviate  
from the common maxim of the sex, and rat-  
her take the man who loves them, than him  
whom they love. They may retain their power  
over the first—the latter will keep up their  
power over them.

As one woman governs a great many men  
before marriage, she might easily govern one  
after it. The authority of the mistress should  
not be sunk in the fondness of the wife. She  
should have pride & good nature by turns, as  
she found it would be most convenient, for by  
injuring a man in a few humours, it is ten to  
one but he will indulge her in all.

When, after marriage, any particular foible  
in a man is discovered, it should as much as  
possible be construed to your advantage. Is he  
covetous?—he'll make you rich. Is he pas-  
sionate?—he'll not be passionate. Is he pas-  
sionate?—he'll make you patient. Is he fop-  
pish?—he'll be always next. Think him at least  
still agreeable, as the only way he should still  
think you so.

To preserve dominion, there must be pre-  
served good humours, and to please a husband,  
you must continue that which pleased a lover.  
To expose the ill qualities of the mind or ne-  
glect the care of their appearance to their  
husbands, is a great oversight in the ladies;—  
instead of appearing always to the best advan-  
tage, if they appear to the worst, I cannot won-  
der if they lose their power over their hus-  
bands.

There are some women who might govern  
their husbands, were they not always telling  
them that they are capable of governing them;  
and hinting they are fools, by crying up their  
own prudence and conduct—they would have  
more power, did they not show they were  
aiming at it. Others, to enjoy a power they  
think they deserve, boast of their own ex-  
cellencies, until they have none. What greater

my merit a woman of my conduct? of my rais-  
ing?" The sway they might easily have over  
their husbands, is soon lost, in eternally boast-  
ing their wit, their beauty, their fortune, their  
family, and that certain something which peo-  
ple call virtue.

I cannot agree, that it is necessary for the  
better preservation of domestic dominion, for  
the women to be tyrants. Let them rule mild-  
ly; and however despotic they may be in pri-  
vate, in public it will be sufficient, if they just  
let the company see, the grey mare is the better  
horse. A husband should still retain the exter-  
nal appearance of a man, and be indulged so  
far as to spend a half hour once or twice in his  
life, in company even in the absence of his  
spouse, provided he gives a good account of  
himself when he returns.

If you wish your husband to obey you, now  
and then obey him; the true reason so many  
husbands are ungovernable, is because their  
wives are a little too domineering. Obey your  
husband now and then, and he'll obey you for-  
ever. If you want your husband to love you,  
never dispute but he does already, and he will  
love you vehemently.—Star.

From the National Gazette

### PERPETUAL FIRE.

In the Peninsula of Abheeron in the Pro-  
vince of Schirwan, formerly belonging to Per-  
sia, but now to Russia, there is found a per-  
petual, or as it is there called an eternal fire,  
it rises or has risen from time immemorial,  
from an irregular orifice of about 12 feet in  
depth, with a constant flame. The flame rises  
to the height of from six to eight feet, and  
is unattended with smoke, & yields no smell.  
The aperture which is about 120 feet in width,  
consists of a mass of rock, ever retaining the  
same solidity and the same depth. The finest  
turf grows about the borders and at the dis-  
tance of two toises are two springs of water.  
The neighbouring inhabitants have a sort of  
veneration for this fire, and celebrate it with  
religious ceremonies.

### NEW GOODS.

#### Groome & Lambdin

Have the pleasure of informing their custom-  
ers and the public generally, that (although  
much delayed by sickness) they have at length  
received their

#### ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS;

Which they are now opening, and which they  
will offer on the very lowest terms for Cash.  
Easton, November 18

#### MORE NEW.

#### FALL GOODS;

The Subscribers are just receiving from Phila-  
delphia, and are now opening, at their Store  
opposite the Court House,

#### A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching Season,  
All of which they purpose selling at low prices  
for the ready money only. Their friends and  
the public generally are solicited to give them  
a call.

JENKINS & STEVENS.

Easton Nov 18 30

#### AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS.

#### CLARK & GREEN,

Have just received from Philadelphia,  
and are now opening

AN ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

#### DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE,  
GROCERIES,  
LIQUORS,  
WINE,  
TEAS, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

#### CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENS-WARE.

All of which they are disposed to sell (as  
usual) very cheap for Cash. They respectfully  
invite their friends and the public generally to  
give them a call.  
November 18

### Fall and Winter GOODS.

The Subscribers have just returned from  
Philadelphia and B. more, with their entire  
Fall and Winter Supply of Goods,  
Making their assortment very general and  
complete,

#### CONSISTING OF

#### DRY GOODS,

IRONMONGERY,  
QUEENS-WARE,  
CHINA & GLASS,  
GROCERIES,  
LIQUORS, &c.

—ALSO—

Best Crowley Steel, Wrought and Cut Nails,  
Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Iron Pots, Spiders, Tea  
Kettles, Frying Pans, And-Irons. Cart Boxes,  
both English & American, Carriage do. Cheese,  
Buckwheat Flour, Spinnaceti and Lintaced  
Oil, &c. &c. All of which they offer as usual  
at the very lowest prices for cash.

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, Nov. 18th, 1820.

### Public Sale.

The Subscriber intending to discontinue  
farming at the end of the present year, will  
offer at public sale on Thursday the 7th day  
of December next if fair, if not the next fair  
day, at his present residence head of Island  
Creek, his stock of horses, cattle, sheep and  
hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen  
furniture, 750 barrels of well assorted long  
corn, five or six tons of very good corn blades,  
a quantity of pork, a gig and harness, and  
various other articles too tedious to mention  
A credit of nine months will be given on all  
sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving  
note with approved security, bearing inter-  
est from the day of sale—all sums of five  
dollars and under the cash will be required.  
Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, and atten-  
dance given by

JOHN STEVENS, Jr.

Nov. 19—3t

### WANTED.

A middle aged woman, who can come well  
recommended as a House-keeper, may obtain  
a good situation and liberal wages by immedi-  
ate application to the subscriber in Easton.  
RICHARD HARWOOD.

Nov. 18th, 1820. 3w.

### GROUND PLASTER OF PARIS.

Manufactured and for sale, by the subscri-  
ber—delivered at the Wharves free of ex-  
pense.

WILLIAM BROWNE.

late Kent & Browne,  
Corner of Franklin and Paca Street,  
Baltimore, Sept. 9, 1820.

### NOTICE.

All those who are indebted on account of  
property purchased at the Vendue of part  
of the personal estate of Peter Edmondson,  
dec'd. are requested without delay to make  
payment.

A. HANDS.

Easton, Nov. 4, 1820.

### Wanted

A Teacher for a country School—A single  
gentleman who can produce satisfactory  
recommendations as to abilities and habits  
will hear of a pleasant situation by applying  
at this office.

Nov. 4.

### BOARDING & LODGING.

The Subscriber having removed to a Large  
and Commodious House, in the central part  
of the Town, will accommodate several Young  
Gentlemen with Board & Lodging the ensuing  
year.

JOHN STEVENS, Jr.

Easton, Dec. 27, 1819.

### NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Prince Geo-  
rge's county, on the 15th inst., as a run-  
away, a negro man, who calls himself SAMU-  
EL, tolerable black, about 34 years old, 5 feet  
5 inches high. Had on when committed an  
osnaburg shirt, crocus trousers, and an old felt  
hat; has a small scar near the left corner of his  
mouth, and has lost one of his upper foreteeth,  
says he belongs to John Ireland, of Calvert  
County, near St. Leonard's Creek. The owner  
of the above negro is desired to come for-  
ward, prove poverty, pay charges, and take  
him away, or he will be disposed of as the law  
directs.

GEO. H. LANHAM.

Sheriff of P. G. County.

Sept. 30—2m

### Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Prince Geo-  
rge's county, on the 19th inst., a negro man,  
who calls himself WILLIAM, about 26 years  
old, 5 feet 7 inches high, stout made, who  
says he is the property of a Mr. Legg, and  
that he was sold by John Stuart, of Joetank.  
He has a small scar on his left wrist, and an-  
other very large on his left thigh, appear to be  
from the effects of burns. Had on when com-  
mitted an osnaburg shirt and white twilled  
trousers. The owner of the said negro is de-  
sired to come forward, prove property, pay  
charges and take him away, or he will be dis-  
posed of as the law directs.

Unless taken out of the jail by the owner,  
and expenses paid, on or before the expira-  
tion of two months, he will be discharged from  
confinement, by order of the chief Judge of  
the first Judicial District of Maryland.

GEO. H. LANHAM.

Sheriff of P. G. County.

July 13—Sept. 30—2m.

### House & Garden

#### TO BE RENTED.

To be rented for the next year the House &  
Garden where Mr. Oakley Haddaway now lives  
at Easton Point. The Dwelling House is com-  
fortable and convenient, with a good Kitchen  
to it. The Garden is also very good. It will  
be a good situation for a public Boarding  
House or Tavern. For terms apply to the  
Editor of this paper.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, August 5—

### Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Talbot Coun-  
ty, on the 29th of August, as a runaway, a ne-  
gro man who calls himself

### John Johnson,

and says he was purchased by a Mr. Ander-  
son, a Southern purchaser, and was sold by  
said Anderson to a Mr. Robert Terrier, of New-  
Orleans. John Johnson is about 20 years of  
age, of an Olive complexion, about five feet 8  
inches high, had on when committed, a new  
Fur Hat, a blue over Jacket, a blue Shirt and  
Osnaburg Trowsers. The owner of the above  
negro is requested to come forward, prove  
property, and take him away or he will be  
disposed of as the law directs.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff

of Talbot County.

October 14, 1820.

### THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

#### MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master,

Has commenced her regular route between  
Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving  
Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock,  
A. M. for ANNAPOLIS & BALTIMORE, via Todd's  
Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at An-  
napolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start  
from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for  
Baltimore—Returning leaves Baltimore for An-  
napolis and Easton every Wednesday and Sat-  
urday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Anna-  
polis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts  
from thence at half past 12 o'clock P. M.  
arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock the same even-  
ing, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place  
known by the name of the Double Mills.

Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$3 25.

From do. to Annapolis 2 50.

From Annapolis to Baltimore 2.

Easton, Feb. 28—

### Mrs. Susan Seth,

(Residing at the Head of Wye, Talbot County.)

Having engaged Miss Nicholson to instruct  
Young Ladies in those branches which con-  
stitute a polite education, will accommodate  
Fifteen or Twenty with Board at one hundred  
dollars per annum, payable quarterly, they  
finding Bedding, Towels, &c. Tuition ten dol-  
lars per quarter. Music and Drawing, extra.  
Every attention will be paid by Mrs. Seth and  
Miss Nicholson to their morals, manners, &c.  
The School will open on the second Monday  
in November.

Oct. 21,

### THE SLOOP

#### Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.

Will leave Easton-Point on Thurs-  
day the 24th day of February, at 10  
o'clock A. M. returning leave Balti-  
more every Sunday at 9 o'clock  
A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and  
Baltimore on the above named days during the  
season.

The EDWARD LLOYD, is in complete  
order for the reception of Passengers and  
Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantial-  
ly built of the very best materials, copper fas-  
tened, and completely finished in the first rate  
Packet style for the accommodation of Pass-  
engers. She has a large and commodious cab-  
bin with twelve berths, and two state rooms  
with eight berths, furnished with every con-  
venience.

All orders left with the subscriber, or in his  
absence with Mr. Thomas Henrix, at his of-  
fice at Easton-Point, will be thankfully receiv-  
ed and faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

### EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

#### THE SCHOONER

#### JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknow-  
ledges the past favors of his friends  
and customers and the public in gen-  
eral, and informs them that the New  
and Elegant Schooner, the JANE & MARY,  
commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, in whom  
the utmost confidence may be placed,  
has commenced her regular routes be-  
tween Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton  
every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday  
at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punc-  
tually attended to by the Captain on board.

The Public Ob't. Serv't.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

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

C. V.

February 14—

### PUBLIC SALE.

To be sold at Public Vendue, on fifth day,  
the 23d of next month, (if fair, if not, the next  
fair day,) at the residence of the Subscriber,  
near Chancellor's Point, his stock of Horses,  
Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Farming Utensils.  
A credit of nine months will be given on all  
sums over six dollars, by the purchaser giving  
his note with approved security, bearing in-  
terest from the day of sale.

JAMES NEALE.

10th mo. 28th, 1820.

#### WASHINGTON

### Monument Lottery,

#### FOURTH CLASS.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore,

All in one Day.

No Stationary Prizes—All being Floating.

COHEN'S OFFICES, Baltimore,

November 1, 1820.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.—The Managers of  
the Fourth Class of the Monument Lottery,  
have the pleasure to announce that the draw-  
ing will take place, and be completed in the  
City of Baltimore on NEW YEAR'S DAY.

They scarcely deem it necessary to appeal  
to the patriotism of their fellow citizens for  
their support and patronage, being well as-  
sured of the respect and veneration univer-  
sally entertained for the illustrious name of  
WASHINGTON, and of their ardent desire to  
see the noble monument, already so far advan-  
ced, finished. Were other motives for its en-  
couragement to be sought, they would readily  
be found in the peculiar nature and novelty of  
the scheme, by which the fate of the adver-  
turer is to be determined IN ONE DAY, an  
advantage too obvious to require recomman-  
dation.

#### SCHEME.

1 prize of \$40,000 is \$40,000
1 prize of—10,000—10,000
1 prize of—5,000—5,000
1 prize of—3,000—3,000
1 prize of—2,000—2,000
10 prizes of—1,000—10,000
10 prizes of—500—5,000
1000 prizes of—25—25,000

THE WHOLE AMOUNTING TO

100,000 Dollars!

To be drawn IN ONE DAY, combining patri-  
otism with despatch, and forming a most  
SPLENDID DISTRIBUTION.

#### PRESENT PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, \$22 00	Eighths, . . . \$2 75
Halves, . . . 11 00	Tenths, . . . 2 20
Quarters, . . . 5 50	Sixteenths, . . . 1 37
Fifths, . . . 4 40	Twentieths, . . . 1 10

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

### COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICES,

Nos. 114 & 244, Market-street, BALTIMORE.

AT COHEN'S OFFICE MORE CAPITAL  
PRIZES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN  
AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.—

In the last two classes of the Monument Lot-  
tery, all the following principal Capitals were  
sold at Cohen's Office, viz.—

No. 23103, a prize of 40,000 Dollars.
26119, a prize of 30,000 Dollars.
16346, a prize of 20,000 Dollars.
32696, a prize of 20,000 Dollars.
2746, a prize of 10,000 Dollars.

besides a large number of minor importance.  
Adventurers who purchase through the  
medium of Cohen's Office, will if they desire it,  
be furnished with the Manager's Official List  
of the prizes immediately after the drawing,  
gratis.—Those who wish the List, will please  
signify the same when they send on their or-  
ders.

Orders from any part of the Union, en-  
closing the cash or prizes in any of the Lot-  
teries, post paid, will meet the same prompt  
and punctual attention as if on personal ap-  
plication, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.

Secretary to the Managers—Baltimore.

Bank Bills of the states of Virginia, North  
or South Carolina, Georgia, Bank of the U.  
States or Branches, District of Columbia, or  
of the cities of Baltimore, Annapolis, Philadel-  
phia or New-York, and all specie-paying banks  
in Maryland, will be received in payment at  
par.

Nov. 11—5t

### To be Hired,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Several Men Hands, and two Women, one  
Boy and two Girls, about fourteen or fifteen  
years of age.

RACHEL L. KERR.

Easton, Nov. 11, 1820.

### To be Rented,

From the first day of January next, the

#### Union Tavern,