

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 1, 1819.

NO. 99

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EVERY MONDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per an-
num, payable half yearly in advance.
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serted three times for One Dollar, and Twenty
Cents for every subsequent insertion.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas
to me directed, the one at the suit of Samuel
Harrison, and the other at the suit of Sha-
mrock Leadham, against James Hall, will be
sold on Tuesday the second day of November
next, on the Court-House Green, in the Town
of Easton, between the hours of 10 and 3
o'clock, the following property, to wit: One
parcel on the stocks twenty-four feet long,
Cow, 6 Sheep, 2 Beds, Bedsteads and Fur-
niture, 1 Table, half a dozen Chairs, 1 Desk,
Chinboard and its contents, 3 boys, one
Chinboard, and his farm containing
thirty-three acres of land, more or less, called
and known by the name of "Uppland." Sold
to satisfy the debts interest and costs of the
aforesaid writs.

WILLIAM THOMAS, late Shff.

Oct. 4-18.

SALE POSTPONED.

The sale of James Ball's property heretofore
advertised to be sold on the Court House
Green, on Tuesday the second day of Novem-
ber, will be postponed until Wednesday the
10th of November next, and will be sold that
day on the premises.

WILLIAM THOMAS, late Shff.

Oct. 18.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me
directed will be sold on Tuesday, the 2nd
of November, at 3 o'clock on the premises all
the right and title of William Nelson in and to
a lot of ground in the Town of Easton, lying
on Dover and Harrison streets, opposite Mrs.
Teackle's, and adjoining William Barton's lot—
Also, on the same day at 4 o'clock, on the pre-
mises will be sold all the right and title of Ro-
bert Speedden, in and to one other lot of ground
in said Town, lying at the corner of Washing-
ton and Port streets, with all the buildings and
improvements thereon, now in the occupancy
of William Reese, taken at the suit of Richard
Harwood as trustee for the sale of the real Es-
tate of Samuel Baldwin, and will be sold for
Cash.

WILLIAM THOMAS, late Shff.

Nov. 11-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas
to me directed at the suit of Joseph Martin,
against Thomas Bullen, sen. Will be sold for
Cash at Easton, on Tuesday the second day
of November next, between twelve and three
o'clock, the following property, viz. One Ne-
gro Boy named Jerry, to satisfy the debt in-
terest and costs due on said Fi Fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 11-18.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias to
me directed, against James Tighman, at the
suit of Patrick McNeal, use of Thomas B.
Baker, Joseph E. Mose, use of Jacob Look-
erman, use of George Shanahan, George Dud-
ley, Barnard & Dickinson, Jonathan Ozment,
use of Isaac Jenkinson, William Hall, James
B. Ringgold, use of Harden & Casson, and
Humphrey & Carter, will be sold at St. Mi-
chael's on Thursday the 4th day of November
next, between the hours of eight o'clock in the
morning and three in the afternoon, the fol-
lowing property, viz. all the legal and equitable
right of him the said James Tighman, in and
to a tract or part of a tract of land called
"Rich Neck Addition," containing 268 acres,
more or less, ten head of horses, thirty head
of cattle, sixty head of sheep, forty head of
hogs, 3 carts, one negro man called Perry aged
55 or 60 years, one ditto Emory 23 years, one
negro woman called Jenny, with a small
girl child; to be sold for cash, to satisfy the
debt, interest and costs on the aforesaid claims.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 11-18.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of fieri facias to
me directed, at the suit of the State of Mary-
land, use of Wm. Gwinn, assignee, Richard
R. Keene, and the other at the suit of the state,
use of Elkin Solomon, against Charles Golds-
borough. Will be sold on Monday the first
day of November next, on the Court House
Green, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock
the following property, viz. part of a tract of
land called St. Michael's Fresh Run, part of a
tract called Gove, part of a tract called Carter's
Preserve, part of a tract called Good Chance,
Newman's Thicket, part of Addition and Bar-
tery, containing 703 acres more or less, one
carriage and harness, and one sorrel horse,
sold to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs of
the aforesaid writs.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 11-18.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me di-
rected, at the suit of the State of Maryland,
at the instant use of Jacob Lookerman, against
John Seth, will be sold on Monday the first
of November, on the Court-House Green, be-
tween the hours of one and three o'clock in the
afternoon, the following property, viz. all the
legal and equitable right of him the said Seth, to a
tract or part of a tract of land, called Widows
Chance, containing 300 acres, more or less, 4
beds and furniture, twelve head of cattle, four
head of horses, sixteen head of sheep, one car-
riage and harness, two carts, sold to satisfy the
above fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 11-18.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me
directed, at the suit of Benjamin Roberts, ad-
ministrators of Wm. Lowe and Patrick McNeal,
use of Baker, against John G. Thomas, will be
sold at Easton, between the hours of 12 and 1
o'clock, on Tuesday, the second day of Novem-
ber next, the following property, viz. all the
equitable right and estate of said Thomas
in and to a part of a tract of land called Win-
gleton, Mitchell's Lot, and part of Benny's
Resurvey, and ten head of cattle, to satisfy the
debt, interest, and costs due on the above fieri
facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 11-18.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to
me directed at the suit of John Edmondson, con-
taining Lambert W. Spencer, and Samuel T. Kennard
against Charles Gibson, will be sold for cash,
on Tuesday the 2d day of November next, at
Easton, between three and four o'clock in the
afternoon, the following property, viz. part of
a tract of land called Mitchell's lot, part of a
tract called Wingleton, and part of Widows
Chance, containing 250 acres, and one horse
and carriage, to satisfy the debt, interest, and
costs due on the above fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 11-18.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me di-
rected, at the suit of Thomas Tillotson and
Henrietta M. Frazier, against Levi Lee, will be
sold at the Chapel, on Monday the first day
of November next for Cash, between 10 and
12 o'clock, the following property, viz. the
mill, mill pond, and mill seat, at present in the
possession of said Lee, one carriage and gears,
one grey horse, and twenty five head of hogs;
to discharge the said fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 11-18.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me di-
rected at the suit of the Farmers Bank
against James Edmondson, will be sold on
Tuesday the second of November, upon the
Court House Green, between the hours of 3
and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the following
property, viz. one negro woman called Rachael,
one do. Lere, one do. Sarah, one negro boy
William, 40 head of cattle, 55 head of sheep,
10 head of horses, 2 carts, one carriage and
harness, 80 head of hogs; sold to satisfy the a-
foresaid writs.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 11-18.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me di-
rected, at the suit of Samuel Harrison against
James Canby, will be sold on Tuesday the 2nd
day of November, on the Court House Green,
between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock in the
afternoon, the following property, viz. a tract
or part of a tract of land called Lewis, 3 head
of horses. Sold to satisfy the debt, interest,
and costs of the aforesaid writ.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 11-18.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me di-
rected at the suit of John D. Eisenhuth, and
Philip Wallis, against James G. Wheeler, will
be sold for cash, at Easton on Saturday the 6th
day of November next, between the hours of
12 and 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, the follow-
ing property viz. 9 head of Horses, also sev-
eral parcels or parts of tracts of Land called
"Hawk's Hill, Friendship, and Denny's Con-
tent," be the quantity therein contained what
it may, more or less. To satisfy the afore-
said Fi Fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 11-18.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me di-
rected at the suit of Samuel Harrison against
Thomas Frazier, will be sold on the premises,
on Wednesday the third day of Nov. next,
between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock in the
afternoon the following property. All the legal
and equitable right of him the said Frazier,
in and to a tract or part of a tract of land
called Mary's Delight, which is now oc-
cupied by said Frazier, and the improve-
ments thereon. Also all the legal and equi-
table right to a tract or part of a tract of
land called Cudlington's Addition, containing
150 acres, more or less, and all the right of
him the said Frazier, to a tract or part of a
tract of land called Crumwell, be the quantity
more or less, and the improvements thereon,
one still, one canoe, one small barge painted
white on the bottom, 12 head of yearlings, 15
head of grown cattle, one yoke of oxen, 35
head of sheep, one wheat fan, a part of 4 haul-
ing seine, one bay mare, one grey do. one roan
do. one sorrel horse, one bay do. 4 ploughs,
one harrow, the crop of corn now growing on
the ground, 3 weeding hoes, 25 head of hogs,
one spade 2 axes, the crop of tobacco now
growing on the ground, one spy glass, one ox
cart, one gig and harness, and all the right of
him the said Thomas Frazier, to one negro
boy called Juba sold to satisfy the aforesaid
writ.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 11-18.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me di-
rected at the suit of James Caldwell, adminis-
trator of Jas. Hardesty, against Aaron An-
thony, will be sold on Tuesday the 2d day of No-
vember, on the Court House Green, between
the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, the following prop-
erty. A tract or part of a tract of land
called Smith Cliff, containing 244 acres more
or less, sold to satisfy the aforesaid writ.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 11-18.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me di-
rected at the suit of Nathan Godwin, use of
John Copper, use of Wiley & Farrell, use of
James Massey against John Seth, will be sold
on Saturday the sixth day of November next,
for cash, in the Town of Easton, between 1
and 3 o'clock the following property viz. All
the right, title and interest of the said John
Seth, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land
called "Widow's Chance," containing about
three hundred and fifty acres, more or less to
satisfy the debt, interest and costs due on said
fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 18-18.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of several writs of fieri facias to me
directed at the suit of Jas. Thomas, use of
Benjamin Roberts, administrator of James
Lowe, and one at the suit of John Ben-
nett, use of Hannah Martin, against Ben-
jamin Benny, will be sold on Monday the
1st day of November, on the Court House
Green, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock
in the afternoon the following property, viz.
part of a tract of land called Kerby's Advantage,
part of Benny's Resurvey, containing 455 acres
more or less, one horse and carriage, sold to
satisfy the aforesaid writs.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 11-18.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me di-
rected, at the suit of James C. Morsell and
William K. Lambdin, and James B. Ringgold,
use of Harden and Casson, against John
Seth, will be sold in Easton, on Tues-
day the 2d day of November next be-
tween 12 and 3 o'clock, for Cash, the following
property viz. all the legal and equitable right
of him the said John Seth, in and to a tract,
or part of a tract of Land called "Widow's
Chance," containing about three hundred ac-
res, more or less; four head of Horses; 12
head of Cattle, 16 head of Sheep, 4 beds and
Furniture, 2 Carts, and one Gig and Harness—
taken and sold to satisfy the above Fi Fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 11-18.

AGRICULTURAL.

FARMER'S HOLIDAY.

We have already had the pleasure of
publishing the account of one of these
Fairs, or Cattle Shows, as a sample of
the rest. We are tempted however, to
copy another of them, in the hope of excit-
ing emulation, where, for the purpose of
the improvement of agriculture, it is most
needed—among the farmers of the Middle
and Southern States. Above all, let
them look at the products of land, authen-
tically given in the List of Prizes—prod-
ucts which would be almost incredible if
not so well vouched for. [Nat. Int.]

From the Utica Gazette of Oct. 19.

We are indebted to the corresponding
Secretary of the Onondaga county Agricul-
tural Society for the following interesting
account of the Cattle Show and Fair at
Whitesborough, on the 5th and 6th inst.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

The morning of the 5th inst. the dawn
was ushered in by the ringing of bells and
firing of cannon. The flag of our country
was seen at a handsome elevation, float-
ing in majestic grandeur, opposite the
house of Mr. J. White, near the village of
Whitesborough. At an early hour the
domestic animals were seen approach-
ing in every direction; these were receiv-
ed by Marshal Rice, and conducted by his
assistants to their proper places. Two
young gentlemen took an account of the
animals as they passed, and long before
the hour appointed for inspection, seventy-
eight pens were filled. Two acres had
been provided and divided into pens,
which occupied three sides of the area, by
the liberality of the citizens of Whitesbor-
ough, and their excellent form and con-
struction was attributable to the unwearied
attention of Judge Young, who had de-
voted several days to the superintendence of
that work. At the appointed hour the
Court House was open to the reception of
specimens of grain, in one room, and the
east room, extending the whole length of
the building, was soon filled with domestic
manufactures. Ropes extending across
the east side received the carpeting, whilst
a table 25 feet in length was heaped with
cloths of every kind, amongst which were
several that for fineness of material & high
finish, might compare with any thing
found on the shelves of the merchants.
There could be no stronger proof of the
ability of our country to be perfectly in-
dependent of foreign aid, even in the fine-
est fabrics, when she finds it for the gen-
eral advantage so to be. Some fine speci-
mens of crops were also deserving atten-
tion. Precisely at 12, the various com-
mittees sat down to their respective du-
ties. At 3 p. m. the Society sat down to
dinner, at a table extending along the front
of the beautiful court yard before the
house of Judge Platt.

Amongst the animals were many of the
first rate in point of size and beauty.
The fat oxen of Mr. Gridley were very
superior, perhaps the fattest animals ever
seen in the country—they did credit to
the attention and experience of their owner.
The working oxen of Mr. Terry, of
Sangerfield, might serve for models of
that useful and valuable animal. The
three year old steers of Mr. Tuttle, were
a proud proof of the capability of our soil,

and were unequalled in point of size and
form, and fully prove that Onondaga may
fearlessly enter into competition with any
other sister counties, as to horned cattle,
it is said, these steers measured 7 feet,
and their form was unexceptionable. It
was pleasing to see a youth step forward
to receive this premium; if he proceeds
as he has commenced he may aspire to be
proclaimed at some future day, the
first farmer of Onondaga. Several excellent
breeding mares, and many colts of great
promise, appeared on the ground. In the
studs, the farmer and the sportsman might
equally have been suited, but we cannot but
approve of the award which gave the pre-
ference to the horse of strength and size.
Perhaps the United States never afforded
a view of an equal number of large, heavy,
and fat animals as the group of hogs,
which occupied 12 pens. It proved omi-
nous of the reports on the crops of corn;
we however felt some regret on not recog-
nizing more of the celebrated grass breed
of pigs, which enable the farmer to make
his pork at much less expense.

In the ploughing match, although accom-
panied with some inconveniences in-
separable from the first essay, we view-
ed with pleasure the proof that the ox
may be trained to an equal pace with the
horse, and saw with admiration a moder-
ate sized pair of oxen breaking up a tough
sod; the thousands who witnessed this
scene will never forget the usefulness of
this invaluable animal when properly
trained. Several ploughs exhibited did
great honor to the ingenuity of the inven-
tors. Mr. Seymour shewed a great
knowledge of mechanism, and his plough,
with a slight alteration, will be an excel-
lent instrument. The plough of Mr.
Birge did its work well. The premium
plough, although strange and novel to us,
will be found, on inspection by competent
judges, to be the most perfect instrument
of its kind ever exhibited in this country;
it is in fact an improvement on the cele-
brated Small's plough, which has driven
every other plough from the field in Great
Britain—is daily adopting by the farmers
around Albany—has progressed to Mont-
gomery, and except its progress is arrest-
ed by Mr. Burden's plough, will be found,
in less than ten years, on every well re-
gulated farm in the state. A specimen
of ploughing, performed on the morning of
the 6th inst. may be seen on the match
ground.

On the 6th inst. after the accompanying
ceremonies, an appropriate, excellent and
affectionate address being delivered by
the President, who signified his intention
to resign, the following premiums, in sil-
ver plate, were announced by the Presi-
dent, and delivered by the Secretary to
the successful candidates:

PRODUCE.

Winter Wheat.

Reuben Gridley, of Paris, best two a-
cres, (72 bushels per acre) \$30

2d best, Benjamin Northrop, Deer-
field, (71 1/2 bushels per acre) 15

3d best, Jedediah Sanger, Whitesboro
per acre 10

Jonathan Wilcox, Paris, 44 bushels
per acre 20

2d best, Isaac Miller, Paris, 34 bushels
per acre 15

3d best, Jonathan Warren, Verona
4th best, Hosea Koster, Verona
5th best, one acre, Ira Cook, Whites-
town 10

Best two acres, Elijah Kingsbury, Boon-
ville 10

2d best, one acre, Joseph Phelps, Paris
per acre 5

Joseph Castelman, Utica, 40 bushels
per acre 10

Best two acres, Samuel Cary, Deer-
field, 119 bushels per acre 25

2d best, Asa P. Tyler, Rome, 111
bushels 19 1/2 quarts per acre 20

Best one acre, Anthony Peak, Paris
124 bushels per acre 15

2d best do. John Bellinger, Utica, 149
bushels per acre 10

Barley.

Best two acres, Richmond South-
worth, Paris, 56 bushels 28 quarts
per acre 15

Best one acre, Isaac Saxton, Paris, 60
bushels per acre 5

Best two acres, David Barton, Paris
52 bushels per acre 10

2d do. Luther Hall, Deerfield, 51 bush-
els per acre 5

On half an acre, George A. Cary,
Steuben, 55 bushels per acre 10

Best one acre, Abraham Bartlett, Par-
is, 505 bushels per acre 10

do. Alex. Coventry, Deerfield
Best half acre, Charles L. Brooks,
Steuben, 371 bushels per acre 10

2d do. Benjamin Allen, 464 bushels
per acre 5

Peas.

Best two acres, David Barton, Paris
52 bushels per acre 10

2d do. Luther Hall, Deerfield, 51 bush-
els per acre 5

On half an acre, George A. Cary,
Steuben, 55 bushels per acre 10

Potatoes.

Best one acre, Abraham Bartlett, Par-
is, 505 bushels per acre 10

do. Alex. Coventry, Deerfield
Best half acre, Charles L. Brooks,
Steuben, 371 bushels per acre 10

2d do. Benjamin Allen, 464 bushels
per acre 5

Cheese.

No. 1 For the largest quantity and

best quality made from one dairy,
Luther Butler, Rome 20

No. 2 In proportion to number of
cows, Samuel Cary, Deerfield 15

No. 3 Do. John Young, Whitesboro 10

No. 4 Do. Henry McNeil, Paris 5

Butter.

No. 1 Largest quantity and best
quality made from one dairy in the
county, Abm. Brook Steuben 20

No. 2 In proportion to the cows,
David Barton, Paris, 3107 lbs. al-
ready made from 31 cows 20

No. 3 Nathaniel Ames, Steuben 10

No. 4 George A. Cary, Steuben 8

Maple Sugar.

No. 1 Truman Hixman, Augusta 15

No. 2 Isaac Miller, Paris 10

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Best Bull, Asa P. Tyler, Rome 15

2d best, Gardner Avery, Paris 12

Best milch cow, Amos P. Benjamin,
Paris 15

2d do. Amos Wetmore, Whitesboro 10

3d do. Thomas Gill, Rome 8

Best yoke work oxen, Roswell Terry,
Sangerfield 15

3d do. Zalmon Laird, Vernon 12

3d do. Reuben Gridley, Paris 8

Best fat oxen, Reuben Gridley, Paris 10

Best pair of three year old steers in
the county, Hiram Battle, Vernon 15

2d do. Jonathan Pratt, Deerfield 10

3d do. Jason Parker, Utica 8

Best pair of two year old steers, Benj.
Plant, Utica 15

2d do. Lathrop Brockway, Paris 10

3d do. Joel Bristol, Paris 8

Best yearlings, James Wells, Paris 15

2d do. do. do. 10

3d do. Henry McNeil, Paris 8

Best calves, Thomas Gill, Rome 10

2d do. Isham Simons, Rome 8

3d do. Samuel Gates, Verona 6

4th do. Asa P. Tyler, Rome 5

Best sow and pigs, Levi Thomas,
Whitesboro 10

2d do. Theron Norton, Sangerfield 5

Best boar, Jedediah Sanger, Whites-
town 10

2d do. George Doolittle, Whitesboro 5

Best pen of fat hogs, David Barton,
Paris 10

2d do. Stephen Brooks, Steuben 5

3d do. do. do. 5

4th do. Charles Brooks, do. 5

Best flock of sheep, Henry

From the American Farmer.
ON THE CULTIVATION OF ONIONS AS PRACTISED IN NEW-ENGLAND.
New-London, Ct. Oct. 23, 1819.

Mr. Skinner,
I observed in your valuable American Farmer of the 15th inst. a request from a correspondent, that you would "publish an account of the method of cultivating the onion in New-England." Believing that your correspondent would not have made this request without thinking the information required, would be beneficial to himself and his fellow citizens, I send you the following account of the manner of cultivating this valuable root in Wethersfield, in this state. The onions of Wethersfield have been considered, and I believe justly too, superior to any others raised in New-England. The soil of Wethersfield is a rich damp mould. Almost every family has a garden containing from a rod to two or three acres; and sometimes six or eight. The longer gardens have been planted with onions, the better they are considered; on the other hand, a new garden, however rich the land may be, will hardly ever produce half a crop. Early in the spring the ground is heavily manured—dry gardens, or manure, & those on low lands, with that of horses; the manure well rotted. Soon after the frost is out of the ground, the gardens are ploughed, [a spade is never used] the land is then thoroughly harrowed; after which the beds are laid out (by a plough drawn by a horse generally) about four & a half feet in width. These beds are intersected with alleys across the garden, as often as suits the taste or convenience of the owner. The beds are then made with a rake & hoe of an oval form—a marking rake is then made use of, for marking the proper distances of the rows, & for making an opening to receive the seed. This rake is like a common rake, with the exception that it only has four teeth about eight inches distant from each other. The rows are always made across the beds. After the marking is performed, a woman follows (for almost every thing in raising onions is done by the women) and sows the seed, by taking a pinch of the same from a dish she carries with her, & distributing it properly through the trench made by the rake, she then covers it. About three weeks after sowing, the onions must be weeded; this is done after hoeing between the rows; the weeds then carefully take the weeds from among the onions, and bring fresh dirt to them. The onions must be weeded four or five times in this manner during the summer. When they are sufficiently ripe for gathering—their tops being dry and fallen, they are pulled and stripped (tops cut off) and carried out of the way of the rains; they are then brushed and are ready for market.

I am apprehensive that this sketch will contain little if any, new information; nevertheless, this is the "method of cultivating the onion in New-England."

The profits of raising onions in good seasons are considerable. An acre of ground well cultivated, I presume, will produce four thousand bunches; you can calculate what they would be worth. I remarked before, that most of the labor in raising onions is performed by women. It is even so, and there are but few ladies in Wethersfield that think the employment beneath them. Nor does the employment at all tend to debase or darken the mind. I will leave it to any good judge, whether the ladies of that town are not as easy in their manners, as interesting in their conversation, and as elegant in their appearance, as those of any other place.

You see Mr. Skinner, that I am an advocate for industry, not that industry which induces a lady to spend six months in working a ruffe, but that which adds something to the common stock of human blessings.

Wishing you success in your present arduous undertaking, that of disseminating knowledge on the noble science of agriculture, I subscribe myself, respectfully
Your obedient Serv't.
SIMON FRANCIS.

*Four hundred dollars in this market.
(Ed.)

Downstown, (Penn.) Sept. 28.
VEGETABLE CURIOSITY.

It has been observable, in this neighborhood, that notwithstanding the extreme drought of the season, vines have been more luxuriant as well as more prolific than common—And a number of phenomena have been presented in the vegetable kingdom, particularly among vines, which stagger philosophy to unfold. To those already mentioned, we have to add one instance as singular as any that has yet been published: A common pumpkin was brought to this office, a few days ago, which was raised on the farm of Samuel Badwin Esq. measuring about 16 inches in circumference. It appeared to be quite ripe & yellow; & perfectly sound. It had been split through the centre, with a knife. In the cavities of which were not less than a dozen young plants, which had evidently sprouted from the seeds of the pumpkin. They were fresh, thrifty, and in their various curls, extended to the length of 6 or 7 inches. The two first leaves as they are commonly called, (we do not know the botanical term) were as green as those which come from the seeds, when planted in the earth. Several of the plants had progressed to a third or middle leaf. The seeds of the pumpkin which were not grown, appeared plump, and in their natural state; and the whole interior, with the exception of the young plants, exhibits exactly the usual appearance. We consider this a great vegetable curiosity, and think it worthy the investigation of naturalists. We should certainly feel considerable interest in a philosophical disquisition on this singular fact. The pumpkin may be seen at this office.

The Farmer's Festival.
Scarcely a paper reaches us from the northern and western part of this state, that does not contain the proceedings of some agricultural society, which promises increased wealth to the country. It is impracticable to publish the particulars, or even cursorily to notice them all. In Oneida county, we perceive, a premium was awarded to Reuben Gridley, for raising 72 bushels each on two acres of wheat. And in Otsego, to Martin Hayden, for raising on one acre of Indian corn 125 bushels and 36 quarts; and to David Taft, for producing, on one acre of potatoes, 600 bushels. Twenty-one cows, of David Barton, of Oneida, produced up to the time the society held their meeting, 3107 lbs. of butter. It shows an improvement in agriculture highly creditable to the country.—N. Y. Post.

From the Albany Argus.
A PROFITABLE HIVE.
Mr. Edward Brown, of this city took up a bee hive a few days ago, of uncommon dimensions, which weighed 383 pounds. About 80 pounds should be deducted for the weight of the hive, leaving, by computation, three hundred pounds fine white honey.

The process which Mr. Brown adopted to obtain so great a product, was this: two years ago, he placed a common hive of bees, upon the large one which he has now taken up, leaving a hole in the top of the latter for a communication between the two. The small hive was soon filled with honey, and the bees passed from thence into the large hive, where they commenced their labors.—The small hive was removed a year ago, and yielded 50 lbs. honey, and the hole closed at the top of the large one.

Among the fat cattle exhibited at our fair, was a remarkable fine ox, belonging to the Messrs. Cassidys, which for beauty and fatness has seldom been surpassed.—Not having been owned six months in the county, his owners were precluded from competing for the premium. A winter squash, of the bell pumpkin species, was exhibited at our fair, raised in this city, which measured 4 feet 9 inches in length, and 2 feet 2 inches average circumference, and weighed seventy three pounds.

SWIFT'S ARGUMENT FOR DUELLING.

I defy any one to assign an incident wherein reason will not direct us what to say or do in company, if we are not misled by pride or ill nature.

Therefore, I insist that good sense is the principal foundation of good manners; but because the former is a gift which very few among mankind are possessed of, therefore all the civilized nations of the world have agreed upon fixing some rules upon common behaviour, best suited to their general customs or fancies, as a kind of artificial good sense, to supply the defects of reason. Without which the gentlemanly parts of duces would be perpetually at cuffs, as they seldom fail when they happen to be drunk, or engaged in squabbles about women or play. And God be thanked, there hardly happens a duel in a year, which may not be imputed to one of these motives. Upon which account, I should be exceedingly sorry to find the legislature make any new laws against the practice of duelling, because the methods are easy, and many for a wise man to avoid a quarrel with honor, or engage in it with innocence. And I can discover no political evil in suffering bullies, sharpers, and rakes to rid the world of each other by a method of their own, where the law has not been able to find an expedient.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

A person named Winkworth, of genteel appearance, was yesterday brought to the bar of the Mayor's Court, Philadelphia, to be tried for forgery. He stated that his impoverished situation prevented his employing counsel, and therefore he would undertake his own defence. He asked, very politely, for the indictment; that he might look over it previously to the trial; it was handed to him; and whilst he held it, he took off the forged check which was attached to it and swallowed it.—When he handed the indictment back to the deputy attorney general, the check was missed, and the prisoner was asked what he had done with it? He replied that he came there to be tried, and not to answer questions. This device availed not the prisoner, for the proof of the forged check was given, after the fact was substantiated of his having destroyed it; and he was sentenced to five years imprisonment. He defended himself in an address of some ingenuity and ability to the jury.

Franklin Gaz.

ALEXANDRIA, (Vir.) Oct. 25.
SOMETHING UNUSUAL.

A very large cavalcade of negroes passed through here on Friday, accompanied with martial music, and in military order. They all wore a cheerful and animated countenance. Their feet were not bound nor their hands tied, and although collected from different parts, and purchased out of jail, the humane conduct of their master, Nured Farrow, Esq. had so attached them to his person, that not a single one is willing to remain behind. They are bound to Mobile, where Mr. F. is engaged in erecting extensive fortifications for the government, furnishing employ for 3 or 400 persons.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Mint having lately received a fresh supply of copper, will now furnish Cents to any reasonable amount in exchange for an equal amount of specie, or paper receivable in the Bank of the United States.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.
The season is fast approaching when we shall feel the burden of our poor population, increased as it is by the influx of foreigners and the pressure of hard times, and it is certainly wise to provide the means of meeting the demand. Former winters have demonstrated the excellence of soup houses, by which thousands have been, at a small expence, preserved from want, and I am glad to find your useful paper circulating the knowledge of those simple expedients, by a proper application of which the poor may derive substantial comfort, and the rich be relieved of a heavy tax on their benevolence. Permit me in addition to state, that much will at least depend on the manner of introducing these economical dishes.

"The poor are always proud," said, but no man wishes to be stigmatized as poor; let the practice of economy be sanctioned by those who are superior to the fear of what may be said, and whose circumstances place them beyond want, and we shall soon experience the beneficial effects. A residence of some months in Connecticut; taught me more than volumes of dissertations on economy. There, sir, I ate in respectable families, the famous Indian Pudding, the receipt for which should be re-printed in every paper in our city and country. There too I met with bread made of Rye and Indian Meal, which multitudes prefer to any other; there I found house keepers making an excellent rich soup of what their forefathers taught them it was a sin to waste as we do, the chop's heads, such numbers of which are here thrown into the river! But I hasten to notice one further successful article of economy you have recommended—Rye Coffee—this has long been sold in the Philadelphia market. I well remember the stand, and when a boy used to pass the corner every day, where I saw "Rye and Barley Coffee." The latter when properly prepared, is clear & well flavored & in every respect superior to Rye, & if one fourth of real coffee be added cannot be distinguished from coffee entire; indeed it is far better than coffee is commonly made. Let an honest man take the pains to prepare it properly, and put it in pound bags, and he may, by advertising where it is to be had, sell enough to make a good living, even if he were to confine himself to the markets. Families would be able to add, for themselves the proportion of coffee they might choose, and the greater part of purchasers would soon prefer it to any other beverage, as it is very nutritious, & does not hurt the nerves—it has none of the objections to which beans & other pulse are subject, and only needs to be introduced to become an article of general consumption.

A PHILADELPHIAN.

Awful effects of a late hurricane in the W. Indies, anticipated by the editors of the New York Gazette, through the attention of Mr. Topliff, their vigilant Boston correspondent:
Boston, Oct. 18.
The brig James and Isabella, Brune, from Martinique, has arrived at Kennebunk, Capt. B. writes me as follows:
"Wells, Oct. 17.
"I arrived at Kennebunk yesterday from Moran bay, Martinique, from which I sailed on the 23d Sept. On the 26th, I touched at St. Bartholomew, where I obtained a list of American vessels that went on shore during the hurricane of the 20th Sept. but unfortunately I left it on board; however, I can remember the names of all the northern vessels, viz: sch's. Harmony (late Moulton, who died 26th Sept.) of Portland; Oscar, Barnes of Castine; Teazer, Francis, Newburyport brig Mason's Daughter, Moran, Providence; the remainder belonged to Baltimore, North Carolina, Alexandria, Philadelphia and Norfolk.—At Moran, the gale was not severe; but as I passed St. Pierre, I saw 4 vessels on shore. At St. Barts, it must have been dreadful beyond the conception of any person who never saw the place, and since the gale it is said to have been the most destructive of any in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. Every vessel in port, without a single exception, went on shore, most of which will be totally lost. A great many of the houses and stores are blown down, and a number of lives lost.

So sudden and violent it came on, that a great many saved not any thing from their houses, and with difficulty escaped with their lives. The streets were filled with ruins of buildings, broken furniture, masts and spars of vessels, driven ashore, hencecoops, boats, &c. and so very impetuous was the wind, that it actually blew over one of the Keys or the Rocks, situated off the harbor, which has been standing perhaps, ever since the creation of the world. St. MARTINS has suffered equally with St. Barts; 6 boiling (sugar) houses are all that were left standing, and it was said 147 lives were lost there. And a few at ANGUILLA, which suffered more in comparison than either St. Barts or St. Martins.—St. KITTS received a great deal of damage. ANTIGUA had not been heard from. I left at Moran, brig Charles, Gross of Bath, to sail in 20 days. Spoke 28th, off Hanepaga, a sch'r. from Balt. for Porto Rico. In lat. 39 long 74, sch'r. Hannah, of Portland, from St. Johns for Fredericksburg. South Sch'r. of Nantucket W. by N. 7 leagues, brig Leopard, from Boston for Phila. Off Dominica was boarded by the Patriot privateer Harriet, and treated politely."

Extract of a letter from captain Barnes of the sch'r. Oscar, dated St. Barts, September 27:—

"We obtained a new anchor and cable sufficient for a vessel of 150 tons [the Oscar is only 65 tons] but, before 12 o'clock on the 21st we went on shore as many

had done before, and the remainder soon followed. We saved some of the cargo and had it stored, but such was the violence of the gale, that the store together with the merchant's house, were washed away. I have lost the vessels papers, &c. and in fact every thing except what I stood in. To describe the horrors of the 21st is beyond my power—An eye witness can only imagine, and to me it seems a dream. Ships of between 3 and 400 tons are now on dry land—hundreds of buildings blown to atoms—and the sea is now flowing where many stores stood before the gale. Fortunately there were only 21 lives lost; but many were injured, myself among the number, by the falling of a house. I lay under the ruins some minutes, when I fortunately got assistance; am getting better. By accounts from the neighboring islands they have suffered as much as at this. Every estate, except two, in St. Martins, are in ruins, and returns are received, of 146 souls being lost and many missing."

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE GALE.

The following information has been received from Gloucester, by the schooner Reliance, arrived at that port from Ponce, Porto Rico.

On the 22d Sept. experienced a very severe hurricane. Before sailing, heard from all the neighboring islands. At St. Thomas it was very severe 95 vessels were on shore, and 127 men missing; the lower part of the town very much injured. At Tortula, every vessel on shore and the town entirely destroyed, only two houses standing—the Governor of the Island & his family were all drowned in his own house and many other lives lost. At the city of St. Johns, Porto Rico, every vessel went on shore, and considerable buildings destroyed—about 120 lives lost, principally slaves. At Mayaguez, all the vessels in port on shore. At St. Bartholomew and the Windward Islands much the same as has been reported. No American vessels at Ponce, Oct. 4.

Communicated for Relf's Gazette.

"Aux Cayes, (Haiti) 28th Sept.
"I have now the painful duty to record a most atrocious act of piracy. On the evening of the 25th inst. two boats of suspicious character were run on shore a little to windward of this place by the harbor Master's boat, when the crews abandoned them and fled to the woods—the boats were taken possession of and brought here. There were several muskets found in them, and some traces of blood, which gave rise to suspicion, and guards was immediately dispatched in pursuit of the fugitives, and next day three of them were apprehended, amongst whom was the captain of the gang, who confessed that they had captured two vessels; one a Spaniard, and the other an American, which they had concealed on the coast to windward, in a small bay near Aquia. He was taken on board the government ketch (lying in the harbor) which, with the La Mouche schooner of war, got under way immediately in search of them, and yesterday returned with both prizes in their possession, but unfortunately did not get any more of the pirates. Last night a sailor belonging to the American schooner (named George A. Emuel) was sent down from Aquia, where he had given himself up to the commandant of that place, who has given me the following information:

"That he belonged to the American schooner Blazing Star, captain Snow, of and from Baltimore, bound for St. Jago de Cuba, with a cargo of flour, &c.—that they were captured whilst lying too off the Moro Castle, waiting for a pilot—that the cook (a black man) and himself, were confined below where they were detained half an hour, and then released. On coming on deck he demanded where the captain and the rest of the crew were, and was told that they had been put in a small canoe with a bag of bread to find their way on shore. Some time after the pirates had been in possession of the schooner, they fell in with the brig—, of Wilmington, bound from St. Thomas to New-Orleans, of which they took as much coffee as they could stow on board the small schooner captured from the Spaniards, and then released her—that he was kept closely on board by the pirates, until the schooner was retaken by the above vessels, when they all fled on shore; he then made his way to Aquia, and gave himself up to the authorities at that place. He also says, that four or five days ago, the cook took an opportunity of throwing himself into the sea, when about three miles from shore."

"This band of villains, 13 in number, it is said left this place about a month since, in a small barge; between this and Cape Tiboron they captured a barge much larger than their own, with which they proceeded to the coast of Cuba, where they captured the small Spanish schooner mentioned above, manned her, (after murdering her crew in all probability) and sunk their barge in this schooner they captured the Blazing Star."

"The Blazing Star, will be sent from this to Port-au-Prince, when I hope some American merchant will put in a claim on behalf of those concerned. I am informed that the sch'r. has about five hundred barrels of flour on board, and I presume but little of her cargo has been squandered. If any thing further should transpire previous to the Rising Sun's departure, I shall inform you thereof."

"Mac Gregor sailed from here last night, in the dark, with a mere remnant of his expedition, without clothing and almost destitute of every thing else necessary for any enterprize; his destination is not known, and no-body cares; we think our state that we have at last got rid of such a fellow."

"On a time, in the course of the last century, Persia being threatened with an invasion from the Russians; Aga Mahomed Khan, the experienced Persian leader, said coolly, 'they shall never reach me; but they shall possess no country beyond its range; they shall not know sleep; and let them march where they choose; I will surround them with a desert.' The Russians, instead of invading Persia, as they had intended, in the last war with Bonaparte, seem to have profited by the threats of the valorous chief, as against the French, they put into practice the same mode of warfare which they themselves had been threatened with."

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From the New York Post, Oct. 23.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
By the arrival of the London Packet 39 days from London, we have received papers of that city to the 15th of September, inclusive. They contain very interesting—no news, nothing doing, or doing, The Times, of the 14th, contains long account of Hunt's entry into London, and the dinner given on the occasion at which, about 400 persons sat down to the table. Among the toasts drank, were the following:

"Mr. Hunt gave as a toast—"The only source of all legitimate power—the people."—Tune: "See the conquering comes."

"The next toast was: "universal suffrage, annual parliaments, and vote by ballot—the undoubted right of every man."—It was received with three cheers, and was followed by the tune "Ca ira."

"Toast—"The immortal memory of Reformers, men, women, and children who were massacred at Manchester the 16th of August." Tune: "The Liberty Bell."

"Toast—"May arms be taken from those who abuse them, and given to those who have the courage to use them." Tune: "The Marseillais Hymn."

The Susan, from New-Orleans, driven on shore near Formby, and was to pieces: two of the crew were drowned.

The Margaret, from New-Orleans, the Rodney, from Miramichi, had been on shore, but got off without damage.

London, Sept. 18.
Price of stocks.—3 per cent, cons. 1-2 5-8; omnium, 3 1-8 1-4.

New York, Oct. 23.
The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received by the ship London Packet, Capt. Thomas, London papers to the 15th September inclusive.

No political events of importance had occurred in Europe;

Hunt made his triumphal entry into London on the 13th. It was stated that 200 people were present; the roads for 5 miles from town were completely blocked up; those who went out to meet him. He arrived in London, preceded by a flag, inscribed "Hunt the champion of Liberty." He alighted at Crown and Anchor, where he partook of public dinner, attended by 3 or 400 persons. The description of this scene occupies several columns of the papers. London has seldom witnessed such a bustle on any occasion, as the day ended without any riot.

At a meeting of the court of Aldermen, London on the 14th, a motion for a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for his great zeal in preserving the peace of the city, having been proposed, a warm discussion ensued, some personal altercation, and the meeting principally retired from the room without settling the question.

From Late Foreign Papers.

Several letters are received by the Liberator, the same purport as the following, which is addressed to a very respectable house in New York.

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

"My principal reason for addressing you by this opportunity, is the report prevailing here this day, of some war on part of this country being in contention, and most probably with the United States, which I trust, for your sake, to prove quite false. Improbable as such an event may at first appear, it becomes less so when coolly considered, with all the concurrent circumstances of the times. This country cannot permit Spain to nullify the treaty of cession of the Florida to the United States; this must involve Spain in war with the Union; she cannot defend her still remaining transatlantic possession against America; therefore Englishmen must do it for her. More over it is argued, and plausibly so I think by many among us, that not only England, but many continental powers are bent up on supporting Spain, if necessary, against America; besides which, they deem it politic to check in time, the rapidly growing Colossus of Northern America, showing plainly unlimited ambition after extension of territory, such, as, if crowned with success, may prove dangerous to other European powers besides England. Another reason in support of the probability of the said event rumored, is the present situation of public and private credit in the United States, which is said to be at its lowest ebb, and the conclusion is that the government could not therefore make any effort commensurate with the exigencies of the occasion, & that thus a disunion in the Union might be created.

"If our cabinet have these views, and the conviction most natural, that the grandizing disposition of the United States government, cannot for any length of time avert a breach with them, unless Great Britain wishes to see, besides the Floridas, also Cuba, Mexico, and other Spanish colonies under the dominion of the United States, and all the British possessions in the West Indies worth having in jeopardy, at the very opening of any future war with her jealous and threatening rival, then an early rupture, with the U. States assumes, indeed much probability."

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POETRY.

From the *Wilmington Herald*.
THE BATTLE OF TRENTON.
By the author of the "Frontier Hunt."
Wild was the night, and roaring wide
Roll'd out Delaware's stormy tide;
The drifting ice from side to side
Driving and crashing restlessly.

Then, through the wintry tempest's moan,
Flourish'd the swelling trumpet tone,
Their little barks the host unknown
Are launching forth impetuously.

OR o'er the flood was heard the roar,
As thro' the drift some barges bore
With clanging ax and crashing oar,
Bursting their way resistlessly.

For high the Chieftain's signal bright,
Blazes a-head, and who to-night
Would tamely lag behind that light
That leads to Death or Victory?

O, what's this lonely martial pow'r,
That in this wild unwonted hour,
While darkness and while tempests low'r,
Puts forth so stern and fearlessly!

'Tis Liberty's last hope below,
Thro' flood and storm they seek the foe,
To strike the bravest mightiest blow
That o'er was struck for Victory.

This awful hour the die is cast,
For Trenton they are toiling fast,
Where every heart must bleed its last,
Or save expiring Liberty.

Loud was the storm o'er all the land,
And cold it swept the darkness from
Where, struggling from their barks, the band
Muster'd in dread serenity.

Then rose a shout—who would not die,
To mix with hearts so bold and high!
For "Battle! Battle!" was the cry
That thunder'd loud and cheerfully.

"On!" was the word—and grim and dread,
While all is silent as the dead,
Save the quick march's hurried tread,
The host is rushing rapidly.

What do you glimmering watch-fires tell?
What distant sounds so faintly swell?
What lonely voices cry "all's well,"
Amid the night's solemnity?

Huzza! 'tis Trenton!—Hark that cry—
That shriek of death!—The pickets die!
A foe's tramp is pealing high!
His drums are rolling furiously.

"On! On!" we conquer or we die!
Was Washington's resounding cry,
And glorious was the glad reply,
The shout of "Death or Victory."

O, Charge! Charge on!—The strife is o'er,
Swell, swell that burst of joy once more—
Shout it to every sea and shore,
The morning song of Liberty!

Millions, 'mid tyrannous alarms,
Shall start to hear that music's charms,
And shouting thousands shine in arms,
To rival Trenton's Chivalry.

Cheap Fall Goods.

The Subscribers have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store, opposite the Bank, a general supply of

GOODS.

SUITED TO THE SEASON.

AMONG WHICH ARE,
Fine and super. cloths, Black and col'd Cap-
Cassimeres, ton Crapes
Cassimeres and Batt-
netts, Long Lawns
Flannels and Baizes, Russia diaper,
Genoa Cords & Vel-
vets, Silk Velvets
Black & col'd Bombs-
gatts, Steam Loom Sheet-
ings
Dom. Plaids & Stripes, White & brown Rus-
do White & Brown, sia do
Shirtings, Scotch & Irish do
4-4 Irish Linens, Barilla & Onaburghs
4-4 Irish Linens, 5-4 Tow Linens
Mourning & other Cal-
icoes, Brown Irish do
Ginghams, Apron checks
Cotton & Linen Tick-
ing, Complete assortment
Linen Cambrics, of cotton Yarns
4-4 & 6-4 Cambric, Men's buckskin, bea-
Muslins, ver, and dog-skin
Mull & Jaconet do, Ladies silk, York tan,
British & India Book, and kid do
Striped & other Le-
does, Waxed, silk & cot-
White Marcellas, ton hosiery
Capton Flannel, Silk, mull, and cotton
White, black & col'd, shawls
Levantine & Floren-
ces, Prunelle, morecco, kid
Thread Laces & Edg-
ings, Men's & Boy's Wool
Plain and Fancy Rib-
bons, Hats, Tortoise & mock shell
Combs, Bonnet Boards, and
Writing Paper, Slates,
&c.

ALSO,

Groceries, viz.

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Old Cognac Brandy,
Brown do, Anjou & SPARKS
White, Green & Java, Jamaica
Coffee, New England Rum
Imperial, Old live and common
Hyson Skin, Whiskey
Fine & Supr. Flour, Sperm & Train Oil
Cheese, Butter and ground Gla-
mond & dnt Candles, English and Brandy
L. P. Macaroni, wine Powder
Sicily Macaroni, Patent Shot &c.
Old Dry Lisbon, &c.

A General Assortment of
**HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CAST-
INGS, QUEENS WARE, CHINA,
GLASS, &c. &c.**

All which will be offered on the lowest terms
for cash.

GROOME & LAMBDIN.

Easton, Sept. 27—4f

Cheaper than ever.

The Subscribers have just returned from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their Store opposite the "Easton Hotel."

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Many of which they are enabled to sell cheaper than at any former period. The public are invited to call and see them.

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, Oct. 4, 1819—4f

MARYLAND.

Somerset County, to wit:

Levin McGrath an insolvent debtor, having applied to me as one of the judges of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, for his absence of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the said state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain the same, and a certificate from the gaoler of said county, of his confinement in the gaol of said county, he was forthwith discharged, and I do hereby direct that the said Levin McGrath give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Shore Intelligencer of Easton, three months previously to the first Saturday of the ensuing November term, for the county aforesaid and that he likewise cause copies of this order to be set up at the Court House door of said county and at one of the Taverns in Princess Anne, and that he be and appear on that day before the said Court for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 31st day of July Anno Domini 1819.

A true copy,

DANIEL BALLARD.

Test August 23

To be Rented.

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

JOSEPH HASKINS.

April 12

TO BE RENTED.

In Easton, situate at the Corner of Washington & Goldsborough streets, fronting the Bank & the Post-Office. This House was first established in high reputation by Mr. Thomas Peacock, in 1811, and has ever since maintained its superiority as a profitable stand for Inn-Keeping. A well approved Tenant, who will enter immediately, shall find advantage in so doing.

JOHN LEEDS, KERR.

Easton, Oct. 4—4f

Notice.

Was committed to my custody, on the 24th September, a dark mulatto man, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, had on when committed, an orange shirt and trousers, a red vest, country cloth (cotton and black yarn) over jacket, & an old felt hat. He says his name is Sam, and that he belongs to Thomas A. Davis, of Charles County. His owner is hereby requested 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 Prince George's county.

Oct. 18—9w.

STOCK—ON A CREDIT.

In pursuance of an order from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, the subscribers will sell to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 4th day of November, at the late residence of Tristram Perry, deceased, on a credit of six months, the residue of said deceased's personal estate, consisting of cattle and sheep, also, some work-horses. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

REBECCA PERRY.

THOMAS P. BENNETT.

Admrs. of T. Perry, late of Talbot county.

Easton, Oct. 18 to

Notice

Is hereby given, that on the 8th inst. there was committed to the gaol of Frederick County, Maryland, a Negro Man, who calls himself PETER WINTER, aged about thirty years, five feet five inches high, has lost two of his lower fore teeth, and has a large scar over his left eye, his clothing consists of 1 drab cloth coat, 1 pair blue cassimeres pantaloons, 1 black and striped waistcoat, 1 cotton shirt, 1 old fur hat, and one pair coarse shoes. He says he is a freeman, & is from near Hill, New-castle County, Delaware, and that he was committed by Joel Hulet, of Newcastle County, Delaware, but at one time said he belonged to Mr. Garrot, of Philadelphia, and had about two years to serve. The owner (if a slave) is requested to come forward, prove said negro, pay charges and release him. Otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Sheriff of Frederick County, Maryland.

Oct. 25—8w

Notice.

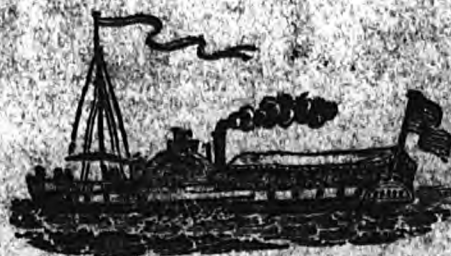
In obedience to a commission to me directed by the Judges of Caroline county Court, dated October, 1819, I will sell on the premises at public vendue, on Saturday the 13th of November next, at 12 o'clock, all the real estate of Elizabeth Mitchell and Elias Ann Blakes, minors, clear of any dower, on the following terms: one fifth part of the purchase money to be paid down, the balance to be paid in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give their notes with approved security. The above property consists of part of three tracts or parcels of land, situated in Caroline county on the head of Hop Creek, and contains about one hundred and twelve acres of land. It will be sold in lots or altogether as may best suit the purchaser.

WILLIAM POTTER, Trustee.

Oct. 25—

MAGISTRATES BLINDS

For Sale at this office.



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 ANNAPOIS & BALTIMORE, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at ANNAPOIS at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore.

Passengers bound to Philadelphia, will meet the Union Line of Steam Boats & arrive there the next morning, making by this route only 24 hours from Easton to that place—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 same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills. The Maryland will also take on board Horses, Carriages, &c. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, Aug. 30—4f

Boots & Shoes.

I wish to inform my customers and the public in general, that I have on hand a good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES.

both Leather and Morocco, and intend to keep a constant supply of good materials both Leather and Morocco, to manufacture all kind of work in my line, I have a number of good workmen employed and can despatch work by having a short notice, and will give all the satisfaction that a reasonable person can request.

Sept. 27

N. B. I mentioned in a publication last November, that I intended to sell for Cash and not promises as I had done before, but I have failed in my good intentions, I hope those who have accounts standing will call and settle them immediately, for I have no other dependence for my Fall Stock—Those who neglect to attend to this, must expect their accounts collected some other way.

N. V.

THE ART OF

PENMANSHIP.

In verse, with numerous plates, containing all the plain and fancy plain hands, geometrically defined on the three-based stave, with diagonal ruling, defining the dimensions and obliquity of the letters—and arranged in classes, according to the Author's system of instruction, the first system of Penmanship, published in Maryland. Price 2 dollars, to be had at this office.

Oct. 18

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, at Public Sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, 3d day of the 11th month (November) at 11 o'clock, A. M. a part of the personal estate of Francis Neal, deceased, consisting of Cattle, Hogs and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms of sale—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving notes with approved security.

JOSEPH NEAL.

Easton, 10th mo. 18.

Last Notice.

Those persons who are indebted for Property sold at the Vendue at the Haylands on the 14th October, 1818, and who paid no attention to the first call made upon them in September last, are now requested to take notice, that their notes will, after the present month, be either assigned away or put into the hands of a Collector.

R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Oct. 25—

LITERARY AND MUSICAL

Magazine—extra.

CHEAP MUSICAL PUBLICATION.

FOR FIFTY CENTS PER QUARTER.

Ladies and Gentlemen who subscribe to the

LITERARY & MUSICAL MAGAZINE,

CAN OBTAIN,

FOR FIFTY CENTS,

Twenty-four Quarto pages of fashionable

MUSIC,

For the Voice and Piano-forte,

The German Flute,

Clarinet and Violin, &c.

BESIDES

A general variety of Miscellaneous Literature, embracing instructions for different Instruments, Essays and Lectures on Music and Singing, Memoirs and anecdotes of eminent composers, Notices of Performers and Performances, Miscellaneous Prose and Poetry, and such Musical Information as may be useful to the Tyro, and interesting to the Professor.

The whole amounting to

FIFTY PAGES, QUARTO SIZE.

The work is printed in weekly numbers of 4 quarto pages, on good paper, and delivered to subscribers in the city, and sent by mail to those at a distance, for the above trifling charge of 50 cents in advance per quarter, or 12 Numbers.

"Black Wall"—No letters to the Editor are ever taken out of the Post Office, unless post paid.

Subscribers' Names received by the Editor, H. C. Lewis, at No. 272, Market-street, near High, and also at this office.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1819.

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE OF REASON.

SEN TARMER

Oct. 18—18

Groome & Lambdin

HAVE RECEIVED 500 BUSHELS OF NICE LIVERPOOL BLOWN SALT:

ALSO,

ALUM SALT,

Which they offer very low for cash.—To such persons as buy by the quantity they will make it an object.

Easton, October 18—3wec3w

Seasonable Goods.

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

Seasonable Goods;

TOGETHER WITH CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, &c.

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

LAMBERT CLAYLAND.

Easton, May 17th

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD ALLEN, Master.

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

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

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

EDWARD ALLEN.

Easton-Point, Feb. 9. (22)

SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

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

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

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.

Perfumery, &c.

JOSEPH CHAIN—Hair Dresser.

Has just returned from Philadelphia with a handsome assortment of

PERFUMERY, PATENT HAIR-BRUSHES,

ELEGANT CANE WALKING STICKS, &c.

PATENT ORAVAT STIFFENERS.

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

Easton, July 19.

Was Committed

To the Gaol of Prince George's County, on the 22nd day of last August, as a runaway, a Black Man who says his name is JOHN, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, a scar on the back of his right hand, and says he belongs to William Morton, of George Town—had on when committed, a brown oansburgh shirt and pantaloons, and an old felt hat. The owner of the above runaway is requested to come & prove him, pay the costs and charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for the same, and dealt with according to law.

GEORGE H. LANHAM, Shff. of Prince George's County.

Upper Marlborough, Sept. 13—8w

Notice

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the gaol of Frederick County on the 13th inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Joseph M. McCormick, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, tolerably stout made, & very black; his clothing consists of a bottle green cloth frock coat, with gilt buttons and yellow flannel lining half worn, a pair of coarse linen pantaloons nearly new, a pair of bombazette do much worn, a coarse linen shirt, a fine cambric do, and a grey kersey waistcoat all half worn, two pair coarse shoes, one old Wood hat, and sundry handkerchiefs. He says he was sold by a Mr. John M. Cumberland of Richmond County, Va. to a negro trader of the name of Snyder or Smith, in June last, from whom he ran away in the same month. The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward without delay and prove him, pay charges and release him from gaol, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.

Wm. M. BEALL, Jr. Shff. of Frederick County, Md.

Sept. 27, 1819.—2m (Oct. 11)

Will be sold

By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, on Wednesday the 3d of November, at Marengo, Mile's River Neck, a number of horses, cattle, sheep, and farming utensils, and a variety of other articles. At the same time will be sold the Sloop Experiment, and a part of a tract of land called Wrinkle's Fortune, containing 60 acres, lying adjacent to the lands of Mr. Charles Gibson, and P. Helmsley. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser giving note, with approved security.

EDWARD R. GIBSON, exec'r of Jacob Gibson.

Oct. 18—18

FALL GOODS.

CLARK & GREEN, Have just received and are now opening a complete assortment of FRESH SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Clothes, Cassimeres, Flannels, Baizes, Blankets, Bombazettes, Constitution Cords, Linens, Callico's, Ginghams, Muslins, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF 3000 Yards cheap Domestic Power-Loom Cotton Shirtings, together with a General Assortment of

GROCERIES & LIQUORS.

All of which will be sold as usual, very cheap.

Easton, Sept. 20.

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to the "Easton Hotel," formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that this establishment is situated in the most central part of the town, being contiguous to the Bank and the several public offices; is large and commodious, and is in complete and ample order for the reception and accommodation of travellers and citizens, having a number of excellent lodging rooms and private apartments well furnished; attached to this establishment are extensive Stables and Carriage Houses, and every convenience to make his house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges himself that no expense or labor shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. His Table shall at all times be furnished with the choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors of the first quality, and his Stables supplied with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c. He is well provided with careful and sober waiters, and polite and attentive waiters, having increased his usual number; these inducements together with his unremitting endeavors to give general satisfaction, he confidently trusts will ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.

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

SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at the shortest notice.

Easton, Oct. 4—4f

Auctioneer.

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

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

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

SOLOMON BARROTT.

Days of Sale Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Easton, April 12—

To Rent

For the Ensuing Year, THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz.

The Corner Room and Cellar or Tenement, No. 1, lately occupied by Messrs. Morsell & Lambdin as a Store, which is well finished and a first rate and for that purpose.

ALSO, The Front and Back Rooms and Cellar or Tenement No. 3, now occupied by Mr. Nicholas Valliant, as a Shoe Store, which is also a good stand, and well suited for a small store or shop of any kind.

LIK

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8, 1819.

NO. 100.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY MONDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

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

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and Twenty Cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Albany Argus.
AN ADDRESS.

delivered before the Albany County Agricultural Society, October 13, 1819, by the Hon. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, President of said Society.

I congratulate you, my fellow citizens, on the occasion which has brought us together in this place. We are assembled to celebrate the progress of an Art, the most useful, at the same time the most honorable, among the occupations of men. In former ages, kings have not disdained to follow the plough; and in various countries, at the present day, Agriculture is at once the amusement and delight of the affluent, and the support of that numerous and important class, which constitutes the strength and bulwark of a nation. There is no state which can be considered truly prosperous, if it does not devote much of the time and labor of its inhabitants to the pursuits of Agriculture. Commerce and manufactures are doubtless of high importance; but they must be supported, and indeed owe their existence, in a great degree, to the cultivators of the earth. They are branches of industry, dependent on the parent art; and they would necessarily cease, unless the husbandman provided stores of provisions for the individuals engaged in them. It is, however, in another, and if possible, in a still more striking light, that we perceive the paramount importance of Agriculture. In proportion as the soil of any country is improved its prosperity advances, its population increases, the comforts of all classes of society are materially improved. It is in this view alone, if no other, that we learn the importance of attaching a high value to the art, in our own country. The vast and extended territory that belongs to this nation, is in many parts, still under the dominion of nature. The foot of man has never trodden it, except as a passing sojourner. The forest has not submitted to human strength, nor the ground yielded those riches, which are ready to be poured into the lap of him who shall till & cultivate it. It requires even the most powerful of the imagination to conceive of the change, which the successful employment of Agriculture would in a few years, produce over these regions. The number of our citizens would increase in a most rapid manner; the wealth of the nation would be augmented through the productivity of the soil; and the power would be given to foster the cause of religion and literature. Agriculture, like many other arts and sciences, has undergone a great change the last few years. This has been particularly the case in Great Britain; which is to be ascribed to the attention that gentlemen of fortune and leisure have paid to its improvement, and the institution of societies, to foster and encourage ingenious individuals, and to bring to light new discoveries. A combination of these has led to the high state of cultivation which now exists in England; a country which generally speaking, is less favored by nature, as to its soil, than our own. The board of agriculture, which was founded by the government, has been in active operation for some years; reports have been made to it from most of the counties in the kingdom, & whatever was peculiar to one district, has thus become known in another. The practical effects have been, a great improvement in the breeds of domestic animals; the introduction of many new or improved implements of husbandry; the establishment of important facts in tillage; & a great increase of the productions of the soil. It would be unjust not to add in this place, that the investigations of scientific men, and particularly chemists and natural philosophers, have aided greatly in giving stability to the principles of Agriculture, and in rendering the art in some degree systematic and progressive.

No citizen, who duly appreciates these facts, and reflects on the advantages that have resulted from such a course, can avoid feeling pleasure at the liberal and patriotic spirit that our Chief Magistrate and state government have displayed. The system which has been established by law, is certainly calculated to prove of extensive and lasting importance to the state; and no mode of executing it promises fairer, than the one now in operation. County societies are well calculated to excite a spirit of emulation among farmers; the individuals who contend for distinction are known to each other, as are also the advantages or disadvantages under which they respectively labor; and the reputation of success, instead of merely influencing those who are at a distance, is felt and operates in a powerful manner on neighbors and acquaintances. A praise-worthy individual may conceive it a rash and hasty undertaking to strive for a premium, in a

particular branch, against the whole state, when he will readily make exertion to excel in his county or town.

The information, however, that is acquired in these local societies, and the successful efforts that are made by their respective members, will not be confined to them alone, but will be spread throughout the state, by means of the Board of Agriculture. This body being composed of delegates from the different county institutions, will combine and concentrate the results of every year's experience, and through the medium of their publications, bestow at once reputation and perpetuity on the labors of the farmer.

I shall be understood, I believe as well as pardoned, when I make the remark, that farmers are prejudiced in favor of their own ideas of agricultural subjects, and are unwilling to allow that much improvement can be made in the present mode of pursuing the art. This is a mistaken idea—much may be learned from those who are not practical men, but who make experiments for their amusement; and still more from scientific individuals who have attended to the nature of soils, and the manures best calculated for each variety of them. The most information, indeed, is to be expected from these; since farmers in general have neither the leisure nor the means of investigating the value of novel suggestions or proposed improvements. Thus for example, no man, who recollects the state of our agriculture 30 years ago, would have supposed it possible, that in so short a time gypsum would be used on almost every farm in the state, except those near the sea coast; yet it only required a statement of its importance, a trial of its good effects, and enumeration of these effects, in conversation and in public prints, to render its use as extensive as it is valuable.

Thus it must be with other improvements.

Enterprising individuals should set the example, heedless of the ridicule that not unfrequently accompanies them in their attempts; and if successful announce the result of their endeavors to the respective societies to which they belong, stating at the same time the mode pursued and the difficulties encountered.

The first requisite of good husbandry, is undoubtedly a proper attention to manures; without their judicious application, the most fertile land becomes exhausted, when, on the other hand, they are indispensably necessary for those soils which are now properly prepared by the hand of nature for the purpose of vegetation. It is extraordinary, that the importance of manures has received so little attention among practical men in this part of the state, those who reside in the rich intervals, along the Mohawk and Genesee, have comparatively little need of applying them, since the annual rise and depositions of those rivers furnish a rich and never failing fertilizer to their lands. All are not so fortunate as they; and it becomes absolutely necessary, if we do not wish to render our farms sterile and useless to restore to it what has been lost by exhausting crops. Great care is necessary in preparing the manure, so that its virtue be not lost (as is too often the case) before it is applied to the soil—leaving it exposed to the weather, soaked by heavy rains, or parched by summer heats all equally injurious to it, since its useful qualities are thus in a great degree abstracted. It is not necessary for me to enlarge on the different kinds of manure, that are in use; compost, lime, gypsum, marl and many others, are valuable, and the skill of the farmer should be displayed in ascertaining which is best adapted to his own soil. Experience in other countries has also abundantly proved the great advantage derived to land by spreading them minutely over it, instead of leaving them in heaps at considerable distances from each other. No farmer can expect the full fruits of the earth, who does not pay great and pre-eminent attention to this point; and when the facility of preparing manures on his own soil, or of easily obtaining them at a small expense, is taken into consideration, he is certainly to be deemed culpable whose farm exhibits inattention or neglect of them.

There is another subject of great importance in Agriculture, with the value of which we are just becoming acquainted—I mean a proper rotation of crops. No fact is better established (for it is within the observation of every farmer) than the circumstance, that a succession of certain grains will exhaust land. Until lately, however, the knowledge of this fact does not appear to have been followed by a change in the mode of cultivation. Thus for example, it is stated by good authority, that not more than 30 years ago, it was very common in Great Britain to sow wheat, barley, and oats in succession, on the same ground; and the consequence was, an impoverishment of the soil, with little profit to the farmer; now, however, experiments on the various kinds of grain have produced a great improvement in the rotation of crops. On this subject it is impossible to lay down fixed rules; but it may be stated, as the general result of the experience of European agriculturists,

that clay soils are most improved by the following succession: fallow with manure, wheat, beans, barley, clover, and wheat; and light clays, by grass interposed for two or three crops between the wheat; while sandy soils, which are not considered as advantageous for wheat, have the following succession: turnips, barley, clover, and rye or oats. At one period, the alternation of wheat and drilled beans was the most popular method; but it is now the opinion of many, that beans are an uncertain crop, and are cultivated at too great an expense.

I have enumerated some of the most common rotations, now in use in Great Britain, not so much for the purpose of particularly recommending either of them, as of calling your attention to the subject generally.

There is no doubt but that great improvements may here be made; but it requires observation and experience in the farmer, to render it valuable; in that school, it can alone be learned. If an increased attention should take place respecting it, it will probably answer another useful purpose—that of causing more care in the preparation of land for the reception of grain.

The improvement of land by the system of irrigation, is another subject which deserves notice. It is supposed that this practice originated in Italy; it is now in use in many parts of Europe; on meadows the experiment has succeeded—and I trust it will be made in our country.

The manner in which irrigation is performed, particularly in the vicinity of several of the rivers in Scotland, is the following: The meadows are formed into ridges by the spade or plough; this is done particularly with flat ones, but where they have a gentle declivity the surface is seldom much broken, the rough parts are pared off, and slices of the surface earth are alternately cut out. It will readily be remarked, that irrigating a flat meadow must be more expensive than the same process applied to a sloping one. And in this respect we have certainly every advantage for making the experiment, since our country is generally undulating in its surface, and few farms are without some portion of meadow land that slopes. Add to this the abundance of springs and small streams, which are every where found, and we have the whole of the materials necessary for insuring success. The water should be set on early in October; for if it be delayed longer the early frost may intervene and prevent the operation; if the land be rich, it is sufficient to allow it to remain three weeks, but if otherwise, four weeks is not too long. In the spring, the watering should again be repeated. The practical effect of this system has been, an uncommon increase in the hay crop, and of consequence an abundant remuneration to the farmer for all his additional expenses. I cannot, however avoid observing in this place, that the various improvements which are constantly introduced in Agriculture, will prove of disservice rather than profit, if proper attention be not paid to the actual condition of a farm & the nature of the culture for which it is best calculated.

There are many farms in this county which will never be of any account, as grain farms; the expense of labor and manures, necessary to render them even tolerable, will absorb more than the profit; such, however may be turned to another useful and equally profitable purpose, that of grazing; and the size of these should, generally speaking be larger than those on which grain is raised.

There is certainly no good reason to be assigned, why the attention to the raising of cattle and other animals for the market, is so much a secondary object; the returns for them are as regular and certain, the profits generally as great, as they are for grain.

The dairy can also be made a most important and productive auxiliary, while the facility of visiting the market by our numerous roads, and extensive water communication, affords a ready sale for every article.

There is another subject, on which I am apprehensive we shall never act wisely, until taught by severe experience; and that is the great destruction of timber on farms, without making proper provision for a new growth. The want of attention to this point has been felt in Great Britain; and by one of their societies, a premium is regularly offered to the individual, who shall plant the greatest number of forest trees during the year. The timber in this country, calculated for fire wood, for architectural purposes and for ship building is rapidly exhausting. No better proof is necessary than the increase of price which has regularly taken place in each succeeding year. By attending to this subject, which I have mentioned, that of a new growth, the proprietor of land will certainly, even if he does not profit by it himself, prepare an independence for his posterity.

It is a dictate of patriotism, no less than of sound sense, that we should foster and encourage our native productions in preference to foreign ones; and on this

account I cannot too much applaud the custom, which is gaining ground in this state, of using beer and cider during the harvest, in preference to ardent spirits. The cause of morality must be promoted by this course, and it is the duty of every good citizen to encourage it by every means in his power.

I cannot conclude these desultory observations, without particularly recommending to practical men the writings of a few Americans on the science and practice of husbandry. Some of our countrymen have justly acquired great reputation in this branch, and deserve the warmest thanks of the community. Among them must be particularly named the venerable president of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, Judge Peters, to whom we are indebted for the introduction of gypsum, as manure. Colonel John Taylor, of Virginia, has published a valuable work on Agriculture, while Mr. Nicholson, of this state, has prepared a judicious compilation, calculated to be of extensive service; there is also a series of papers on Agriculture, which I have recently observed in that valuable paper, the Plough Boy which I recommend to your attention.

You will be pleased, gentlemen, to accept these observations, as a proof of my anxiety for the success of your laudable endeavors. It is my sincere wish, to which you will all readily respond, that every succeeding year may bring with it new proofs of our improvement in Agriculture, and an increase of riches to our farmers.

ANECDOTE OF DR. FRANKLIN.

Doctor Benjamin Franklin after the decease of his father returned to Boston, in order to pay his respects to his mother, who resided in the city. He had been absent some years and in that period of life when the greatest and most rapid alteration is made in the human appearance; at a time when the querulous voice of the stripling assumes the commanding tone of the adult, and the smiling features of the youth, are succeeded by the strong lines of manhood.—The doctor was sensible such was the alteration of his person, that his mother could not know him, except by that instinct which it is believed can cause a mother's heart to beat violently in the presence of a child, and point the maternal eye, with quick and sudden glance, to a beloved son.

To discover the existence of this instinct by actual experience, the doctor, resolved to introduce himself as a stranger, to his mother, and watch narrowly, for the moment in which she should discover her son, and then to determine, with the cool precision of the philosopher, whether that discovery was the effect of that instinct of affection—that intuitive love—that innate attachment, which is conjectured to cement relatives of the same blood; and which by according the passions of parent and child, like a well tuned viol, would, at the first touch, cause them to vibrate in unison, and at once evince that they were different chords of the same instrument.

On a sullen chilly day in the month of January, in the afternoon, the doctor knocked at his mother's door, and asked to speak with Mrs. Franklin. He found the old lady knitting before the parlour fire; introduced himself, by observing, that he had been informed, she entertained travellers, and requested a night's lodging. She eyed him with that cold look of disapprobation which most people assume when they imagine themselves insulted by being supposed to exercise an employment but one degree below their real occupation in life; assured him that he had been misinformed; that she did not keep tavern; but that it was true, to oblige some members of the legislature she took a number of them into her family during the session; that she then had four members of the council and six of the house of representatives, who then boarded with her; that all her beds were full; and then betook herself to her knitting with that intense application, which expressed, as forcibly as action could do, if you have concluded your business, the sooner you leave the house the better. But upon the doctor's wrapping his coat around him, affecting to shiver with cold and observing that it was very chilly weather, she pointed to a chair, and gave him leave to warm himself.

The entrance of the boarders precluded all further conversation—coffee was soon served, and the doctor partook with the family. To the coffee, according to the good old custom of the times, succeeded a plate of pippins, pipes, and a paper of M'Entire's beat, when the whole family formed a cheerful smoking semi-circle, before the fire. Perhaps no man ever possessed the colloquial powers to a more fascinating degree, than Dr. Franklin; and never was there an occasion, when he displayed those powers to greater advantage, than at this time. He drew the attention of the company, by the solidity of modest remark—instructed them by his varied, new and striking lights, in which he placed his subject, and delighted them with apt and amusing anecdotes. Thus employed, the hours past merrily along, until

eight o'clock—when, punctual to a moment, Mrs. Franklin announced supper. Busied with her household affairs, she fancied the intruding stranger had quitted the house, immediately after coffee, and it was with difficulty she could restrain her resentment, when she saw him without molestation, seat himself at the table with the freedom of a member of the family.

Immediately after supper, she called an elderly gentleman, a member of the Council, in whom she was accustomed to confide, to another room—complained bitterly of the rudeness of the stranger—told the manner of his introduction to the house; observed that he appeared like an out-landish man, and, she thought, had something very suspicious in his appearance; concluding, by soliciting her friend's advice, with respect to the way in which she could most easily rid herself of his presence. The old gentleman assured her, that the stranger was certainly a young man of education; and to all appearance, a gentleman; that, perhaps, being in agreeable company, he had paid no attention to the lateness of the hour; and advised her to call him aside, and repeat to him, her inability to lodge him. She accordingly sent her maid to him, and then, with as much temper as she could command, recapitulated the situation of her family—observed that it grew late, and mildly intimated, that he would do well to seek himself a lodging. The Dr. replied, that he would by no means, incommode her family; but that, with her leave he would smoke one more pipe with her boarders and then retire.

He returned to the company, filled his pipe, and with the first whiff, his power of converse returned with double force. He recounted the hardships he extolled the piety and policy of their ancestors. A gentleman present mentioned the subject of the day's debate in the house of representatives. A bill had been introduced, to extend the prerogatives of the royal governor. The doctor, immediately, entered upon the subject; supported the colonial rights with new and forcible argument; was familiar with the names of the influential men in the house, when Dudley was governor; recited their speeches, and applauded the noble defence of chamber rights.

During a discourse so appropriately interesting to the company, no wonder the clock struck eleven, unperceived by the delighted circle; nor was it wonderful that the patience of Mrs. Franklin, by this time, grew quite exhausted. She now entered the room, and, before the whole company, with much warmth addressed the doctor, told him plainly she thought herself imposed on; observed, that it was true she was a lone woman; but that she had friends who would protect her, and concluded, by insisting on his leaving the house. The doctor made a slight apology, deliberately put on his great coat & hat, took a polite leave of the company, and approached the street door, lighted by the maid and attended by the mistress. While the doctor and his companions had been enjoying themselves within, a most tremendous snow storm had, without filled the streets knee deep, and no sooner had the maid lifted up the latch, than a roaring north-easter forced open the door, extinguished the light, & almost filled the entry with drifted snow and hail. As soon as the candle was relighted the doctor cast a wistful look towards the door, and thus addressed his mother:—My dear madam, can you turn me out of your house, in this dreadful storm; I am a stranger in this town, and shall certainly perish in the streets. You look like a charitable lady; I shouldn't think you could turn a dog from your door on this tempestuous night. Don't tell me of charity, said the offended mother; charity begins at home; it is your own fault you tarried so long. To be plain with you, sir, I don't like your looks, or your conduct; and I fear you have some bad designs, in thus introducing yourself to my family.

The warmth of the parley had drawn the company from the parlour, and by their united interference, the stranger was permitted to lodge in the house; and as no bed could be had, he consented to repose on an easy chair, before the parlour fire. Although her boarders appeared to confide, perfectly, in the stranger's honesty, it was not so with Mrs. Franklin; with suspicious caution, she collected her silver spoons, pepper box and perringer, from her closet; and after securing the parlour door, by sticking a lock over the latch, carried the plate to the chamber, charged the negro man to sleep with his clothes on, take the great plover to bed with him, and awaken and seize the valet at the first move made in attempting to plunder the house, having thus taken every precaution, she went to bed with her maid, whom she compelled to sleep in her room.

Mrs. Franklin rose before the sun roused her domestics, unfastened the parlour door, with great caution, and was greatly surprised, to find her guest quietly sleeping in the chair. A sudden transition from extreme mistrust to perfect confidence, was natural—She

awakened him with a cheerful good morning—inquiring how he had rested—and invited him to partake of her breakfast, which was always served previous to that of the boarders. And pray Sir, said the old lady, as she sipped her chocolate, as you appear to be a stranger here, to what distant country do you belong? I Madam, I belong to the city of Philadelphia. At the mention of Philadelphia, the Doctor declared he, for the first time perceived any emotion in her.—Philadelphia? said she, & all the mother suffused her eye. If you live in Philadelphia, perhaps you know our Ben, who, Madam?—Why Ben, Franklin, my Ben, oh! he is the dearest child that ever blest a mother!—What said the Doctor? Ben, Franklin the Printer, your son? why he is my most intimate friend; he and I lodged in the same room. Oh! God forgive me! exclaimed the old lady, raising her watery eyes to Heaven—and have I suffered an acquaintance of my Benny to sleep on this hard chair, while I myself, rested on a good bed!

How the Doctor discovered himself to his mother, he has not informed us; but from the above experiment, he was firmly convinced, and was often afterwards heard to declare, that natural affection does not exist.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE. DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

I was conversing a few evenings ago with an old friend on the subject of prevailing vices, & contrasting the past with the present. I imagined that society had somewhat improved, that morality seemed to be more felt & studied than it was formerly, & that a disposition, generally speaking, seemed to prevail of doing what was right. I take no pleasure in dwelling on the dull side of a picture where there are bright touches, and agreeable tints to admire—nor would I censure a community for faults which were not apparent, or withhold that meed of praise which merit, virtue and good actions claim. I therefore, thought that among decreasing vices I might reckon gambling, which I flattered myself was happily getting daily into disrepute. You are in error, observed my friend, and I am sorry to say it; once gambling was confined to a high sphere—none but kings and noblemen were authorized to rob their people and then each other—under this friendly and seductive mask it shortly spread like an epidemic, and infected what was called high classes—the mechanic and the laborer, was preserved by that purity of thought which arises from employment and economy, but alas! the disease has even affected them. Come, said he, it is a pleasant night—take a walk with me, and I will show you how this vice is nourished in the heart of a moral community. I will attend you, said I, if you even lead me where no "lamp burns"—my powers of locomotion are at least equal to yours. We took our departure as St. Paul's chimed eight o'clock, and after crossing several squares, and passing through lonely alleys, we entered what seemed to be a tavern, and on going up stairs in a long room, we found a large table surrounded by mechanics, dirty laborers and ragged boys—they were employed at a game called *lotto* or *kino*—the master drew the numbers from a wheel, while the company covered such as appeared on small placards before them and when they obtained a certain number they claimed and took the purse. Here was high life in miniature; loud and boisterous mirth, obscene language, and deep imprecations, prevailed among this clan of apprentice boys, who, instead of being detained at their honest labor, stole an hour, and probably the means to gratify a vicious propensity. Masters have the same duty to perform as parents, and while they receive great credit in sending an honest apprentice forth, they cannot escape a great portion of censure if that apprentice is an idler and a gamester. We left this humble habitation of vice to examine some of a more elevated character, (for vice has degrees) and we shortly entered a celebrated billiard room, brilliantly illuminated, and the glare of light introduced to our view a number of young men genteelly dressed—they were merchants and attorneys, clerks, together with a few who had no pursuits at all—I watched them for a half hour; a couple played a game for oysters—another set played for wine—a party was made up for pool, in which game several played for money, while the lookers on smoked segars and drank brandy and water—naths were heard in abundance, and the smashing of maces, bounding of balls, and cries for the waiter, gave a dismal coloring to the scene. Here was another picture of vice which debased the character of our city. Could the parents and employers of these young men find no other pursuit for them? Were they so indifferent to their morality and prosperity as to pass over in silence these nightly and deadly debauches? If they had no employment—Why not improve their mind and amuse their fancy with a book? If they had no book, and their time was heavy—Why not pass an hour with a neighboring friend, or a pleasant and worthy family. And if these advantages are denied them, and they have no book, no friend, but must walk the streets at night to search for objects of amusement, let them enter those places of worship which are nightly opened, and join in prayer and anthem; there they will find a friend—a true one, who never turns a deaf ear to a sincere applicant. How much more delightfully would their moments pass, than thus burying their honor and prosperity, their health and industry, in an untimely grave of debauchery and excess.

I took my departure from this scene, as my friend told me there was yet a higher sphere of vice to visit—and we shortly en-

tered a large brick-house, and found a suite of rooms splendidly furnished and lighted—several card tables surrounded with persons playing whist and faro. We were introduced formally, for ceremony was maintained in this temple, as they were all gentlemen there—all whose debts were debts of honor. On a side table refreshments were placed, and I was invited, in the most flattering manner, to take punch, the hospitable host, no doubt, intending to ply me with liquors in order to "screw my courage to the sticking point."

The whist players were amusing themselves with playing for 50 dollar points, a mere trifle; and one observed, that he should quit whist and try faro, if he lost more than \$500. Finding so little interest in looking on, I placed myself near the faro table; here were several venturing with all the zeal of a most unnatural and hectic excitement—their faces, the alternate pictures of hope and despair—fear, joy, anxiety and agitation prevailed: here was one filling up checks on the bank and losing them quickly, yet going on to fill even to ruination—another with a pile of notes and half eagles before him, on which he ever and anon stole a greedy and delighted glance, while his opposite neighbor, who had lost his all, fixed his wan and sunken eyes on the glittering store, in deep despair—here was one striding rapidly up and down the room, beating his head that "let the folly in and the dear reason out"—there another pouring down glass after glass, to drown reflection; while a third sat knowing the ends of his fingers, & muttering curses "loud & deep." Monstrous infatuation. To what will this avarice—this "auri sacra fames," lead men to? I recognized, among these last mortals, several gentlemen of family and respectability—several merchants who subsequently stopped payment, but could give no account of forty thousand dollars. Here they were destroying the hopes of their family, and sinking their peace of mind in a gaming house, while the fond and estimable wife counted the sad hours of their absence, and alone, in their sumptuous dwellings, waiting night after night for their return—pacing the room in perturbation—raking together the expiring embers—marking the glimmering of the dying taper—starting at every rustling sound—her heart, which should be tranquil, beating with alarm, until the truant husband's well-known knock revives and animates her—when his disordered dress, his pale and angered countenance, & the deep drawn sigh of misfortune draws, from his heart-broken companion, the silent tear of agony—while cold and comfortless, with aching head and heart, he throws his listless person on his bed, and groans the live-long night with a poor wife, whom his vices have made wretched. Shame—shame, that a man should permit his reason to be thus sacrificed by an inordinate thirst of gain, a miserable, misguided infatuation. No gambler ever died rich—though fortune for years, may have deluded him with smiles, yet she deserts him at his utmost need; and bread, which honest labor earns, is sweeter to the appetite, and a greater cordial to the soul, than the luxuries purchased with the gains at play, gains acquired only to be again lost—gains obtained at the expense of the peace, happiness and prosperity of whole families.

HOWARD.

From the New York Daily Advertiser. OF RUSSIA.

No sovereign of modern times has discovered more extraordinary qualities of mind than the Emperor of Russia. Having passed through scenes of the most interesting, and indeed, terrific character, since his accession to the throne of that immense empire, and seen universal peace succeed to the storms which had wasted and impoverished Europe during nearly a quarter of a century immediately upon the restoration of general tranquillity, he began to execute the laborious plan of civilizing, instructing and christianizing the countless tribes of his almost boundless dominions. To the accomplishment of this great object, he has for several years bent all the powers of his comprehensive and benevolent mind, assisted by the talents and labors of his ministers and distinguished officers of government. And the progress that they have already made cannot fail to astonish every observer.

We have been accustomed, in this country, to consider the Russian nation as a vast horde of barbarians, without knowledge and without civilization. This idea has come down from the period of the reign of Peter the Great, who has himself been considered as at least half savage. It is difficult, at this distance of time, and with such imperfect information as we possess of the true state of things in Russia a century ago, to form a true estimate of the character of such a monarch as Peter. He was undoubtedly a great man—and laid the foundation of the flourishing and powerful empire over which Alexander now reigns—with each distinguished reputation.

What will be the result of the astonishing advancement of his mighty nation, in moral as well as physical force, upon the surrounding nations, it is not easy to conjecture. Should the present Emperor's life be prolonged to the ordinary age of man, and the empire advance in improvement for the ensuing twenty or thirty years, in proportion as it has for 6 years past, by the close of the period above mentioned, in the hands of an able ambitious man, it will be able to give laws to Europe.

Our thoughts have been turned to this subject, by reading the following article in the Christian Observer, for August 1819. It discloses the rapid progress that is making in the gigantic plans of the Czar, & at the same time furnishes matter for serious consideration and reflection on the events of the times.

The progress they made, particularly the Cossacks, is represented as quite astonishing. In the space of 15 days, several who did not previously know a letter, were able to read short words, and even to write them on a slate. Prince Alexander Galtzin, the minister of public instruction, has laid before the Emperor an extensive set of reading lessons, from the Holy Scriptures, for the use of all schools, upon the same plan in Russia, of which the Emperor has expressed his high approbation, and has ordered the payment of the expense of printing a large edition. These lessons are very extensive, and consist of three parts—1. Historical lessons, from the Old Testament, 2. Our duties towards God and man. 3. A brief history of the four Gospels, with some of the most striking facts in the Acts of the Apostles. The selection is made in the words of the text, without note or comment, and the whole is printed in common Russ.

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Fires at Constantinople, and conduct of the Turks at them.

From Dallaway's Travels in the Levant. Fires are so frequent, that few months pass without them, and they are generally so furious, that whole districts are laid in ashes. Houses are so soon re-erected, that the former appearance of the streets is speedily restored, and little alteration is ever made in their form. Notice of a fire in Constantinople, or at Galata, is given by beating a great drum from two high towers; the night watch then patrol the streets, striking the pavement with their staves shod with iron, & crying out Vaugen war—"There is a fire," naming the place.—The Sultan is then summoned 3 times, and when the conflagration has lasted one hour, he is forced to attend in person, and to bring mules with him laden with piastres, which he distributes with his own hands to the firemen, who are very inactive before his arrival. These are armed against accidents in the same manner as they are in London, and are equally expert and adventurous. Fires are extinguished by pulling down the adjoining houses, for the engines are very small, and borne on the shoulders of two men.

The perfect resignation with which a good Musselman sees his house consumed by the flames, and himself reduced from affluence to poverty, has been often and justly remarked by others; he exclaims Allah Karim; that "God is merciful," without apparent emotion, and has assured himself that the same Providence which hath made him poor and abject, can once more restore him to wealth, if it be his fate. As to the women, they have not the praise of such philosophy. They assemble in a group near the Sultan, and unmercifully load him with the bitterest revilings, particularizing his own crimes, and the errors of his government, and charging him with the cause of their present calamity. At such rencontres no crowned head need envy Sultan Selim his situation. As this is the only privileged time of conveying the voice of the people to his ears, and as women in Turkey say anything with impunity, it is presumed that many of the fires are not accidental.

As a grand spectacle, detaching the idea of commiseration of the calamity from the present view, of a volcanic eruption being excepted, none can exceed a great fire at Constantinople. The houses being constructed with wood, and frequently communicating with magazines filled with combustible materials, a vast column of flame, of the most luminous glow, rises from the centre, which, lighting up the mosques and contiguous cypress groves, produces an effect of superior magnificence. In other cities, where the buildings are of stone, the flames are seen partially or are overpowered with smoke.

In 1665 seventy thousand houses were burnt; and in 1788 the conflagration was so extensive as to threaten the universal destruction of the city.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Among the works announced for publication, in August last, at Paris, was a third volume of the unpublished official and confidential correspondence of Napoleon Bonaparte, of the authenticity of which there is no longer any doubt. This volume contains the conclusion of the affairs of Venice and Genoa, until the treaty of Campo Formio, and comprises nearly two hundred letters. Eighty-one are from Bonaparte, the greater part addressed to the Directory and Mons. Talleyrand—twelve replies of Monsieur Talleyrand, ten letters from Augereau, three from Bernadotte, and one from each of the following persons—Messrs. Gregoire, Arnaud, Francois de Neufchateau, La Fayette, Hoche, Thurot, Lavelette, Lannes, Desaix, Bernardin de Saint Pierre, and a great number of other letters from generals and diplomatic envoys.

SINGULAR FORGERY.

Two men were lately convicted and sent to the state prison of New York for forgery. Soon after they appeared publicly at liberty. This produced an inquiry by what means they obtained their pardon. One of the judges of Herkimer county common pleas wrote to the governor for information. The governor returned him a petition for their pardon signed by the judge himself, and many other respectable characters. It was accompanied by a statement of the occurrences at the trial, ingeniously drawn up, and calculated to make a strong case in favor of a pardon. The whole proves to be a forgery, made for the purpose of imposing on the governor and to obtain a pardon, which was easily effected.

New-York, Oct. 30.
A Glasgow paper of the 18th ult. is received by the Camillus. A large Reform meeting was held at Paisley on the 11th, at which the Huttons were covered with black and the speakers dressed in mourning expressive of their regret for the Marjorys at Manchester. Several spirited resolutions against the conduct of the Manchester magistrates were adopted, & considerable warmth of feelings was manifested. Early in the evening an express arrived at Glasgow requesting military aid, and some troops were sent off who reached Paisley about 12 o'clock at night, at which hour, however, the people had nearly dispersed, and the place became quiet. The troops remained in the neighborhood. Next day (Sunday) the place was again alarmed by several parties of the Reformers, who patrolled the streets with their flags, broke the windows of several of the public houses, threw stones at the magistrates, and committed other outrages. About 20 of the ringleaders were arrested, and order was again restored.—*Mer. Adv.*

We give the following as a sample of English courtesy and justice towards this country. The writer did not recollect that if the state of the dramatic art "is low in this quarter of the globe," and "the standard of taste reduced below a certain level," that we confess our performers are all furnished by that quarter of the globe and not by this. We will, however say that theatrical criticism is, at any rate unpurchased and independent in America, which is more than any one acquainted with the state of the press in London, will venture to assert. They write for the single purpose of putting one man up, and another down, with little or no regard to the merits of the individual.

Evening Post.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Covent-Garden Theatre.

Mr. Phillips appeared last night at this theatre in the character of Count Balino, in the opera of the Devil's Bridge. An absence of two years on the other side of the Atlantic, cannot so entirely have obliterated from the public mind the recollection of this gentleman's talents as to render it necessary to describe him as a new performer. At the time he quitted this country, he had risen into some celebrity as a singer; but he felt, probably, that the most favored servants of the public must all have felt in their turn, that a mixture of caprice is blended with their favor, and that a temporary absence is sometimes useful to quicken their appetite for novelty. His success in America, if we may credit the accounts that have been transmitted through their newspapers, must have been very flattering to his ambition; but the surprise and delight he excited there, is to be attributed to perhaps, the low state of arts, in that quarter of the globe.

Mr. Phillips we suspect, from the specimen afforded yesterday evening, has done more to improve the taste of the country he has visited, than his own. Nothing can be more dangerous for a performer whose aim is eminence, than a residence among people where the standard of excellence is reduced below a certain level—he soon ceases to be fastidious, relinquishes the desire of becoming greater than he is, and subsides into satisfied self-love and low ambition. In point of taste, in expression and in reference to that indistinguishable something, though we all feel it, that constitutes style in music, Mr. Phillips has lost ground; but in voice, in genuine power, and execution, he has gained in an equal degree. Practice has cured for him that tendency to a perpetual falsetto, or feigned voice, for which he was formerly remarkable, his lower notes have acquired roundness, distinctness and volubility, and his shake is at once both rapid and perfect. The transition from his natural to his feigned voice, still too sudden and too frequently adopted. His reception yesterday evening, must have been extremely gratifying to him, though he was apparently indebted, in part, to the zeal and exertions of friendship, nearly all his songs were encored, he repeated them with undiminished effect, and without the least appearance of fatigue. We have said so much of Mr. P. as a singer, that it is the less necessary to describe him as an actor, and it is a task we are most willing to avoid in his speaking, voice, his gait, and a certain stiffness of manner, he strongly reminds us of Kelly.

From the National Messenger, Oct. 27. TEXAS.

It was stated in a late New Orleans paper that some Swiss gentlemen had arrived at that city, on their way to Texas, which province they stated they had purchased and were about to take possession of. This calls to our recollection the facts that, last winter, some Swiss gentlemen were at Washington, who it was understood, had come to the United States for the purpose of obtaining from the American government, on favorable terms, a grant of a large tract of public land, and placing thereon some hundreds of the Swiss settlers, with whom they are connected, but having ascertained during their intercourse with several members of Congress and others that no such grant could probably be obtained they were (by what means we never heard) brought into communication with Don Onis, who had just then negotiated or was negotiating the treaty for ceding the Floridas and that they finally concluded a bargain at a low rate for a vast portion of land in the Texas, subject however to the approbation of the king of Spain. We do not vouch for the truth of all these particulars, but they were mentioned at the time, and would seem to derive some corroboration from the circumstances mentioned in the New Orleans paper. From the time that has elapsed since the pursuit of this reported negotiation with Don Onis, and from the fact of these Swiss gentlemen having now made their appearance for the avowed purpose of taking possession of their Texas purchase, it would appear that the bargain had obtained the ratification of the Spanish government.

CAUTION.

The public ought to be put on their guard against receiving French half crowns at more than their actual value. They do not generally weigh more than a half dollar, and though their nominal price be fifty five cents, they can be worth no more than their weight. It is said that large amounts have been recently imported from France, (and reinforcements expected,) which are passed for 8 or 9 cents above their cost in France. This is a new speculation, we believe, which concerns too many to be permitted.

FROM THE SUNDAY TIMES.

SHOCKING CALAMITY.

On the evening of the 13th inst. the six children of Jacob Zartman, of Upperhony, and his niece of about 20 years of age by the name of Neighar, were burnt to death in the flames of the house. This destruction of life and property was attended with the most extraordinary circumstances of which we have heard any example. The family were all awake; Mr. Zartman himself lay asleep in the kitchen with one of his children. A tattered light and using no snuffers, they were some time with which they were working in the adjoining room; the top blew up, and instead of running out to the kitchen or through the windows, they ran up the stairs and stood there until the flames surrounded them. Even there they might have escaped the windows, or by merely running down the kitchen stairs, but so far from attempting to escape, so that it was with extreme difficulty she disengaged herself, jumped out of a window and saved her life. Zartman stood at a cherry tree immovable, looking on, and his neighbor attempted to extinguish the spark which caught his large barn full of grain. Zartman like a maniac, seized and held fast in his arms, until the flames had there become unconquerable. The bones were found together in a corner, and some of the internal parts including a heart unconsumed. Such is the dreadful detail we have received—we have no reason to doubt its substantial correctness. Was ever such a lamentable and unaccountable transaction exhibited?

TWO CROPS IN A SEASON.

A late London paper mentions, "That in several orchards on the Clyde, a second crop of pears was early in September, in a considerable state of forwardness."

We have ourselves, eaten of two distinct crops of water melons this season from the same vines. The first crop ripened late in August, and second early in October. The second crop set about the time the first was gathered. These melons grew in a garden in Greenwich, Connecticut, and we believe that of 20 or 30 hills, there was not one that did not produce a second and distinct crop. The vines continued comparatively flourishing until they were killed by frost.

Com. Adv.

EXTRAORDINARY!

The Rutland (Vt.) Herald, after giving the particulars of the cattle show at Charlestown, in that state mentions the following extraordinary circumstance—

"The day was rendered peculiarly interesting by the presence of Henry Francisco, of the age of 137 years! who ploughed a furrow with the oxen that day exhibited. This veteran, who in the year 1702, bore arms at the time of the coronation of Queen Anne, in the year 1819, held the plough, at the first exhibition of the Rutland county Agricultural Society, and witnessed the assemblage of many thousands of wealthy, industrious and respectable inhabitants, in a section of the country which was uninhabited and scarcely known when he had attained to his threescore years and ten."

The Albany Register (speaking of the Vice President) says:—The war lasted but two years and eight months. During that Time Gov. Tompkins received a compensation of from \$25 to \$3,000 as governor from the state treasury. He has since been released from debt he owes the state of \$120,000, making for his services of two years and eighteen months as governor, the monstrous sum of say \$150,000 near \$60,000 a year, being the highest compensation ever granted to any individual in the United States. And yet not content with this unparalleled liberality—this unexampled magnificence, he has had the temerity to demand from the state at least \$130,000 more!

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTIONS.

We do not remember a season in which so many extraordinary productions in the vegetable kingdom have been recorded in the newspapers of our country, as in the one which is now drawing to a close. Although this city and the surrounding country for 60 or 80 miles have been visited with an unusually severe drought, yet many parts of the Union have been favored with plentiful showers and a very productive season. Many instances of the extraordinary growth of vegetables have been mentioned in our papers in the course of the summer and the journals just received relate two or three others worthy of notice.

The Times, a paper printed at Manlius, Onondago county, states that a Beet was raised in that town, which weighed eleven pounds, and measured twenty-two inches in circumference.

The Providence American mentions, that in a garden in Smithfield, there were raised from one seed sixteen pumpkins, which weighed 185 pounds.

The same paper also mentions, that in another garden in Smithfield, there were raised from one potato, four hundred and two potatoes, weighing eighty three pounds, and measuring a bushel and a half.

In contrast with the above, it may not be a misnomer to observe that in a field within the district affected by the drought, we have known sixty hills of potatoes dug in order to procure a single bushel.—*N. Y. Spec.*

A gentleman not far distant from Glasgow, and who prized himself much on dissecting a fowl, was requested to dine with a party, who took care to have a hen, whose joints had, in the course of years, been well united, was desired to perform his favorite past, very readily consented; but after a full display of his abilities, in which he divided the dish, and shared the grease between himself and neighbors, was constrained to give up the contest, protesting he believed it was the mother of the cock that grew to Peter.

At the York sessions, Thomas English was sentenced to be transported for seven years, for having, in conjunction with Henry Fearby, stolen six pounds of mutton. On hearing his sentence, he exclaimed, "Thank you, I only wish it had been a better steak. Two men to be transported for six pounds of mutton! and I'll be d—d if either of us stole it."

For the gratification of the Editor of the *Common Sense*, printed in Annapolis, by John Chandler, we inform him that the *Eastern Gazette* continues to be printed in Easton, Talbot county, State of Maryland, where it was first established by its present editor, and that it has never been printed, to his knowledge, in any other town or county in this State, or edited by any other person. We are sorry that John's memory is so treacherous as to have caused him the trouble of ordering papers to be sent to the different towns and villages on the other side of the Bay in quest of its present location, for which "its few remaining friends" ought to thank him. As we seldom get a sight of John's paper (its circulation being so very limited), we think it but right that the Editor should furnish us with a copy containing any publication concerning us.

THE COMPARISON.

The democratic prints loudly re-echo, that the time has come, when such men as R. H. Goldsborough and A. C. Hanson, are to give place to such men as Wm. Pinkney & Edward Lloyd, & the Editors plume themselves upon the era that is to produce this auspicious change. Mr. Pinkney, as a lawyer and an advocate, is the champion of the bar of Maryland; and no man, so far as it is creditable to rear up a great and distinguished lawyer among them, are more proud to do homage to Mr. Pinkney's superiority in that respect, than Federalists; but here Mr. Pinkney's splendour ceases—he has filled the most important diplomatic stations respectably; but if we were to say, that as a diplomatist he was great, we should err—he never distinguished himself in Congress.—The short period he served there, the only exhibition he made, was upon the appropriation to carry the treaty of Ghent into operation, and there he was full up with the Federal doctrine, (and so far he was correct) but he was infinitely short; in eloquence or argument, to Ames, Dexter, or Griswold, but he was right in his doctrine. We believe that Mr. Pinkney will be found in Congress, what Lord Erskine was in Parliament—my Lord was the most resplendent orb at the British Bar, but in Parliament he was among the lesser lights—so it has been, and so it will be with Mr. Pinkney.

Mr. Lloyd is a very respectable country gentleman, a good practical farmer, and deservedly esteemed by his friends and associates, but his talents as a statesman and a politician are below mediocrity, and his personal influence does not extend beyond his own estate.

The talents of R. H. Goldsborough and A. C. Hanson as statesmen, have been acknowledged by their political opponents to be of the superior order. They always took an active part in every question of importance that came before the Senate, and unhesitatingly, and without preparation, displayed talents worthy the cause they espoused, and honorable to the State they represented. No objection has ever been made to their course of conduct, no fault has been found even by editors and patriots, who are always ready & willing, to cavil at every thing in their power to find fault with. If it is desired to make the comparison further, we are agreed. We will go into the moral character and habits of the gentlemen if invited—We will compare them—We will also go into their standing in life, respect commanded, examples exhibited, &c. &c. If these topics are agreeable to the trumpeters of Messrs. Pinkney and Lloyd, we have no objection to indulge them, if not they will please cease to insinuate any thing against R. H. Goldsborough, and A. C. Hanson, or we may be forced to lead the way in this exhibition of the comparison of character. We are no man worshippers, (although faithful and true to the just merits of our friends) still less do we desire to approach the dissecting table where character is stretched for our operation, but although loath, we are not afraid, nay we defy our adversaries, and are ready to meet them at all times.

The following rude and ill mannered paragraph, is copied from the *Montreal Herald*, of Oct. 23.—*E. Post*.

"Among the occurrences of the week we find, Lieut. General Scott, Col. House, and some others, belonging to the U. S. army, passed through this city on their way to New-York, from Sacket's Harbour. This is rather a curious route, we hope, these be true men and no spies."

The Fire at Brandywine.

In our last we mentioned the loss of Mr. Lee's flouring mill on the Brandywine. A letter published in the *Philadelphia Gazette* states, that the fire originated in or near the boiling chest, on the third floor, and near the centre of the building, that the mill was stopped at 11 o'clock on the preceding night, and closed by a careful and sober foreman, and that all conjectures respecting the origin of the fire appear to be fruitless. The same letter observes, that the loss to the owner will eventually prove, inconsiderable, as the sum of 10,000 dollars was insured in Philadelphia on the building, and 8,000 in Baltimore on the property in it. The mill it is believed will be immediately rebuilt.

Capt. Price, of the ship *Eclipse*, arrived at Philadelphia, in 23 days from Campeachy, informs that Flour was 40 dollars per barrel, and very little on hand, but a supply daily expected. A British sloop of war sailed two weeks before, for Jamaica, with three millions of dollars on board. The Gulf was much infested with little piratical vessels, who plunder almost indiscriminately. It was expected at Campeachy, that a war would shortly take place between the United States and Spain, backed by England and Russia.

For the Eastern Gazette.

Proceedings of a meeting of Sundry Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, resident on the Eastern Shore of Maryland: held at Cambridge, Dorchester County, October 13th & 14th, 1819.

The difficulties under which the Protestant Episcopal Church on the Peninsula, formed by the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, has long labored, in consequence of the irregularity of its diocesan divisions, having been often the subject of popular remark and regret, application was made to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Knap, of the diocese of Maryland, for permission to hold a meeting of the Clergy of that part of the Peninsula under his jurisdiction, which being allowed, a circular letter was addressed, by three of the said Clergy, to all of their brethren resident on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, soliciting their presence at a meeting proposed to be held at Cambridge, Dorchester County, on the 13th day of October, 1819. Letters were also addressed to all other Clergymen of the said Church, then known to be resident on any part of the Peninsula, inviting their attendance.

At the time and place above-mentioned the following Clergymen assembled.

Rev. W. M. STONE, Rector of Stepney parish, Somerset Co.
Rev. R. HUBBARD, Rector of St. Michael's, Talbot Co.
Rev. W. WICKES, Rector of Somerset, Somerset Co.
Rev. T. BAYNE, Rector of St. Peter's, Talbot Co.
Rev. G. WELLER, Rector of Great Choptank, Dorset Co.
Rev. S. C. STRATTON, Rector of Coventry, Somerset Co.

After Divine service by the Rev. Mr. HUBBARD, and a sermon by the Rev. Mr. STONE; Mr. STONE was called to the Chair, and Mr. WELLER appointed Secretary.

A letter from the Rev. R. D. HALL, Rector of Trinity Church, Wilmington, Del. was read—stating his inability to attend the meeting, and expressing his disposition to concur in any measures for the general good of the Church.

Motion being made, it was Resolved, that letters be respectfully addressed to the Rt. Rev. Bishops of Maryland and Virginia, and to the standing Committee of the Church in the diocese of Delaware, requesting permission for calling a Convention of Clergy and Laity from the whole of the parishes on the Peninsula, to be held at Easton, Md. for the purpose, if then and there found proper, of petitioning the General Convention, to be held in Philadelphia in May next, to form this Peninsula into one entire diocese—which letters shall be signed by all present.

THURSDAY, 14th.

Present as before.

The letters contemplated in the resolution of yesterday having been prepared by a committee appointed for the purpose, were duly signed by the Clergy present; and ordered to be forwarded, according to their address, by the Secretary, who was directed to give due notice of the receipt of any replies.

A statement of the number of parishes on the Peninsula, with the former and present state of their Churches, and a list of the Clergy, was ordered to be prepared, and published with the proceedings of this meeting for general information.

Signed,

WILLIAM M. STONE, President.

Attest, GEORGE WELLER, Secretary.

The following is the most correct statement of the Parishes, &c. which could be prepared at the time.—The period of the Revolutionary War is referred to as the time when these Parishes had the greatest number of Churches.

COUNTIES.	PARISHES.	CLERGY.	Former No. of Churches.	Now No. of Churches.	No. now in ruin.
DIOCESE OF DELAWARE.					
Sussex.	Prince Georges, Dagsborough	Rev. J. Foreman	1	1	
	St. Peters, Lewes		1	1	
	St. Pauls, Georgetown		1	1	
	Christ's Church, Laurel		1	1	
	Church at Little Hill		1	1	
Kent.	St. Georges, Indian River	Rev. J. Spencer.	1	1	
	St. Matthews, Cedar Creek		1	1	
	Christ's Church, Dover		1	1	
	Christ's Church, Milford		1	1	
New-Castle.	Church at Smyrna	Rev. R. Clay.	1	1	1
	Emmanuel Church, N. Castle		1	1	
	St. James', near Staunton		1	1	
	St. Anns, Mideletown	Rev. R. D. Hall.	1	1	
			13	12	1
EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.					
Cecil.	Augustine	Rev. W. Duke.	1	1	1
	Mary Anne's		1	1	
	St. Stephen's		1	1	
	Shrewsbury		2	1	1
Kent.	St. Paul's	Rev. J. R. Walker.	1	1	
	Chester		2	1	1
	St. Luke's		1	1	
Queen-Anns.	St. Paul's	Rev. W. J. Bulkley.	2	2	
	St. John's		1	1	
Talbot.	Christ's Church	Rev. R. Hubbard.	1	1	
	St. Michael's		2	2	
Dorset.	St. Peter's	Rev. T. Hayne.	2	2	
	Great Choptank		4	2	2
Somerset.	Dorchester	Rev. G. Weller.	3	2	
	St. Mary's White Chapel		1	1	
Worcester.	Stepney	Rev. W. M. Stone.	3	4	
	Somerset		2	2	
	Coventry	Rev. W. Wickes.	8	3	
	All Hollows	Rev. S. C. Stratton.	3	1	2
	Worcester		1	1	
			37	24	11
EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA.					
Accomack.	St. George's	Rev. J. W. Eastburn.	2	2	
	Accomack		3	1	
Northampton.	Hungars		2	2	
			7	2	3
			13	13	1
			37	24	11
			7	2	3
			57	38	15
Number of Churches in DELAWARE.					
			13	13	1
Number on the E. Shore of MARYLAND.					
			37	24	11
Number on the E. Shore of VIRGINIA.					
			7	2	3
			57	38	15
Total number on the Peninsula.					
			13	13	1
Number of Clergy in DELAWARE.					
			20	10	
Number on the E. Shore of MARYLAND.					
			3	1	
Number on the E. Shore of VIRGINIA.					
			1		
			13		

The indisposition of Gen. Jackson, lately noticed, was but trivial; he has since recovered, and is now enjoying a good state of health. The General contemplates a resignation after the close of the ensuing Congress.

The legislature of Tennessee, now in session, has ordered an enquiry into the conduct of Gen. Jackson during the Seminole war.

We understand from a respectable source, that Mr. Bagot, late British minister to the United States, and whose return to that situation, at Washington, has been in some measure expected, has been appointed by the Prince Regent ambassador to the court of Russia, at St. Petersburg.—*Washington City Gazette*.

By late Paris papers it appears that the ties of affection between the old Marshals who served under Bonaparte, and Louis

President of the bank, in an impressive and interesting speech, which he closed by requesting that the Stockholders would select from their body a committee of gentlemen to inquire into the situation and conduct of the Bank, and assuring them, that every information would be cheerfully and promptly afforded by the various officers of the Institution.

TIMES IN OHIO.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman lately returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, to his correspondent in Catskill, dated October 6.

"Yesterday \$200 of our paper were given for \$100 in specie. Eastern funds are from 50 to 100 per cent. advance of ours. The times were never half as hard for any kind of business. I have not, since my return, seen in circulation any thing but our poor rags. It takes 50 cents of specie to buy a pound of butter.

An impression prevails (says the Kentucky Herald, Oct. 13.) that some of the banks at Nashville pay specie for their notes; we believe we are correct in stating, that this is not the fact. None of them pay any thing.

The Chillicothe Supporter, of October 20, contains the following:
The United States Bank vs. The State Officers.

Messrs. John L. Harper and Thomas Orr, two of the officers who executed the warrant of the Auditor, for the collection of the tax imposed by the legislature on the Officers of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States located in this State, were, on Monday last, taken into custody, by the deputy marshal, on a capias, for a trespass vi et armis, in taking said tax out of the banking house established here. Bail was required of them to the amount of \$240,850 each, but they, not willing to involve their friends in any trouble refused giving any. They were then taken to the prison in this place, where they are now in close confinement. We are informed that a writ has also been issued against Ralph Osburn, Auditor of state, which was probably executed yesterday.

The overplus of \$20,355, of which notice has been taken in some of the papers, and which appears not to have been considered in requiring the amount of bail, was returned to the Branch and by them received, on the return of the officers from Columbus.

TWIN SISTERS.

A great deal has been said in the public prints about the Twin Sisters in the county of Elvanna, who could tell each others thoughts. We understand that a large party of ladies and gentlemen have lately visited them; and that the thing however ingenious, turns out to be an imposture.—*Rich. Eng.*

THE DEVIL.

In politics, as in religion, in all ages, there has been a devil, upon whom to lay the blame of all national evils. With the Jews the Gentiles were the devil; the Persians were the devil to the Greeks; the Carthaginians and Gauls to the Romans; the French to the British; and the British are the political devil of the United States. Whatever untoward thing falls out, we throw the blame upon the British.

City Gaz.

New-York, Oct. 31.

Mr. Cobbett has finally taken his departure for England. He embarked in the ship *Hercules*, Cobb, which sailed on Saturday morning for Liverpool.

Mer. Adv.

Capt. Williams of the *Fanny*, from Cadiz, reports that before he left that place, orders were received from the Spanish government to release the officers who had been arrested upon the representation of General O'Donnell, and compensation to be made them for their imprisonment; and that a military court was ordered to try General O'Donnell, and it was supposed that he might be in hazard of even capital punishment.

Daily Adv.

The Pirate Mitchell.

Extract of a letter dated, St. Jago de Cuba Sept. 22.

"This celebrated character has made his appearance off our coast. About 30 days ago a small schooner was fitted out at Biama (about 40 leagues to leeward) with a crew of forty-one men, for the purpose of taking the Pirates off that port. A few days after sailing they fell in with and gave battle to an open boat, manned with 24 men well armed—the crew of the boat, notwithstanding their inferiority in point of numbers, immediately boarded, & after fighting with desperation, for perhaps 15 minutes, found themselves in complete possession of the sch. The leader or capt. of the pirates proved to be Mitchell, who was once in Newbern. The loss of the pirates was 2 killed—that of the sch. 23 killed, 12 jumped overboard, (a part of whom perished in attempting to reach the shore)—the remainder, whose fate is uncertain, were left on board. This news was brought here by a number of Spaniards from Biama.

"The Patriot cruisers are still in the offing, but disturb nothing except bona fide Spanish vessels. They board Americans but treat them with respect. Notwithstanding they are continually in sight, & making prizes of all Spanish vessels they fall in with, and the pirates are in shore, plundering all flags without discrimination—there is now, and has been for some time past, one of his Catholic Majesty's frigates at 15

guns and 125 men lying in port; but it is impossible to get her out to attack them.

In the highest point of a field on the farm of Otagarthrow, a mile south from Forfarthere, was a Druid's place of worship, consisting of a circle of large stones, with one (the largest) in the middle. The field was sown with barley, and this temple trenched, from which a great quantity of stones were turned up. Nothing particular, however, appeared, except a few bones that went to dust. The field this year was sown with barley, and this trenched part with the rest; now, so far as this place extended, there are considerable quantities of oats, of various kinds sprung up among the barley, the seeds of which must have remained there more than 1000 years. Without the trenched ground there is not a head of oats to be seen. Orders have been given to preserve these oat plants.—*Monrose (Eng.) paper*

DIED.

On Tuesday the 2d inst. at Dover Bridge, Peter Edmondson, Esq. aged sixty-six years.

In this county on the 7th inst. James Edmondson.

At Hillsborough, Caroline County, on the 31st ult. after a short illness, John Sel.

COMMUNICATED.

Died.—In Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md. on Friday Oct. 29, 1819, after a long and lingering illness, Mrs. Harriet Higgins, wife of Mr. Solomon Higgins, Merchant in that place, in the 26th year of her age. She was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a living comment on the religion of Jesus Christ. The sorrow of her relations and friends is pungent, but they sorrow not as those who have no hope, for they believe that as Jesus died and rose again, even so those that sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.

There is a calm for those who weep,
A rest for weary pilgrims found;
They softly lie, and sweetly sleep
Low in the ground.

Sickness and pain are no more known,
Sorrow and cares hath left her breast,
Her happy soul hath fled and gone
To endless rest.

Notice.

The subscriber being desirous to reduce the price of his work, so as to make it an inducement for his customers and the public to pay cash, has determined on putting it down to the following, viz:

For plain { Surtouts,
Great Coats, } \$4 00
or Close do.

Vests and Pantalons, each 1 25

If extra work is required, the price proportionable; but if charged, 25 per cent. will be added to the above list.

HE HAS FOR SALE,
SUPERFINE & COMMON CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.

WHICH HE OFFERS CHEAP.

ALSO,
A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
LEATHER,

At reduced prices for cash or hides only. All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. It is hoped this notice will be sufficient, and attended to, particularly by those who have suffered their accounts to remain unsettled over a year, should it not, he will be under the necessity of compelling payment.

L. REARDON.

Nov 8

PATENT WATER PROOF

HATS,

The Subscriber having purchased from the original Inventor, *Johan Heinrich Tighe*, the exclusive privilege of manufacturing Hats in Talbot County, under the above Patent, takes the liberty of calling the attention of the public to the above important improvement, and requests them to call and see the principle tested, which he confidently recommends, (independent of the economy) it preserves the beauty of the Hat until worn out, by resisting moisture and keeping its proper shape.

JOHN SHERWOOD.

11 mo. 8th, 1819.

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 20th October as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Freeborn Garrettson, 5 feet 8 inches high, about 24 years of age, blind of the left eye, his clothing a blue and white striped cotton cassimere roundabout waistcoat, one cotton shirt, one pair of fine shoes, and a wool hat, all much worn. He says he was freeborn, and was bound to the Rev. John Allen, of Baltimore, residing at the corner of Hanover and Market streets. If the aforesaid negro man be free, I shall be glad to be put in possession of proof of the fact; if a slave, the owner will come forward, prove him, 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. 8—Sw.

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 16th October, as a runaway, a negro girl who calls herself Mary Ann Cole, 5 feet 3 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age, has a small scar below her right eye; her clothing a blue and white striped cotton frock, &c. She says she was born free, and was bound to Alexander Devaloe, of Charles street Baltimore. If the aforesaid negro girl be free, I shall be glad to be put in possession of proof of the fact; if a slave, the owner is requested to come forward without delay, prove her, pay charges, and release her from goal, otherwise she will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

Nov. 8—Sw.

Last Notice.

Those persons who are indebted for Property sold at the Vendue at the Haylands on the 14th October, 1818, and who paid no attention to the first call made upon them in September last, are now requested to take notice, that their notes will, after the present month, be either assigned away or put into the hands of a Collector.

R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Oct. 25—

POETRY.

From the Morning Chronicle.

We found the following in our letter-box yesterday, and sincerely hope our correspondent may find the mine he is in pursuit of.

Ma. Editor:

Hard times, and money is the cry;
And pray, what shall we do sir?
Now not a single cent have I,
Although I'm owing you sir.

Your paper sir, I'm fore'd to say,
To me is quite a treasure;
And if I had the cash to pay
I'd give it with good pleasure.

But I was like another fool,
I went my neighbour's bail sir
And ever since I've gone to school,
And learn'd what ne'er will fail sir.

I never in my life before
Had seen a judge or jury,
But since have seen them o'er and o'er,
To my sorrow, I assure ye.

They took what little I possess'd;
But still, I have a hope sir,
That I by chance, among the rest,
Will by and by get up sir.

And I forward you to beware
Of judge and squire's docket;
For if your name's once enter'd there
Look out for empty pocket.

But I've a plan—I'll tell you sir,
Which really does elate me;
That I may send each money cur
Away that's barking at me.

Some time ago a friend of mine
Said that on my possession;
There was a noble silver mine,
If found would prove a blessing.

He's a man of truth that told me so,
And that's what makes me mind it;
And so I'll take my grubbing hoe,
And try if I can find it.

And Mr. Editor, indeed,
Without a joke or caper,
As sure as I shall have good speed,
I'll pay you for my paper.

U. P.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, the one at the suit of Samuel Harrison, and the other at the suit of Shadrack Leadham, against James Hall, will be sold on Tuesday the second day of November next, on the Court-House Green, in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, the following property to wit: One Vessel on the stocks twenty-four feet long, 1 Cow, 6 Sheep, 2 Beds, Bedsteads and Furniture, 1 Table, half a dozen Chairs, 1 Desk, 1 Cupboard and its contents; 3 boys, one for a term of years, and his farm containing forty-three acres of land, more or less; called and known by the name of "Upholland." Sold to satisfy the debts interest and costs of the aforesaid writs.

WILLIAM THOMAS, late Sheriff.

Oct 4—ts

SALE POSTPONED.

The sale of James Hall's property heretofore advertised to be sold on the Court House Green, on Tuesday the second day of November, will be postponed until Wednesday the 10th of November next, and will be sold that day on the premises.

WILLIAM THOMAS, late Sheriff.

Oct 18.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29, 1819.

Notice is hereby given, that a general meeting of the Stockholders in this institution, will be held at the Banking-House, on Monday, the 13th December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in pursuance of the 3d fundamental article of the act of incorporation, for the purpose of laying before them a statement of the debts which have remained due and unpaid after the expiration of the original credit, and for the purpose of deciding upon such other subjects as may be submitted to their consideration, calculated to promote the interests of the institution. By order of the Board,

HENRY PAYSON, Pres.

Nov 1—6w

MARYLAND.

Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court, 9th day of October, 1819.
On application of Charlotte Nicholson, administratrix of Joseph H. Nicholson, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased; Ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the public papers printed in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this fourteenth day of October Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

THOS. C. EARLE, Regr. of Wills, Queen Anne's county.

Pursuant to the above order, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Queen Anne's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph H. Nicholson late of Queen Anne's county, dec'd. 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 22d day of October 1820. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate—Given under my hand this 15th day of October eighteen hundred and nineteen.

CHARLOTTE NICHOLSON, Admrx. of Joseph H. Nicholson, dec'd.

Nov. 1—3w

PRINTING.

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

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON BENNAO-LE STREET.

Cheap Fall Goods.

The Subscribers have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store, opposite the Bank, a general supply of

GOODS,

SUITED TO THE SEASON,

AMONG WHICH ARE,
Fine and super. cloths; Black and cold Can-
Cassimeres; Black and cold Can-
Cassinetts and Satti-
netts; Long Lawns
Flannels and Baizes; Russia diaper
Genoa Cords & Vel-
vets; Silk Velvets
Black & cold Bomba-
zette; Steam Loom Sheet-
ings
Dom. Plaids & Stripes; White & brown Rus-
do White & Brown; aik do
Shirtings; Scotch & Irish do
Steam Loom do; Basings & Osnaburghs
4-4 Irish Linens, cheap; 5-4 Tow Linens
Mourning & other Cal-
icoes; Brown Irish do
Ginghams; Complete assortment
Cotton & Linen Tick-
ing; Men's buckskin, bea-
ver, and dog-skin
Linen Cambrics; Ladies silk, York tan,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambric; and kid, do
Mullins; Worsted, silk & cot-
Mull & Jaconet do; ton hosiery
British & India Book; Silk, mull, and cotton
do; shawls
Striped & other Le-
nos; Prunkle, morocco, kid
White Marseilles; and Calf-skin Slip-
Canton Flannel; pers
White, black & cold; Men's & Boy's Wool
Sattins; Hats
Levantine & Floren-
ces; Tortoise & mock shel-
Thread Laces & Edg-
ings; Combs
Plain and Fancy Rib-
bons; Bonnet Boards, and
Wire
Writing Paper, Slates,
&c.

ALSO,

Groceries, viz.

Loaf and Lump Sugar
Brown do
White, Green & Java
Coffee
Imperial } Fresh
Hyson Skin } TEAS
Fine & Supr. Flour
Cheese
Mould & dipt Candles
L. P. Madeira
Sicily Madeira
Old Dry Lisbon

LIKEWISE,

A General Assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CAST-
INGS, QUEENS-WARE, CHINA,
GLASS, &c. &c. &c.
All which will be offered on the lowest terms
for cash.

GROOME & LAMBDIN.

Easton, Sept. 27—tf

Cheaper than ever.

The Subscribers have just returned from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their Store opposite the "Easton Hotel."

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Many of which they are enabled to sell cheaper than at any former period. The public are invited to call and see them.

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, Oct. 4, 1819—tf

MARYLAND.

Somerset County, to wit:

Levin McGrath an insolvent debtor, having applied to me as one of the judges of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, for his benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the said state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain the same, and a certificate from the gaoler of said county, of his confinement in the gaol of said county, he was forthwith discharged, and I do hereupon direct that the said Levin McGrath give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Shore Intelligencer of Easton, three months previously to the first Saturday of the ensuing November term, for the county aforesaid and that he likewise cause copies of this order to be set up at the Court House door of said county and at one of the Taverns in Princess Anne, and that he be and appear on that day before the said Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 31st day of July Anno Domini 1819.

A true copy,

Test,

DANIEL BALLARD.

MARYLAND.

Kent County, to wit:

On application of Henry Tilghman, executor of James Arthur, deceased. It is ordered that the said executor cause to be inserted for 3 successive weeks in the Easton Gazette, a notice according to law for creditors to produce their claims.

In testimony that the above is a true copy, taken from the minutes of the Orphans Court of Kent county in the State of Maryland.

I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, this eighteenth day of October eighteen hundred and nineteen.

RICHARD BARROLL,

Regr. of Wills for Kent county.

In pursuance of the above order, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Arthur late of Kent county, deceased. 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 1st day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and nineteen.

HENRY TILGHMAN,

executor of James Arthur.

Nov 1

Groome & Lambdin

HAVE RECEIVED 500 BUSHELS OF NICE LIVERPOOL

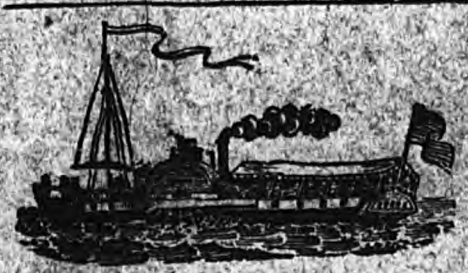
BLOWN SALT,

ALSO, A PARCEL COARSE

ALUM SALT,

Which they offer very low for cash—To such persons as buy by the quantity they will make it an object.

Easton, October 18—3wec3w



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 ANNAPOIS & BALTIMORE, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at ANNAPOIS at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore.

Passengers bound to Philadelphia, will meet the Union Line of Steam Boats & arrive there the next morning, making by this route only 24 hours from Easton to that place—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 same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills. The Maryland will also take on board Horses, Carriages, &c. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

EASTON, Aug. 30—tf.

Boots & Shoes.

I wish to inform my customers and the public in general, that I have on hand a good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

both Leather and Morocco, and intend to keep a constant supply of good materials both Leather and Morocco, to manufacture all kind of work in my line, I have a number of good workmen employed and can despatch work by having a short notice, and will give all the satisfaction that a reasonable person can request.

NS. VALIANT.

Sept. 27

N. B. I mentioned in a publication last November, that I intended to sell for Cash and not promises as I had done before, but I have failed in my good intentions, I hope those who have accounts standing will call and settle them immediately, for I have no other dependence for my Fall Stock—Those who neglect to attend to this, must expect their accounts collected some other way.

N. V.

THE ART OF PENMANSHIP,

In verse, with numerous plates, containing all the plain and fancy plain hands, geometrically defined on the three-lined stave, with diagonal ruling, defining the dimensions and obliquity of the letters—and arranged in classes, according to the Author's system of instruction, the first system of Penmanship, published in Maryland. Price 2 dollars, to be had at this office.

Oct. 18

Notice.

The Subscriber being about to remove out of this country, wishes all those indebted to him to come forward and settle their respective accounts, on or before the first day of December next, as they can receive no further indulgence.

Talbot, Nov. 1—

HENRY GRACE.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL

Magazine—extra.

CHEAP MUSICAL PUBLICATION.

FOR FIFTY CENTS PER QUARTER!

Ladies and Gentlemen who subscribe to the LITERARY & MUSICAL MAGAZINE,

CAN OBTAIN,

FOR FIFTY CENTS,

Twenty-four Quarto pages of fashionable MUSIC,

For the Voice and Piano-forte,

The German Flute,

Clarinet and Violin, &c.

BESIDES

A general variety of Miscellaneous Literature, embracing instructions for different Instruments, Essays and Lectures on Music and Singing; Memoirs and anecdotes of eminent composers; Notices of Performers and Performances; Miscellaneous Prose and Poetry; and such Musical Information as may be useful to the Tyro, and interesting to the Professor. The whole amounting to

FIFTY PAGES, QUARTO SIZE.

The work is printed in weekly numbers, of 4 quarto pages, on good paper, and delivered to subscribers in the city, and sent by mail to those at a distance, for the above trifling charge of 50 cents in advance per quarter, or 12 Numbers.

"Mark Well!"—No letters to the Editor are ever taken out of the Post Office, unless post paid.

Subscribers' Names received by the Editor, H. C. Lewis, at No. 272, Market-street, near Eight, and also at this office.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1819.

To Rent

For the ensuing year, that large and convenient Two Story Framed Dwelling House and Garden, situate on Washington street, and adjoining the residence of Mr. John Bennett. To an approved tenant the terms will be made accommodating.—Apply at this Office.

Easton, Nov. 1—3

Seasonable Goods.

The Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, with a very

Seasonable Goods;

TOGETHER WITH CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, &c.

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

LAMBERT CLAYLAND.

Easton, May 17th

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

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

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

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

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 9. (23)

SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

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

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

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

C. V.

June 7

Notice.

In obedience to a commission to me directed, by the Judges of Caroline county Court, dated October, 1819. I will sell on the premises at public vendue, on Saturday the 13th of November next, at 12 o'clock, all the real estate of Elizabeth Mitchell and Eliza Ann Blades, minors, clear of any dower, on the following terms: one fifth part of the purchase money to be paid down, the balance to be paid in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers, to give their notes with approved security. The above property consists of part of three tracts or parcels of land, situated in Caroline county on the head of Hog Creek, and contains about one hundred and twelve acres of land. It will be sold in lots or altogether as may best suit the purchaser.

WILLIAM POTTER, Trustee.

Oct. 25—

Notice

Is hereby given, that on the 8th inst. there was committed to the gaol of Frederick County, Maryland, a Negro Man, who calls himself PETER WINTER, aged about thirty years, five feet five inches high, has lost two of his lower fore teeth, and has a large scar over his left eye, his clothing consists of 1 drab cloth coat, 1 pair blue cassimere pantaloons, 1 black and striped waistcoat, 1 cotton shirt, 1 old fur hat, and one pair coarse shoes. He says he is a freeman, & is from near Iron Hill, Newcastle County, Delaware, and that he was manumitted by Joel Hulet, of Newcastle County, Delaware, but at one time said he belonged to a Mr. Garrot, of Philadelphia, and had about two years to serve—The owner (if a slave) is requested to come forward, prove said negro, pay charges and release him. Otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Sheriff of Frederick County, Maryland.

Oct. 25—8w

Notice.

Was committed to my custody, on the 24th September, a dark mulatto man, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, had on when committed, an osenburgh shirt and trousers, corduroy vest, country cloth (cotton and black yarn) over jacket, & an old felt hat. He says his name is Sam, and that he belongs to Thomas A. Davis, of Charles county. His owner is hereby requested 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 Prince George's county.

Oct. 18—9w

To be Rented.

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

JOSEPH HASKINS.

April 12

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

This well known Establishment is a large and commodious, situate in the Town of Easton, at present occupied by Mr. James Rue, and is allowed to be equal to any stand for a House of Entertainment, on the Eastern Shore. Attached to this Establishment is a large Garden, Ice-House, Carriage House, Stables, &c. &c. To an approved Tenant the terms will be very accommodating.

JAMES WILSON, JR.

Easton, August 9—

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to the "Easton Hotel," formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that this establishment is situated in the most central part of the town, being contiguous to the Bank and the several public offices; is large and commodious, and is in complete and ample order for the reception and accommodation of travellers and citizens; having a number of excellent lodging rooms and private apartments well furnished, attached to this establishment are extensive Stables and Carriage-Houses, and every convenience to make his house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges himself that no expense or labor shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. His Table shall at all times be furnished with all the choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors of the first quality, and his Stables supplied with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c. He is well provided with careful and sober Grooms, and polite and attentive Waiters, having increased his usual number; these inducements together with his unremitting endeavors to give general satisfaction, he confidently trusts will ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.

The Public's Ob't Servt.

SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at the shortest notice.

Easton, Oct. 4—tf

Auctioneer.

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

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

BUSINESS.

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

SOLOMON BARROTT.

Days of Sale Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Easton, April 12—

To Rent

For the Ensuing Year,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz.

The Corner Room and Cellar or Tenement No. 1, lately occupied by Messrs. Morrell & Lambdin as a Store, which is well finished and a first rate and for that purpose.

ALSO,

The Front and Back Rooms and Cellar or Tenement No. 3, now occupied by Mr. Nicholas Valliant, as a Shoe Store, which is also a good stand, and well suited for a small store or shop of any kind.

LIKEWISE,

The small House at the West end of the Easton Hotel, which will answer either for an Attorney, Physician, or Magistrate's office.

Possession of the first and last can be had immediately, & of the other at the beginning of next year.—For terms apply to

SAMUEL GROOME.

Sept. 6—tf

\$40 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Monday 4th of October inst. a negro girl by the name of MAY, fifteen years of age last May, stout and well built, dark complexion, having no material mark remembered—her clothing blue domestic cotton. She was purchased of Mr. John Bennett of Easton, in the neighborhood of which, or in the lower part of Caroline, she is supposed to be lurking, having relations in both counties; but may endeavor to get to Baltimore, where she has a mother by the name of Harrott, well known, who went from this county. The above reward will be paid to any person returning said negro to me living in Hopkins' Neck, near Easton, Md.

RICHARD DAWSON.

October 18—

To be Rented,

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 15, 1819.

NO. 101.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY MONDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

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

FROM LATE FOREIGN PAPERS.

New-York, Nov. 4.

The October Packet ship Courier, Capt. Bowne, arrived below yesterday from Liverpool, having sailed on the 1st of the month. The passengers and letter bags were brought up last evening, and the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have to thank Capt. Bowne for sending up their files of papers, Lloyd's List, &c. to the date of his sailing.

The papers are filled with accounts of meetings for Reform in different parts of the kingdom. The Liverpool Mercury of Oct. 1st mentions them to have taken place at Southwark, Ward of Bishop's Gate, York, Leeds, Birmingham and Farnington. The same paper contains a long account of a meeting at Liverpool, on the 29th of Sept. of which the Earl of Sefton presided, the object of which seems to have been to express their sentiments on the subject of the meeting at Manchester, on the 16th of August. Much haranguing took place, in which the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Dr. Crompton, Col. Williams, Mr. Egerton Smith, Mr. Rushton, Mr. Thomas Smith, Mr. Ottowell Wood and others, made distinguished figures.

The Courier, of the 29th Sept. contains the proceedings, down to 3 o'clock on that day, of a common hall, for the election of Lord Mayor; and a more violent and stormy meeting we do not recollect ever to have read or heard of. Hunt and Hone were present, and were loudly cheered by the populace. There was a dreadful struggle between the parties to occupy the hustings. When the Lord Mayor advanced to the front to make his obeisance, it was quite impossible to describe the uproar which assailed his ears from all quarters. "Fire!" "Murder!" formed but a part of the ejaculations that resounded throughout the Hall. It would be impossible, says the Courier, to give an adequate description of the scene. The front of the hustings was scaled—the seats of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and civil officers were usurped, and every thing like a decent respect for that corporate body was abandoned; a sort of brutal triumph over that institution which had hitherto been considered sacred, prevailed, and in this state things remained when our reporter left the hall, at half past two.

LEWIS, Sept. 20.

I have just come from the meeting held this day upon Hunslet Moor, and hasten before the departure of the Post, to send you a brief notice of the result. It was for the purpose of taking into consideration the most effectual constitutional means of removing the sufferings under which the country now labors, and reviving our expiring trade; to pass an opinion on the charge our prince has made against his Majesty's most royal subjects, the Reformers; and to afford us an opportunity of expressing our abhorrence of the outrage committed on our peaceable and unoffending countrymen at Manchester, on the 16th day of August last; and also to address the Prince Regent and the nation, on that cruelty, and other melancholy and affecting evils of the times.

The day being uncommonly fine, numerous bodies of Male and female Reformers came flocking into the town at an early hour in the forenoon, and by 2 o'clock it is calculated that there were at least 30,000 persons assembled at Briggate and the adjacent parts. The shops were mostly closed, and matters were rather an alarming aspect for several hours. Large groups kept pouring in from the country in regular marching order, shouldering sticks and clubs.

Soon after 2 o'clock, the immense multitude began to move through the town to the place of meeting, attended by a numerous band of music, and a number of flags, banners and other insignia. Long wands surmounted with black crepe, were also very conspicuous. Among the flags the following are all that were deserving of notice.

"Hunt the champion of England."
"Patience"—A large bunch of Ash, fixed to a pole, surmounted by the Fates—
"The more the cruel Tyrants bind us,
The more they shall united find us!"
"We mourn for the murder of our Manchester Friends."
"Hold to the laws."
"Thou shalt do no murder."
"From Cruelty and Oppression, good Lord deliver us."
"Magna Charta"—Peace and Good-will towards men—No Corn Laws—No Wool Bill—Taxation without Representation is contrary to the Spirit of the British Constitution—Annual Parliaments, Universal Suffrage & election by Ballot—They that are slain by the Sword, are better than they who are slain by Hunger, &c.
It was near four o'clock when the cavalcade arrived on the ground; when Mr.

T. Chapman of Manchester, was called to the Chair. After the speakers had delivered their sentiments, and a number of Resolutions had been passed, the Meeting was dissolved, and the immense multitude separated without committing any excesses.

We are now (eleven P.M.) all tranquil, if we except some noisy stragglers in the streets.

A considerable sum of money was collected upon Hunslet Moor, for the relief of the Manchester sufferers, and to defray the expenses of bringing the offending parties to justice.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

A meeting of the Committee of Two Hundred was held on Tuesday night, from the proceedings at which we are enabled to gather the following authentic particulars of the rupture which has taken place between Mr. Hunt and Apothecary Watson and his friends:—

After the triumphal procession had terminated at the Crown & Anchor tavern, Mr. Hunt, with some of his particular friends, went into a private room for a few minutes, previous to presenting themselves before the grand party assembled in the dining hall. While resting here, Apothecary Watson came into the room, and announced that all was ready for falling to; that he had moved Mr. Gale Jones to the chair, and that the motion had been carried unanimously. Mr. Hunt instantly took fire at the intimation, told Apothecary Watson that he was "a d—d officious meddling fellow," and that Jones should not preside, if he (Mr. Hunt) was to be present.

A good deal of altercation ensued, in the course of which Mr. Hunt rated the apothecary soundly for the unwarrantable use which he had made of Sir Charles Wolesey's name, as intending to preside at the dinner; and the apothecary, on the other hand, upbraided Mr. Hunt for speaking thus uncivilly to one who had ever been his most devoted servant, and (modesty apart) who had been, in some measure, the great architect of his mighty popularity. Mr. Hunt closed the strife of words, by haughtily telling the apothecary, that he did not choose to hold any farther converse with him, and that all intercourse between them must henceforth be for ever at an end.

Apothecary Watson much incensed, withdrew, but took the earliest subsequent opportunity of sending his friend, Mr. Thistlewood, to demand satisfaction from Mr. Hunt for the insult he had received. When Mr. Thistlewood waited on Mr. Hunt, and mentioned on whose part he attended, "I suppose," said Mr. Hunt, "Dr. Watson expects that I shall make him an apology." "Certainly," rejoined Mr. Thistlewood, "an apology as public as the affront was public." "At that rate," replied Mr. Hunt, "I might be called on to make an apology to every scoundrel in London!"—an observation which it is needless to say, put an immediate end to the conference between Mr. Thistlewood and Mr. Hunt.

The Committee of two hundred now thought it necessary to take up the cause of their friend and chief, Apothecary Watson. A spirited letter to Mr. Hunt on the subject was drawn up, and a deputation appointed to deliver it, and insist for a categorical answer.—The persons appointed were a Mulatto and Waddington the acquitted patriot, with the white hat. When Messrs. the deputies called at Mr. Hunt's lodgings, and requested to see him, they were told that he would only admit Waddington into his presence. Mr. Waddington was accordingly ushered up, & delivered the letter; but Mr. Hunt, instead of opening it, contrived to elicit from the little man as much of its contents as satisfied him that he ought not to open it. For the exoneraton of Waddington, Mr. Hunt wrote on the back, that he understood the letter referred to a private quarrel between himself and another individual, and that he did not see what more right the Committee had to intermeddle with his private affairs than he had to intermeddle with theirs. With this answer Mr. Waddington retired; and here the matters rests for the present.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

INFAMOUS SCENE.

Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock one of those occurrences which are alike a disgrace to human nature, as to civilization, took place in Smithfield. An ill-looking diminutive fellow, of apparently low and profligate habits, entered the market, leading by a halter round her neck, his wife, and followed by a numerous crowd of persons. The poor female, who evinced some shame at this vile exposure, was muscular, as compared to her husband, and possessing an advantage of nearly two feet in height beyond her dwarfish companion; her countenance and manner betrayed evident signs of better sense and decency. The wretch placed her near the Ram Inn, and there, amid the disgust of some and the laughter of others, put her up for public sale. He for some time attempted to obtain a bidding for his wife, until at length the sum of 2s 6d be-

ing offered, the sale gradually increased as high as 15s. At this moment the multitude had considerably increased, and the noise, disgust and laughter excited, drew to the spot, some of the city officers, who speedily terminated the barbarous scene, by seizing the wife, untwisting the halter from about her neck, & conveying her away to a place of safety. What contributed to the atrocity of this shameful exhibition was, the circumstance of a good-looking, young woman, the daughter of the wife standing or rather clinging to her mother, during the shameful spectacle. To render the scene still more atrocious, the parties it seems, had been married 12 years! The monster escaped amid yells of disgust and abhorrence, which is to be regretted, as he is punishable for a misdemeanor.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25.

Holland.—Dutch papers to Sunday last have been received. Countess de Montolhon was daily expected at Brussels, on her return to France, accompanied by her children. It is added, that her husband had refused to leave Bonaparte, who was busied in writing the memoirs of his extraordinary life, and was assisted by General Bertrand and Count Montolhon in the compilation of them.

The letters by the Dutch mail are most gloomy, representing the trade of that once flourishing Republic as rapidly declining; and stating that things must inevitably become worse as long as the Government so obstinately persists in its anti-commercial regulations, which it seems have disgusted and alienated all the old friends of the House of Orange.

Sweden.—A treaty for the final arrangement of the differences between Sweden and Denmark, was signed at Stockholm on the 1st inst. by the Danish Minister M. Von Holst. The chief stipulation is, that Sweden is to pay three millions of dollars (Hamburg banco) in ten annual payments, and also to pay four per cent per annum interest, but the interest to be paid quarterly; and the bonds for the principal and interest are to be deposited in the hands of Lord Strangford, as the Minister of the mediating power.

Germany.—The storm raised in Germany by the pretended Prussia conspiracy, appears gradually to die away. The legendary, Mr. Henning, who was said to be one of the principal chiefs in the plot, has been set at liberty, and the Inquisitorial Commission, which has been sitting on the business, has declared that he was perfectly innocent. He has suffered two months imprisonment. It is said that he intends bringing an action against M. Kampitz, and the other members of the Commission. It is again reported in Berlin, that the King of Prussia has at length consented to certain principles which are to form the ground work of the constitution.

Denmark.—Fresh disturbances have broken out in Copenhagen, where the windows of many houses, more particularly those inhabited by Jews, were broken, so that the troops in various parts of the town, were obliged to fire on the mob. Eighty persons were arrested, and some of them sentenced to rigorous punishment. Tranquility prevailed when the last accounts came away.

France.—Mademoiselle Garnerin, the celebrated aeronaut, had announced at Orleans a magnificent fete, of which the least splendid ornament was to be the ascent of a balloon of 1400 feet. The old burying ground of the town was to be the scene of the most brilliant exhibitions. The choice of such a place was a bad omen, which the event but too well realized.

The inhabitants, furious at not finding the wonders which were announced in the advertisement, made their complaints to the magistrates and Mademoiselle Garnerin, instead of mounting with glory into the ethereal regions, was conducted, amid the hisses of the people, to a vile prison, whence she will be brought before the Tribunal of Correctional Police!

Spain.—According to letters from Madrid, a report prevails that the yellow fever has spread from the Isle of Leon to Seville, and that all Andalusia is in a state of the greatest alarm for the consequences. No passports are delivered at Cadiz for a further route than ten leagues, at which distance the cordon is established. On the 25th ult. the ships of war and transports composing the grand expedition removed to anchorage in the roads of Rota, with orders not to communicate with Cadiz Bay; none of their troops were suffered to come on shore. The troops are in cantonment at Xerez, St. Lucar, Lepriza, and the environs.

Signs of the Times.—A few evenings since, a lady, whose residence is in one of the most public streets of this town, was playing the air of God save the King for her own amusement, when a pistol was fired close to the window, and she retreated from the room, shocked and alarmed. She shortly resumed her seat at the piano-forte, and continued the same tune; not however, without the repeated interruption of loud knocking on the shutters, which as it was dark, had been fa-

tened some time. This is apurtenant to the new order of things.

On Saturday evening last our Theatre was attended by a very full and respectable audience, to witness the performance of Richard the Third. At the end of the play the national anthem, "God save the King," was called for, and immediately opposed by a portion of the audience in the Gallery, who at the same time threw down apples and half potatoes, one of which struck a chandelier, broke it, and caught the face of a gentleman in one of the stage boxes. This conduct was also accompanied by some partial cries of "Hunt and Liberty," followed by loud groans. At length the Band came to the Orchestra, but the leader for the evening, Mr. Ward, was struck on the back of his head with a penny-piece. Not intimidated from his duty by this unmanly act, he proceeded to play the air. The Dramatis Personae advanced at the same time to sing it, but were immediately assailed by a variety of missiles from the gallery. Thus indecently assaulted, and some of them struck, they involuntarily retreated several paces from the front of the stage. A cry followed of "Hats off!" but several persons in the pit were not disposed to pay this attention, usual on such occasions; and to remonstrances from gentlemen in the lower boxes, one or two exhibited a determined defiance, by clapping their hands on their "white beavers," whilst fixed on their heads. This induced an officer and another gentleman to leap over into the pit, and the hats were suddenly removed. A very great majority of the audience now cheered loudly, many ladies waved their handkerchiefs, the performers went on with the tune, and the oppositionists in the gallery "groaned" with all their might, and used a variety of opprobrious epithets. The words of the anthem were therefore quite inaudible; drowned in confused noises.—Manchester Chronicle.

Another "Bundle of Boards"—More "Bits of Striped Bunting"—Another "Yankee Cock-Boat."

From a London Paper.

THE GUERRIERE AMERICAN FRIGATE.

We have noticed the departure of this vessel on Tuesday last from Cowes, with his excellency George Washington Campbell on board. This gentleman is appointed Ambassador from America to Russia, and has on board with him several cases of presents from the President of the U. States to the Emperor Alexander; after landing which, at Cronstadt, the Guerriere will proceed to the Mediterranean, to join the American squadron there. This ship has a clumsy appearance; her lower masts are short, and of large circumference; her yards not very square and her blocks are large; her tonnage is 1,550 by measurement; but her equipment is most complete & effective for the purposes of defence or aggression. She is remarkably clean, but nothing appears to be made for mere show; her bits are extremely large, and every rope is led through a separate block; each has its own belaying pin. She mounts on her main deck thirty long twenty-four pounders; on the quarter deck fourteen forty-two pounder carronades, and two long twenty-four pounders, and on the fore-castle, 32 pounder carronades, and two long 24 pounders. She has seven lieutenants and 435 men on board, of whom about three hundred are British born subjects. Thirteen of her men deserted while she remained here, two of whom have since entered on board one of the sloops of war at Portsmouth; and they hold out no very flattering inducements for our seamen to cross the Atlantic. In this ship the most extraordinary attention has been paid to her warfare qualities; attached to every gun is all the apparatus, including lanterns, swords, pikes, and boarding caps; the tackles are run through very large sheaved blocks, which considerably lightens the labor, and renders the guns capable of being worked much quicker than in our ships; the trucks of the gun carriages are of larger diameter, and the axle-trees are much longer, and effectually prevents the guns from upsetting.—Most of the principal visitors in the island went on board of her during her stay, and the officers most readily allowed them.

Comets.—A German Astronomer, of the name of Hayer, has recently published a new theory of these curious luminaries. He maintains, that the body is composed of water, and that the tail consists of solar rays refracted through this medium; that an impure atmosphere collects around it, which is dispersed by approximation to the sun;—and that when a comet comes near the earth, it purifies the air, and promotes vegetation. Another Astronomer, M. Olhus, of Bremen, has calculated, that in 68,000 years, a comet will approach the earth as near as the moon; that in 4,000,000, it will come within 7,770 geographical miles; and if its power of attraction be equal to the moon, will cause a rise in the ocean of 13,000 feet, which must make a deluge. But, what is still more frightful, the same philosopher says, that 220,000,000 years, a comet will come in contact with the earth, and produce consequences, which can only be imagined.

SPANISH INQUISITION.

Extract of a letter, dated Valencia, Sept. 2. "Words are wanting to express my feelings and to convey to you an idea of the scenes of horror and blood represented in this ill fated city. My pen drops from my hand when I attempt to describe to you the horrid and excruciating tortures which Elio has imposed on 119 persons of all classes, ages, sexes and conditions; he himself being present at the greatest part of these abominable punishments, in order that by his captious and designing questions he might be able to rend from them the secret of a revolution, which he imagined would take place in Valencia. Some have had their arms & legs dislocated with irons of a new invention; others have been pressed down with heavy weights, placed on their breast and belly; others have had their nails plucked out one by one, in order to prolong their sufferings. Even a lady, lately delivered of twins, has been separated from her family, and cast into one of the most dismal dungeons of the Holy Office, merely because information against her was lodged by a wicked character, who declared that she knew a great deal respecting the imaginary revolution. Elio himself went to the Inquisition to interrogate her, and she was exposed to a species of disgraceful torture, of which, even in this country we have no example. She was bound by the legs and arms with harsh ropes on an uneven cradle of iron, and finding that in this painful attitude she did not give declarations conformably to the questions proposed to her, scalding water was poured on her naked limbs. This unfortunate heroine expired amidst the greatest agonies, frantic with the remembrance of her twin children, only twenty-one days old. She was one of the heroines of Valencia against the attack of Marshal Moncey. This scene has been divulged by one of the dependants on the inquisition, less inhuman than the rest, and the weeping relatives of this female martyr to freedom are now deploring her loss. So great has been the horror and fury excited in the whole of Valencia by this painful affair, that it is visible on the countenance of every individual."

Further particulars of the recent successes of the Patriots.

The Editor of the Patriot has been favored with the following letter from a very intelligent source, dated

TRINIDAD, October 1, 1819.

I have now the happiness to enclose to you the Bulletin, No. 3, 4 and 5, from the army of General Bolivar, in New Grenada, by which you will find that he has beaten and taken prisoners the whole of the Spanish forces opposed to him in these highly important Provinces, by which the emancipation of the new world is insured beyond a doubt. The General says he has found upwards of one million of money in the mint, and that the property of government and individuals connected therewith is enormous. Some accounts state the treasure at \$5,000,000. The stores are filled with every requisite to equip a large army, and no doubt, Bolivar will quicken his march upon Venezuela after putting things in order in the provinces. The plan for the ensuing campaign is to unite all the troops and make a dash upon Maricao, who, it is said, is in Venezuela, bewildered. It is computed that the Patriot forces will exceed 12,000 men, exclusive of any troops that Bolivar may bring down with him. English British Legion are in our neighborhood at Matumi, and by letters of the 16th inst. from Margareta, I learn that nearly 1000 men of Devereaux's expedition had arrived there, but in consequence of Brien having allowed his squadron to disperse to cruise, the Spanish fleet had made their appearance, and were actually blockading the Island, in order to intercept the troops expected from Ireland. The Admiral sent me a flechera to advise me of this circumstance, and I immediately sent a fast sailing vessel to cruise between this and Tobago to suppress all vessels coming that way and to order them into this Gulf to join the British troops in Maturin—and I trust we shall be in time to save many of them from falling into the hands of the Spaniards.

A change has lately taken place in the administration, &c. in Angostura—Arismendi has been elected Vice-President; Mariño, to the command of the army in Cumana, and Jolly to the active conducting of the marine operations. Letters speak highly of the activity of Arismendi, and the great improvements already made in the state of affairs in Guayana, Zea, though out of office, lends him a hand in the dispatch of the office concerns. A large sum of money (400,000) was momentarily expected down at Angostura.

I am sorry to tell you that it has been uncommonly sickly here lately. We have lost Col. Elsom, Primrose, Winslow, Treweek, and many others; it has also taken on the poor man, and his wife and son, who went from Philadelphia with Alderson, with the patent gun.

On the Disturbances and Public Meetings in Scotland.

The following observations from Bell's (London) Messenger of the 19th Sept. received at the office of the Boston Patriot by ship Pearl, betray considerable uneasiness on the extension of the spirit of reform to Scotland.

It is very much to be regretted, but perhaps was necessarily to be expected, that the present running spirit of discontent has reached the hitherto passive and obedient regions of Scotland, and that on the other side of the Tweed, as well as south of it, there are reformers and reform meetings amongst the lowest order of the community. This, for many peculiar reasons is a bad omen for the public tranquility. Partly by their early education, and partly by a system of dexterous political management, the Scotch have usually been neutral and quiet in our political agitations.

They have resembled Hanover, and Hanoverians, rather than that of a competent part of a British empire. The counties and sheriffs are all entirely in the hands of government. They are all in the same state in which the Act of Union found them and confirmed it. This indeed, is one of the ill effects, which amidst a thousand good consequences, has almost necessarily risen from the Union of the two countries, and the consequent discontinuance of their local legislature. To the Act of Union has confirmed, implicitly at least, if not in avowed terms, their old errors, their inveterate abuses, and their barbarous privileges. Both countries are unwilling to trespass in any degree beyond this act of settlement. English under the apprehension of exciting jealousies, and the Scotch under the fear that one act, made for the purpose of improvement might become the precedent for dispensing at pleasure with their ancient system, and for regulating them into a strict conformity with the notions of British administration.

It is under this feeling that the Scotch administration, at the present day, exhibits all the abuses of the reign of James the First. The representation is completely in the hands of the crown. The counties are little better than close boroughs. The corporations and town officers are all nominees by the crown and magistracy. A public meeting called by authority, against the pleasure of the Lord Provost or President, is impossible. In a word Scotland and every county and town in Scotland, is as much and as despotically under the crown and the ministry of the day as Hanover is under the regent & Count Münster; & a public meeting in Scotland is as ominous to the state and government, as would be a public meeting in Hanover itself.

Such, therefore, is the real character of the public meetings actually called and about to be called in Scotland; and so different is their character from things of the same kind in England. This observation necessarily leads to two inferences: in the first place, that it must be a very general, and most intense kind of distress, which can provoke meetings against such restraints, and in despite of the long habits of the country; and, secondly, that such meetings have a more than ordinary danger. In the one case, the Scotch have burst forth into the expression of their discontents, in despite of their habitual respect, and, what is more, of the strong present power of their governors and magistracy. Under the second point of view, their very act of meeting—their bringing themselves to meet, has a character which does not belong to the same act amongst their southern neighbors. It is more like the meeting of a disciplined body, than the angry and loquacious assemblies of those accustomed to political passions. It is like a meeting of the servants of government—a council of soldiers and sailors, always accustomed to be passive and obey, but at length agreeing to meet, and discuss their grievances.

We have never, we trust, been amongst those persons who, either want only, or for the purpose of exciting the drowsy feelings of others, by creating circumstances of alarm, have endeavored to give things an exaggerated magnitude not belonging to them; but we certainly do think, that more is to be apprehended from the present state of the popular mind in Scotland than in England. We will certainly not allow our northern brethren to have stouter hearts, nor more powerful hands, than our own peasantry; but they have certain habits of body and mind, of acting and suffering, which would unquestionably render them more troublesome to government. They are in the neighborhood of a population as discontented as themselves. Generally speaking, they are a harder set of men; and when they are brought to associate, and to act together, they cohere more firmly and intimately than such assemblies amongst ourselves. They have naturally a propensity to clan and swarm, and covey together, which (in any case that should generally excite their passions) would render them very formidable.

As to the cause of this ill spirit in Scotland, it proceeds from the same state of circumstances as amongst ourselves. Paisley, Glasgow and all the commercial towns, necessarily shared in the commercial prosperity induced by the late war. For the first fifteen years, they supplied America, who furnished the whole world. In the concluding four or five years, they immediately supplied all Europe, too much engaged in war to work for herself, and, therefore, seeking all she wanted from that ally who could supply her. The accumulation of their own manufacturing establishments by all the continental nations, has cut off a proportionate demand from the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley. During the war, by the natural effect of abundance upon population, the inhabitants of Paisley, Glasgow &c. grew up to the demand for labor; all these hands and mouths remain; and unhappily the months remain where the hands are not wanted. Hence, in Scotland as in England, the family of war is living and craving; and the war itself, the mighty mother of them all, is dead. She has left them as a boon to the peace who has succeeded her, but who regards them with the natural feelings of a step mother, and thinks that they might as well provide for themselves.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Lynch, Zimmerman & Co. of Buenos Ayres, to their correspondent in this city; received per the Buenos Ayres government brig Independence, arrived at Baltimore, in the remarkably short passage of 43 days.

"Buenos Ayres, Sept. 18, 1819.
"The contradictory rumors which still agitate the public mind, render every thing relating to business, so unsettled, that any report on the state of the market would be vain. While some arrivals from the south of Europe and private letters from Spain and Gibraltar, represent all the energy of that kingdom bent on a powerful invasion of these provinces; others, again, represent Spain as on the brink of intestine convulsions and ruin. There is even a private correspondence which speaks with confidence

of the success of the liberal party over the minions of Ferdinand, and that their first step would be to make overtures of conciliation to the American Provinces.

"In this conflicting crisis our government has adopted such measures as indicate a disposition to be prepared for the worst, all the male population, in town & country, from 16 to 60 years of age, are enrolled, slaves included; & not even exempting foreigners, who were at least given to understand, that, unless they joined in the defence of the country, they must quit it, in a certain period. A commission is also appointed to digest and carry into execution a plan of transporting all the women children and aged to the interior cities.

"The old Spaniards were sent under surveillance, and heavy contributions have been exacted from them. Many of them have escaped from the country, and others are ruined by executions. It will not appear strange, if, during the execution of this system, the whole community should suffer, and become confused and intimidated. But at the very moment when this system is in operation, we see indications of a determination in our government, to persist, with uncommon energy, in the warfare against the Royalists of Peru. This latter circumstance convinces many people that our government apprehends no danger from the side of Old Spain.

"All prospects of an immediate compromise with Artigas are now at an end."

IMPORTANT.

We have been favored with a St. Christopher's Gazette, containing a Proclamation of his Excellency Charles William Maxwell, governor of the Islands of St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, and the Virgin Islands dated Sept. 28, 1819, authorising the importation into St. Christopher's, for the period of six months from the above date, in vessels of all nations and descriptions, of flour, bread, biscuit, rice, beans, peas, oats, corn-meal, live stock, horses, mules, horned cattle, roots and fruits of all kinds; also, boards, plank, scantling, shingles, staves, heading and hoops—and permitting the exportation in the same vessels, of Sugar to the value of one third part of the articles so imported, and of rum and molasses for the remainder. The value of the articles imported, to be ascertained by the oath of the master, supercargo, or the purchasers, before the collector of the customs; and the value of the exported articles, be ascertained in like manner before the collector, previous to the vessels being permitted to enter or clear out.

[As there can be little doubt that all the Islands where the late disastrous Hurricane was experienced, will also be opened for the importation of Provisions & Lumber, we anticipate a little stir among that portion of our mercantile community, who trade in those articles.]

From the St. Louis Inquirer, of Sept. 29. Intelligence from the Expedition to the Upper Missouri.

Mr. Peter Kerr left Manuel's Fort, seven miles below the Council Bluffs, on the 10th inst. and arrived at St. Louis on the 23d.

On the 11th he met the Western Engineer, Major Long and party, twelve miles below the mouth of the river Platte, ascending. He confirms the account of a robbery committed on some of the gentlemen attached to this boat by a band of Panis Indians.

On the 12th he met Col. Atkinson one hundred and seventy five miles below the Council Bluffs. The rifle regiment and the sixth infantry were in company, under the command of Col. Atkinson, ascending in a number of keel boats, in good health and spirits, and expected to beat the Council Bluffs in twelve days, that is to say, on the 24th inst. None of Colonel Johnson's steam boats were in company.

On the 14th Mr. Kerr passed Martin Cantonment (Cow Island) saw there the steam boat Expedition, empty, and preparing to fall back; her cargo having been transferred to keels. Martin Cantonment was abandoned, except by a subaltern and thirty men, who waited for the arrival of an empty keel boat to take the remnant of the lading of the steam boat Expedition.

On the 16th passed the steam boat Johnson twenty-five miles above Fort Osage, lying to, something out of order.

On the 17th, 18th, 19th, met ten or a dozen keel boats above Boon's-lick, ascending with provisions for the troops.

On the 20th passed the steam boat Jefferson, empty, and lying upon the rocks, high and dry, four miles below the mouth of the Great Osage.

It is now certain that the troops have left the steam boats and gone on in keels, and that they will arrive (have arrived in all probability) at the Council Bluffs in time to shelter themselves before the commencement of winter; and to accomplish all the views of the government for the present summer.

Mr. Forsyth, U. S. agent on the Upper Mississippi arrived in town a few days ago from the Falls of St. Anthony.

We understand from him that he left Prairie du Chien in company with Col. Leavenworth and a detachment of the 5th Infantry early in August, and arrived at the mouth of the St. Peters, just under the Falls on the 24th of the same month. Colonel Leavenworth established himself on the spot indicated by General (then Lieut.) Pike, and immediately commenced the necessary works for the shelter and protection of the troops.

On the way up the detachment halted at the different Sioux villages, by all of whom they were well treated.

Many Indians from the borders of the river St. Pierre came down to the Falls while Mr. Forsyth remained there, all of whom conducted themselves peaceably and expressed satisfaction at the arrival of the troops and the establishment of the military post.

NORFOLK, Nov. 5.

The Venezuelan private armed brig Wilson, Capt. Huntress, came up from below last evening, in charge of the Deputy-Marshal of the United States, having been taken in custody by order of the Collector of this port, for some informality in her entry at the Custom-House—requiring investigation.

From the Freeman's Journal.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.
BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

At an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, held at Washington Hall, on Friday the 5th inst. Mr. Drayton from the general committee of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, appointed on the 1st inst. delivered in the following report:

The Committee appointed on the first of this month by the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, convened in Philadelphia, respectfully report.

That after a laborious examination of documents, a patient attention to oral testimony connected with them, and a careful perusal of written statements submitted to the committee by the President of the Bank of the United States, and some of the directors of one of its branches, which were elucidated, where necessary, by verbal explanations, it appears, that the losses ascertained to have accrued and which may be expected to accrue, at the Branch in Baltimore, amount to about \$1,700,000, estimating the stock of the bank pledged in Baltimore to the parent bank, for the security of loans upon it at \$100 a share. In forming their judgment of the losses at Baltimore little more was necessary for the committee than to collate the facts, and to digest the evidence which was before them. After having done so, the conclusion above stated, almost necessarily followed.

The consideration of the other losses which have been sustained by the institution, was involved in greater difficulty, nor can the committee decide upon them with the same degree of certainty; as upon those which occurred at Baltimore. From many of the Western Branches, no returns of losses have been received by the parent Bank since June last. Subsequently to that period, therefore, no information respecting the losses in those branches can be obtained through official channels, but when the committee reflect that many of the debts due to the institution were contracted when lands and produce, which have since depreciated were at enormous prices, and when they combine these facts with the commercial and monied situation of the country, and give the weight which is due to respectable communications made by gentlemen examined before them, they are convinced, that the ascertained & probable losses in the parent bank, in the Western, and all the other Branches, will fall little if at all short of \$1,300,000.—These two sums together make 3,000,000, from which deducting 1,100,000, the balance of profit & loss of the bank to the first of July 1819, the remainder will be \$1,900,000, which ought therefore, to be regarded as constituting a deduction *pro tanto*, from the capital in July last, when it was expected that a dividend would have been made among the stockholders. The profit of the bank since that period, added to what upon a fair and moderate calculation will be received by July next, will then be more than sufficient to replace its losses. Under these circumstances, the committee would not think themselves justified in holding out to the stockholders, the prospect of a dividend before the first January 1821. Without some extraordinary calamity, the condition of the institution must then be such as to render its stock valuable and productive.

As the enormous loss at Baltimore has created great excitement and apprehension in the public mind, the committee deem it proper to state the causes which contributed largely towards swelling its amount. These causes are—

1st. The practice of permitting certain individuals to overdraw.

2d. Discounts granted by officers of that branch without the knowledge of the board of Directors.

3d. Granting discounts upon stock for amounts above its par value, without authority.

The committee beg leave to express their opinion, that the interests of the institution would be materially promoted, by alterations being made in the charter, so that every share should be entitled to one vote in the elections for directors; that no votes should be receivable, at any meeting of the stockholders, upon stock pledged to the bank as a security for monies loaned, and by striking out of the 2d. and 19th fundamental articles of the 11th section of the charter, the words "and no director shall hold his office more than three years out of four in succession," by which the same directors might be re-eligible for a longer period of time than is allowed by the existing law; although the same proportion of them would be obliged to vacate their seats. The committee likewise recommend, that the president and directors of the institution should be requested to apply to Congress to enact a law subjecting to criminal punishment any cashier or subordinate officer guilty of fraudulent conduct towards the bank or any of its branches, at the same time not interfering with the civil remedies against such delinquents.

The committee crave leave further to submit, that in their judgment no cashier or subordinate officer of the Bank or its branches, ought to be permitted to speculate upon or to traffic in the stock; and as a great many persons have placed their all in the bank of the United States, the committee suggest, that the directors, upon the application of such individuals, should grant to them loans upon their shares, to such an amount and upon such conditions as the Directors may think proper; and after mature deliberation, the committee strongly recommend as expedient, that the number of the offices of Discount and deposit, established in the several sections of the union, should be gradually diminished, whenever it shall

be deemed beneficial to the institution—and the committee are of opinion, that it would be important to the community that a larger number of five and ten dollar bills should be in circulation, more especially as, by a late rule of the Board of Directors, notes of the smaller denomination are to be every where receivable, from whatever offices they may be issued; and as the multifarious duties of the President and Cashier render it almost impossible for them to execute such bills in sufficient quantities to meet the public exigencies, it would therefore be desirable that the assistant cashier, together with some confidential person appointed by the Board, should be authorised by law to sign such notes.

The committee in common with the rest of their fellow-citizens, have heard the current reports and opinions which have so generally been expressed, respecting the cost of the building intended for the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, and the injuries which have been sustained by the state or local banks from oppressive demands for specie made upon them by the parent bank and its offices. As these reports and opinions are founded in error, the committee, from official documents, will represent the facts as they really are.

The land upon which the bank is to be erected, was purchased in May, 1818, for \$157,000. According to the contracts which have been entered into, and the estimate of a committee appointed by the Board of Directors, the building when finished would not cost more than \$125,000.

In the city of Philadelphia, the local banks have received from the parent bank \$1,150,972 in specie, more than they have paid to it.—No documents which the committee have been possessed of, exhibit the specie transactions between the bank of the United States, and its offices and the local banks generally, but the books of the institution in this city shew, that the balances due to it by the local banks amount to \$2,502,638, and that the balances due by it to the local banks amount to \$941,000, manifesting that the large sum of 1,561,638, remains due to the institution, for which it is entitled to demand specie, but which it has forborne to do, although, in order to support the credit of the country, it has purchased great quantities of specie at a considerable expense.

As the degree of confidence which will be, and which ought to be, annexed to the prospects held out in this report relative to the future productiveness of the stock, must not a little depend upon the opinions entertained of the administration of the Parent Bank, the committee deem it a part of their duty, to give publicity to their sentiments upon this subject. From the time of their appointment until this report was prepared, although they sat usually from an early hour in the morning until a late hour in the evening, with the exceptions of intervals allowed for dinner; although during their settings, they were very often obliged to apply to the President of the Bank for information, they always found him present always ready, at all hours, to comply with their wishes, and always, when applied to, communicating to them statements, facts, & explanations, with unreserved openness, with honorable candor, and with luminous perspicuity.—From his conduct upon this occasion, from the means of judging of his official conduct afforded in the course of this investigation, as well as from opportunities of knowing him, enjoyed by many of the members of the committee, both in his private life and public career, they speak from the conviction of truth, when they declare that they believe in their consciences, that his administration has been, and will continue to be, firm and temperate, wise and conciliating; that he will pursue the sound interests of the institution, divested of fear, favor or affection and if ever he be chargeable with any errors of the head, from which the most enlightened possess no charter of exemption, that he will never be guilty of any errors of the heart.

WILLIAM DRAYTON, chairman.

Bank of the United States, Philadelphia, 5th Nov. 1819.

Ordered, That the said Report be accepted by this meeting.

Ordered, That the same be made public under the directions of the secretary.

[Extract from the minutes.]

J. GALES, jun. Sec'y.

From the Aurora. TO THE BANK COMMITTEE OF STOCKHOLDERS.

I understood a short time ago, from one of my friends, who had just come from Philadelphia, that there was no prospect of any dividend to be got from the bank of the United States next January. I therefore resolved to come on here to the meeting of the stockholders, in order to hear something respecting how its affairs have been managed. I therefore attended the meeting on Monday, and was glad to find so large a committee had been appointed, as I thought there was less prospect of being gulled; but I was sorry to learn, after the meeting had adjourned, that three of your number were old directors—because I thought it wrong that any set of men should be judges of their own conduct. If I had known this fact before the meeting broke up, I should have opposed it, if I should even stood by myself.

I have been told since I came to the city, that the whole business of the present board, is managed by three or four directors, & that all the rest are mere cyphers, and what I was more surprised to hear, was that these directors held no stock in

the bank, and were the heaviest—borrowers of money out of the bank.

I heard a gentleman say last night, at the Mansion House Hotel, that he understood that two of the directors, whose names I think he said were Scott and Lippincott, got out of the bank some hundreds of thousands of dollars; which they made use of buying notes at an unlawful interest.

How true this is, I shall not pretend to say—because I am a non-resident; but I think it would be well to have the matter enquired into—I think also, at the same time, it would be very proper to enquire how much money the other directors have got out of the bank; because, I think, it would be better to give them fixed salaries at once, rather than let them use what they please, without giving any account of it.

A COUNTRY STOCKHOLDER. Nov. 8, 1819.

From the Franklin Gazette. UNITED STATES BANK.

The meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, which has just terminated, was, it will be recollected, convened in pursuance of a provision of the charter, requiring such a convention once in every three years. The only duty enjoined on the directors of the bank, as connected with this meeting, is, "an exact and particular statement of the debts which shall have remained unpaid after the expiration of the original credit, for a period of treble the term of that credit, and of the surplus profits," &c. &c. laid before the stockholders. Unfortunately the board of directors had no report to make under the last sentence of this clause. Under the first part of it, a statement was laid before the stockholders, literally complying with the requisition of the law, as far as the books would allow. It was, however, evident, that this statement, though literally just was actually calculated to deceive and mislead; and was therefore very properly ordered not to be printed. A single fact will illustrate the propriety of withholding it from publication. The loss at Baltimore is stated in the report at \$1,700,000; yet the amount of protested bills and notes, which have been lying over for treble the term of original credit, is only four thousand dollars; whilst at another branch, which has been free from suspicion of misconduct, the amount of protested bills is stated at \$70,000! The key to this riddle is to be found in the mode in which the books of banks are kept. The Baltimore heavy losses, in the one case, had not accrued the eight months necessary to entitle them to a place in this statement; and, at the other branch, the amount of protested paper was on pledges of local and United States stocks, on which the owners were not prepared to pay the required curtailment of 25 per cent; & which, though safer than any other debts due to the bank, are now lying over. With regard to amount of protested bills and notes at the parent bank in this city, which appeared to us to be enormously large, amounting to upwards of 600,000 dollars, it was stated in explanation by Mr. CHEVY, that the whole amount of losses at the mother bank, as estimated from a source on which entire reliance might be placed, was only \$102,000 this estimate, he was himself satisfied, was sufficiently large. The remainder of the debt consists principally of notes sustained by ample pledges of stock at about its par value.

MEADVILLE, (Pa.) Nov. 1.

UNCOMMON DARKNESS.

On Saturday, in Meadville, and probably throughout Western Pennsylvania, was an uncommon darkness, which came on between nine and ten o'clock in the morning. The clouds moving from the Southward, much resembling those of the dark day, so called, which happened in the eastern states, May 19, 1780. About ten, the darkness subsided for a short time, but returned again before eleven. The darkness was such as to render it impracticable to attend to some kinds of domestic employments, and we have heard of several families which had recourse to candle-light. The darkness, however, was by no means so great as at the time of the dark day before mentioned; yet, having been unusual, it is thought proper to notice it.

NEWBURYPORT, Nov. 26.

DARK DAY.

On Tuesday last we experienced an atmosphere occurrence very rare. The weather was extremely thick with dense clouds, and so dark in the middle of the day, that lighted candles were necessary in many rooms. A torrent of rain, attended with thunder and lightning, ensued as severe as we have noticed during the season. And what is singular, the rain which fell was noticed by several persons to be colored as with some dingy substance. The lightning struck in several places at Seabrook a cow was killed in the field of Mr. Levi Gove, a stack of hay set on fire and consumed, and in this town one of the poplar trees, which adorn our streets, was demolished.

From the Boston Patriot, Nov. 6.

Jacob Cochrane, the notorious preacher & leader of a new party of religious zealots in the country, has been sentenced by the Supreme Court now sitting at Alfred, thirteen days solitary imprisonment, and four years hard labor in the State's Prison, for the crime of Adultery, of which he was convicted before the Supreme Court at York, in May last, and abandoned before the passing of the sentence. On the other three indictments for lewdness, fornication, and adultery, he has not been tried.

POLITICAL SPECULATION.

The extreme dullness of the times induces every body inconsiderately to talk of war, as a thing either desirable or probably about to happen—Nothing can more strongly mark the restlessness of men than this, and proves, if proof was necessary, how cold bloodedly we can talk of the direct scourges to nations and to men.

With England there is no chance of war, and those miserable, underling politicians, the sum total of whose mint is to vent curses against her, are entirely out of their calculations. England has enough to do at home to keep her own people quiet, this is no time for her to think of wanton foreign wars—Let her correct her own abuses, reform her own misrule, and make her own people tranquil and happy, which is the business and the duty of every Government, and she will find sufficient employment at home—To such employment we should be glad to see her turn her attention, and in such an undertaking we wish her the fullest success—We hope too in her labours she will not forget poor Ireland.

With Spain there is as little prospect of war. War for what? Shall we declare war against her because she will not ratify the late treaty? Is that a sufficient cause of war for a nation like our own, which professes to avoid wars as far as the preservation of national independence and character will permit? Our disputed continuous boundary is not yet fixed—our claims for spoliation are yet unsettled, and so far we have matters for adjustment with Spain. The cession of the Floridas was considered a most ample remuneration for our claim, and the settlement of the continuous boundary by the late treaty, though much within our first pretensions for the limits of Louisiana, was held very satisfactory—But if we cannot obtain a ratification of this good bargain does it follow that war must ensue? Certainly not—Our anxiety for the possession of the Floridas may possibly induce a peaceable occupation of them by our government, but even this, under the circumstances would be considered a pretty high handed measure, but even this need not lead to war. Neither can we imagine that Spain will declare war against us, for we know that the rebellion of her American states is a matter that engrosses all her attention, and their reduction to subordination requires more means than she possesses—her wealth is in the rebellious country, from this she is cut off; and the sword must be harmless without the sinewy arm—Spain is already sufficiently employed, and we need entertain no expectations of war from that quarter. If Spain desired a rupture with the United States, we should long ago have had a diplomatic remonstrance upon the subject of our interference in the dispute with her colonies—the fitting out of armed vessels in our ports in behalf of her rebellious subjects, the sending them munitions of war and every military material—but to all this wrong, and wrong it must emphatically be called, she is submissive, not because she does not feel it, but because she is unable to resent it. Under such a state of things it behoves the American government to reflect how far it would comport with genuine magnanimity to bear down upon a nation who in her best estate would be inferior, but who under present circumstances would yield a victory unworthy of a triumph. We cannot seriously wish ill to Spain, but we certainly desire the independence of her American states—Spain can no longer hold them to advantage, and they can, in the nature of things, be no longer tributary to her—they must be emancipated and we wish they had more able and discreet men to lead them through that emancipation to rational liberty and happiness. We hope our government will act temperately upon this subject. We like the general policy of President Monroe's administration, as wise, mainly and judicious—the period has been a tranquil one since he presided and he has done well—but there are War Hawks and Blood Hounds in our country who are never satisfied but when they are hovering over fields of carnage or drinking draughts of blood.

If war is to take place, it will more probably be found on the European continent, than with us. The jealousies of Europe begin to rise against Alexander the deliverer, who from the moment of the conclusion of the late continental peace, has never ceased to engage himself in some great projects either for the internal improvement of his Empire or for the ex-

tension of her power—His military preparations have never relaxed, whilst all Europe besides have been cutting their claws down to the smallest standard; and the Russian Empire is the only one which would not be required to cut down its military force upon a general peace. All that Russia does at a peace is to retire, and the time is probably not far off when a much more powerful coalition will be necessary, to check her progress to universal dominion, than that which humbled France in the sanguinary period of her revolution or in the more powerful time of her late Emperor.

Should such an event soon take place, we shall require all our virtue to guide us in the right course. Neutrality was our wisest policy when young—Neutrality will be found to be our best course now we are stronger—We have no business with wars but in self-defence, and those who are most solicitous for wars are least solicitous for our welfare.

The legislature of this state, will assemble in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday (6th) of December next.

The Philadelphia Gazette says, that since the report of the United States bank, no price is quoted for stock.

NORFOLK, Nov. 5.

We learn that the squadron under the command of Com. CHARLES MORRIS, will sail on a cruise from Hampton Roads, this day—on a special service.

The United States ship Hornet was at Gibraltar, on the 5th of October, waiting orders. The Guerriere arrived there on the 29th of September, from Leghorn.

Commodore Shaw is said to be appointed to the command of the Independence, ship of the line, now at Boston. He is at present in Philadelphia.

Commodore Bainbridge has been appointed to the command of the Columbus ship of the line, fitting at the navy yard at Washington—Captain Elton to be acting captain, and Lieut. Finch the first lieutenant. The Columbus will be ready for sea in 3 or 4 weeks.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.

The elegant ship Franklin, captain Garwin, sailed this morning from this port, and is to take 200 troops with their equipments from Fort Mifflin, to be stationed at St. Mary's. Other bodies of troops are in the act of transportation to this point.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.

The session of the Circuit Court of the United States for Maryland district, commenced in this city yesterday, before Judge Duval alone. The President of the U. States after four months consideration, wants either information or resolution sufficient to enable him to appoint a successor to Judge Houston who would accept the office. As a judge has not been appointed in time to aid in performing the important duties which will devolve on the court during the present session, it is probable, that no appointment will be made until the meeting of Congress, when the nominations will be submitted to the Senate. We say nominations, because we think it probable, that, for certain prudential reasons, more than one nomination will be made, although there may be only one appointment.

LEGAL DECISION.

A suit was lately instituted in the Fayette Circuit Court of Kentucky, on behalf of the Bank of the United States by its office at Lexington for the recovery of the amount of a note for 600 dollars. A demurrer was filed by the defendant, on the ground that the Bank of the United States has no right to purchase or deal in promissory notes; and the court, Judge Mills on the bench, sustained the demurrer, and discharged the defendant, the Bank having to pay costs—Union.

The Branch Bank of the United States in this place, and the other western offices, have been authorized to purchase bills of exchange drawn on N. Orleans, having therefore checks at three months after date, on the bank at Philadelphia; the operation to commence at the season when produce is usually sent down the Mississippi. This arrangement will undoubtedly offer considerable facilities to the country below, and may circuitously benefit us by placing available funds in the hands of our debtors.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

From the Georgia Journal.

PAINFUL INTELLIGENCE.

We stop the press to announce the death of His Excellency Governor RABUN. He died at his residence in Hancock county, on Saturday night last, with the fever.

A Match for Drighon Cattle Show.

Mr. Thomas Watkins, a farmer in Kent county, Maryland, had a Colt foaled on the 28th June, 1818, and on the 28th September, 1819, at the age of sixteen months, measures 15 1-2 hands high, and has body and limbs in proportion.

Pat.

Letters from Valparaiso to the 12th of August are received at New York. Lord Cochrane was about to sail with his squadron to renew the blockade of Callao. Hopes were entertained that he might fall in with the two Spanish 74's and frigate Prueba 44, which sailed from Cadiz

on the 9th May; and the letters state, not only that he intended to attack them, but that little doubt was entertained of his capturing them.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool to his friend in this city, dated Oct. 1.

"You will hear, by this ship, that a new Minister, Mr. STRATFORD CANNING, cousin of George Canning, is appointed Minister to the U. S.—he was formerly Minister to Switzerland."—Nat. Int.

From the Norfolk Herald, Nov. 6.

The bodies of Richard Hamby and Henry Northrop, belonging to the Artisan privateer schooner La Constantia, Wm. R. Graham, who were lost by the upsetting of a boat on their passage from this to Hampton, on Saturday the 25d ult. have been found nearly abreast of Hampton Creek; and interred in the Church Yard of that Town. Hamby belonged to the state of Delaware, and Northrop, brother of Capt. J. Northrop, commanding the above schr. was a native of New-Haven, or its vicinity, in Connecticut—and Graham belonged to the Eastern shore of Virginia.

Elegant Cut Glass Urn.

Designed for the President's House at Washington, is now in Philadelphia, at the store of Messrs. Fletcher and Gardiner, Mo. 130, Chestnut street.

This elegant specimen of rich cut glass which was exhibited at the Brighton show of Domestic Manufactures, came from the New England Glass Factory at Lechmere's Point. It is broader and twenty pounds heavier than either the celebrated London or Bristol bowl, which has been so much admired in England, and is far richer and deeper in the cutting, and more beautiful in form and symmetrical in proportion. It is valued at 500 dollars, and is now on its way to Washington City. It is an urn, and consists of three pieces, the base, the bowl and the cover, weighing 45 pounds, intended for the central ornament of a table. The cutting on the foot is in arched scrolls, flutings, and deep splits, with prismatic rings and splits beneath—the bowl round the bottom in the language of the manufactory, has raised diamonds and deep sunk rings; & on the body there are still deeper strawberry diamonds, rings, and arched scrolls; the cover has a chevron cut from the solid glass, edge-arched scrolls, prismatic rings with splits beneath, rows of strawberry diamonds, and head, ranged and raised diamonds.

The model of the bowl is considered to exceed in elegance and proportional thickness, any article of glass kind made in Europe; those who are acquainted with the difficulty and skill required to bring to perfection so large a specimen of glassware, can judge of its excellence; the cutting must strike the eye agreeably from its perfect accuracy, and it will bear the most critical examination.

"It weighed sixty four pounds before the cutting."

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wilmington, N. C. to a respectable mercantile House in Baltimore, dated 4th Nov. 1819.

"It is with the deepest regret that we have to inform you of a dreadful conflagration that has taken place in this unfortunate town, time will not admit of a particular description—I shall briefly therefore state that a fire broke out about half past 2 this morning in Dock st. near the river, extending up both sides of the street to Second street; it extended from thence to Orange street, from thence along the north side of Orange street west to the river, from thence up the river north to south side of Market street wharf, thence east on the south side of Market street to Front street; across Front street east to Second street, and thence on the west side of said street to the north side of Dock street, laying in ashes every house store and warehouse, in those four squares except the warehouse occupied by A. Taylor, & the lower brick house belonging to H. Kelly, and this was done in the space of 5 hours! The flames spread so rapidly owing to the extreme and long period of dry weather we have had, that though considerable exertions were made, and some houses blown up, it was impossible to stop their progress; the wind was at first about S. W. but providentially veered to the N. W. which arrested the fire. Had it crossed the north of Market street, I do not see what could have saved the town. I am sorry to say that the Presbyterian Church lately built by the inhabitants, a very handsome and ornamental edifice, was burnt to the ground. Several families were driven into the street with barely their clothes, and the distress among the poor is dreadful; and it is to be hoped will excite the commiseration and liberality of the benevolent and the charitable. The amount of loss it is impossible to ascertain, or even to conjecture; a considerable quantity of goods, W. I. produce and furniture is burnt or destroyed. Our situation being remote, we providentially escaped. Very few vessels in the harbor were injured—both the banks, Episcopal Church, Courthouse, Town Hall, and Steam Saw Mill escaped. You will probably see a more detailed account in a few days."

New-York, Nov. 4.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Buenos Ayres, to his friend in New York, dated August 20, 1819.

I have this moment received a letter from our mutual friend Cobbett, dated on board the Chilean ship O'Higgins, at Valparaiso, July 1st, in which he desires

to be particularly remembered to you. The O'Higgins is the flag ship of Lord Cochrane, and Cobbett is appointed, first officer of that ship, in which situation he must do well. Capt. Delano is displaced, and the command of the Coriaca given to an English post captain. Capt. Skinner, in the Horatio, left this some time since; the last I heard of him was at Rio Janeiro, and that he was bound from thence to N. York.

*Henry Cobbett, formerly of N. York, nephew of William Cobbett.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

The brig President, Clark, has arrived at New-Bedford in 48 days from the Western Islands, with 500 barrels of oil.—Capt. Clark informs that he put into Fayal 21st August, where a Portuguese India ship had just arrived, which had an engagement with a Patriot privateer. There were two India ships in company, each mounting 32 guns; the privateer attacked them both at once, and captured one, the other escaped into Fayal, with the loss of 9 men killed and 5 wounded. Eve. Post.

NORFOLK, Nov. 8.

In consequence of the fires some where, (it is said in the Dismal Swamp) our atmosphere is so beclouded, and has been so for several days, that no object at any considerable distance can be discerned. The James River steam boats have neither of them arrived yet, (9 o'clock) and no doubt the delay proceeds from a difficulty in finding their way along. Vessels that arrived yesterday from the northward, state, that the smoke is not so very thick along the coast, but that there is considerable of it as low down as the capes. It is so intensely thick, that in walking the streets it is truly offensive to the eyes. The winds which have lately prevailed, were from S. E. to S. W. which set the smoke directly upon us—we anxiously wait a north easter to drive back such an unwelcome visitant.

Telegraph.

VIENNA, Aug. 13.

His majesty, the Emperor of Austria, has appointed the Baron L. Von Weiss, as ambassador in North America, and has granted him 10,000 ducats to defray the expenses of his journey and 6,000 for his salary. His excellency has faithfully fulfilled the places of Commissary of the Treasury and Contractor General for the army, during the space of eighteen years. The Baron will have the charge of the maritime affairs between the U. S. of America and Italy. His Excellency took the oaths, yesterday, of fidelity, previous to his embarkation, which will immediately take place, with his family and suite, at Trieste, for Philadelphia.

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS.

CLARK & GREEN,

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening an Extensive and General Assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

of the latest Importations, which will be offered very Cheap for Cash or Country produce. Their Friends and the Public generally are invited to give them a call.

Nov. 15.

\$150 Reward,

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living in Talbot County, near Easton, on the 11th inst. a Negro Boy named BEN, about eighteen or nineteen years of age—slim and spare made, of rather a yellow complexion, and very likely has a long but slim foot, and his big-toe much longer than the others—his clothing was very much worn, when he went away. Whoever will take up and secure the said boy so that I get him again, shall receive, if taken in this county, Fifty Dollars, if out of this county, One Hundred Dollars, and if out of the state, the above reward of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

IGNATIUS RHODES.

Talbot County, Nov. 7, 1819.

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 Edmondson and the several suits of the following plaintiffs, to wit, state use of Alfred Jones, Robert Moore, executor of William Meloy, use of William H. Goldsborough, John Goldsborough executor of Sarah Keene—Thomas Norris administrator of Mary Denny. The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland—Robert H. Goldsborough and Lloyd Nicols executors of Robert Lloyd Nicols, Thomas Coward administrator of Anna Robinson, John Goldsborough, Lambert W. Spencer use of William Baker's administrators, Thomas Atkinson use of the administrators of John Harwood—Robert H. Goldsborough and Lloyd Nicols, executors of Robert Lloyd Nicols, Lambert W. Spencer use of William Baker's administrators, Perry Spencer use of William Baker's administrators and Samuel Harrison, against Col. William Hayward, will be sold at Public Sale, in Easton, on the public square, on Monday the sixth day of December next, between the hours of 11 and 5 o'clock, of the same day the following Lands and Tenements and Goods & Chattels 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, situate as aforesaid, containing by estimation Four Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land. One other Plantation, in Tuckahoe, whereon Vincent Frampton lives, containing by estimation Three Hundred Acres of Land. One other Plantation on St. Michaels River, whereon Stephen Stuchbury lived, being part of a Tract of Land, called "Sheephead Point," also, all that part of a Tract of Land called "Thebold's Addition," on St. Michaels river, containing by estimation Two Hundred Acres; also, sundry Negro Slaves of the said Col. William Hayward, to satisfy the debts, damages, costs and charges of the above mentioned executions.

WILLIAM THOMAS, late Sheriff of Talbot County.

Nov. 15.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

The Subscribers have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a further supply of

DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, QUEEN'S-WARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

Making their Assortment for the

Fall and Winter

Very general and complete.

THOMAS & GHOOME.

Easton, Nov. 15, 19.

Masonic Notice.

To all enlightened Masons, who are spread over the face of the Earth: Be it known that George W. Godwin, was expelled from Union Lodge, No. 63 E. S. of Maryland, for an attempt to defraud; and he is hereby declared forever deprived of all the rights and benefits pertaining to the Order.

By Order of the Lodge

GEORGE MOFFETT, Sec'y.

Greensborough, Caroline City, Nov. 15, 1819. A. L. 5819.—Printers throughout the United States, friendly to the Order are requested to give the above one or more insertions.

G. M.

Notice

Is hereby given, that I intend to Petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a special act of insolvency.

JAMES NICHOLSON.

Easton, Nov. 15

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

11th day of Nov. A. D. 1819.

On application of James Seth, Esq. administrator of Capt. William Jordan, late of the county aforesaid deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that 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 above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 11th day of November 1819.

Test,

JAMES PRICE, Regr. of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all persons having claims against the said deceased, that they are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate.

Given under my hand, this 12th day of November, Anno Domini, 1819

JAMES SETH, Admr. of William Jordan, dec'd.

Nov. 15—3w

MARYLAND,

Somerset County, to wit:

Upon application made to me the Subscriber, one of the judges of the Orphans' Court for Somerset county, in the state of Maryland, in the recess of Somerset county Court, by Samuel Rencher, of said county, now in actual confinement in the goal of the said county; under execution for debt, which he is unable to pay, by his petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, 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 Samuel Rencher be brought before me by the Sheriff of Somerset county, and I having been satisfied by competent testimony, that he has resided for two years last past, in the state of Maryland, and he having taken the oath required by act of Assembly as aforesaid, and given bond with sufficient security for his appearance in Somerset county Court before the judges thereof on the first Saturday after the fourth Monday in November next to answer such allegations as may be made against him relative to his said application, and William Rencher having been appointed trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Samuel Rencher, I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Samuel Rencher be discharged from his said imprisonment, and that he cause a copy of this order to be set up at the Court House door of Somerset county, and to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, two successive weeks for three months before the day appointed for his appearance as aforesaid, and the said publication to be continued for four successive weeks thereby to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county Court, at the time and place aforesaid, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Rencher, should not have the benefits of the acts of Assembly as aforesaid according to the tenor of his petition, &c. And that such further proceedings may be had thereon as the law directs. Given under my hand this tenth day of August in the year eighteen hundred and nineteen.

JOHN H. BELL.

A true copy,

Test, JOHN DONE, Clk.

Nov. 15—

MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

John Austin, an Insolvent Debtor, having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefits of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence, within the State during the period required by law, together with a schedule of property, and a list of creditors so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the keeper of his confinement in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged. And I do hereupon direct that the said John Austin, give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted four weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, before the second Saturday of next May Court, for the county aforesaid, and that he be and appear on that day before the said Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, or of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 19th day of October eighteen hundred and nineteen.

HERRICK FORMAN.

Nov. 15—4w

POETRY.

[In consequence of the hard times in England, a BARBER has shut up his shop and accepted an offer made him to turn author. The following is his first epistle.]

Ballocksmithy, 18th June.

Your letter, which came safe to hand, my good friend,
Proves the proverb, "When times are at worst they will mend."
'Tis a pity, as you say, a man of my reading should be doom'd to the drudgery of shaving and bleeding;
And yet, when I first nam'd the matter to Moggie,
She exclaim'd, with surprise, "sure my dear, you are froggy;
"Or if you're not tipsy, you're certainly raving."
"Think no more of such follies, but stick to your shaving."
But scarce had she finish'd the whole of your letter,
When she vow'd with a smile that she lik'd the scheme better.
The saffry you nam'd she seem'd mightily pleas'd at,
Ten shillings a week, is not now to be sneez'd at,
Whilst thousands around us, both weavers and spinners,
Though they toil night and day, often go without dinners,
And trade's falling off so in my line, I see
If I don't quit it shortly, 'twill shortly quit me;
So high are the taxes, and wages so low now,
That half my old customers let their beards grow now,
Then as for tooth-drawing, I need not tell you,
Teeth don't wear out fast, when they've nothing to chew.
So my dear Mrs. Gossip approves of your proffer,
Without further parley I close with your offer,
And quitting my puffing and shaving, for rhymes,
Shall now try my hand at a touch at the times.
Nor so great the transition, as some may suppose,
I shall still shave and cut, not my friends, but my foes,
Still happy the Tories to take by the nose,
And as for their rivals, that party of prigs,
Sometimes for amusement I'll tickle their 'Whigs'.
Then adieu my old wig blocks, farewell to my strop,
Dicky Gossip turns author, and shuts up his shop.

WASP EATER.

A few days since a fellow in the neighborhood of Frimly, named Fisher, whose gluttonous propensities have long since acquired him the by-name of the *Cormorant*, undertook for a trifling wage, to eat a dozen live wasps, with their stings in them, and demolish two pounds of raw salmon, in the short space of ten minutes. This he achieved with comparative expedition, notwithstanding he was sorely perplexed over his first course. He afterwards defined to eat wasps by wholesale, at the rate of six pence per dozen; this he continued doing till he had consumed nearly two dozen of these creatures, when his throat, and mouth became so dreadfully swollen and inflamed, that he was obliged to desist, in a state almost bordering on madness and suffocation.

Notice.

The Subscriber being about to remove out of this county, wishes all those indebted to him to come forward and settle their respective accounts, on or before the first day of December next, as they can receive no further indulgence.
HENRY GRACE.
Talbot, Nov. 1—

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 16th October, as a runaway, a negro girl who calls herself Mary Ann Cole, 5 feet 3 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age, has a small scar below her right eye; her clothing a blue and white striped cotton frock, &c. She says she was born free, and was bound to Alexander Devine, of Charles street Baltimore. If the aforesaid negro girl be free, I shall be glad to be put in possession of proof of the fact; if a slave, the owner is requested to come forward without delay, prove her, pay charges, and release her from goal, otherwise she will be released agreeably to law.
WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

PATENT WATER PROOF

HATS.

The Subscriber having purchased from the original inventor, *John H. Hays*, the exclusive privilege of manufacturing Hats in Talbot County, under the above Patent, takes the liberty of calling the attention of the public to the above important improvement, and requests them to call and see the principle tested, which he confidently recommends, (independent of the economy) it preserves the beauty of the Hat until worn out, by resisting moisture and keeping its proper shape.
JOHN W. SHERWOOD.
11 mo. 8th, 1819.

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 20th October as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Freeborn Garretson, 5 feet 8 inches high, about 24 years of age, blind of the left eye, his clothing a blue and white striped cotton cassimere roundabout, coarse linen overalls, yellow and white figured waistcoat, one cotton shirt, one pair of fine shoes, and a wool hat, all much worn. He says he was freeborn, and was bound to the Rev. John Allen, of Baltimore, residing at the corner of Hanover and Market streets. If the aforesaid negro man be free, I shall be glad to be put in possession of proof of the fact; if a slave, the owner will come forward, prove him, 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. 8—5w.

Cheap Fall Goods.

The Subscribers have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store, opposite the Bank, a general supply of

GOODS, SUITED TO THE SEASON.

AMONG WHICH ARE,
Fine and super. cloths; Black and col'd Cassimeres
Cassimeres and Sattinets
Flannels and Baizes
Genoa Cords & Velvets
Black & col'd Bombazetts
Dom. Plaids & Stripes
do White & Brown Shirtings
Steam Loom do
4-4 Irish Linens, cheap
Mourning & other Calicoes
Ginghams
Cotton & Linen Tick-ing
Linen Cambrics.
4-4 & 6-4 Cambric
Mull & Jaconet do
British & India Book do
Striped & other Leno
White Marseilles
Canton Flannel
White, black & col'd Sattins
Levantines & Florences
Thread Laces & Edgings
Plain and Fancy Ribbons
ALSO,
Old Cognac Brandy
Antigua SPIRITS
New England Rum
Old Rye and common Whiskey
Sperm. & Train Oil
Rice and ground Ginger
English and Brandy wine Powder
Patent Shot &c.

Groceries, viz.

Loaf and Lump Sugar
Brown do
White, Green & Java Coffee
Imperial Hyson
Fine & Supr. Flour
Cheese
Mould & dipt Candles
L. P. Madeira
Sicily Madeira
Old Dry Lisbon
ALSO,
A General Assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CAST-INGS, QUEENS-WARE, CHINA, GLASS, &c. &c. &c.
All which will be offered on the lowest terms for cash.
GROOME & LAMBDIN.
Easton, Sept. 27—tf

To Rent

For the ensuing year, that large and convenient Two Story Framed Dwelling House and Garden, situate on Washington street, and adjoining the residence of Mr. John Bennett. To an approved tenant the terms will be made accommodating.—Apply at this Office.
Easton, Nov. 1—3

THE ART OF PENMANSHIP.

In verse, with numerous plates, containing all the plain and fancy plain hands, geometrically defined on the three-barred staff, with diagonal ruling, defining the dimensions and obliquity of the letters—and arranged in classes, according to the Author's system of instruction, the first system of Penmanship, published in Maryland. Price 2 dollars, to be had at this office.
Oct. 13

Notice.

Was committed to my custody, on the 24th September, a dark mulatto man, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, had on when committed, an osenburgh shirt and trousers, corduroy vest, country cloth (cotton and black yarn) over jacket, & an old felt hat. He says his name is Sam, and that he belongs to Thomas A. Davis, of Charles county. His owner is hereby requested 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 Prince George's county.
Oct. 18—9w.

To be Rented.

That handsome Brick House and premises in Easton, nearly opposite the Bank, & fronting Goldsborough Street; the dwelling part exclusive of the Store and Counting Rooms consists of Eight apartments, six of which have fire-places; also a good Kitchen and two rooms above, with convenient out-buildings; the situation either as a Stand for Business or as a pleasant situation for a family, is equal to any in the Town, it may be had with or without the Store-Room—for terms apply to
JOSEPH HASKINS.
April 12

Notice.

The subscriber being desirous to reduce the price of his work, so as to make it an inducement for his customers and the public to pay cash, has determined on putting it down to the following, viz:

For plain Surtouts, } \$4.00
Great Coats, }
or Close do.

Vests and Pantaloon, each 1.25

If extra work is required, the price proportionable, but if charged, 25 per cent. will be added to the above list.

RE HAS FOR SALE,
SUPERFINE & COMMON CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.

WHICH HE OFFERS CHEAP.

ALSO,
A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

LEATHER,

At reduced prices for cash or hides only. All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. It is hoped this notice will be sufficient, and attended to, particularly by those who have suffered their accounts to remain unsettled over a year, should it not, he will be under the necessity of compelling payment.
L. REARDON.
Nov 8

Cheaper than ever.

The Subscribers have just returned from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their Store opposite the "Easton Hotel."

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS,

Many of which they are enabled to sell cheaper than at any former period. The public are invited to call and see them.

THOMAS & GROOME.
Easton, Oct. 4, 1819—tf.

Seasonable Goods.

The Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, with a very

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Seasonable Goods;

TOGETHER WITH
CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash; his friends and customers are invited to call and view his assortment.
LAMBERT CLAYLAND.
Easton, May 17th

Groome & Lambdin

HAVE RECEIVED 500 BUSHELS OF NICE LIVERPOOL BLOWN SALT: ALSO, A PARCEL COARSE

ALUM SALT,

Which they offer very low for cash.—To such persons as buy by the quantity they will make it an object.
Easton, October 18—3wec3w

Auctioneer.

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

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,

In that Large and Commodious Store-house, in Washington street, next door to Mr. Lambert Clayland's store, where Goods of every description will be thankfully received, and disposed of to the best advantage.
SOLOMON BARROTT.
Days of Sale Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Easton, April 12—

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to the "Easton Hotel," formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that this establishment is situated in the most central part of the town, being contiguous to the Bank and the several public offices; is large and commodious, and is in complete and ample order for the reception and accommodation of travellers and citizens; having a number of excellent lodging rooms and private apartments well furnished; attached to this establishment are extensive Stables and Carriage-Houses, and every convenience to make his house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges himself that no expense or labor shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. His Table shall at all times be furnished with all the choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors of the first quality, and his Stables supplied with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c. He is well provided with careful and sober Officers, and polite and attentive Waiters, having increased his usual number, these inducements together with his unremitting endeavors to give general satisfaction he confidently trusts will ensure the patronage of the public.
Select Parties, can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.
The Public's Ob't. SERV't.
SOLOMON LOWE.
N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at the shortest notice.
Easton, Oct. 4—tf

Notice

Is hereby given, that on the 8th inst. there was committed to the goal of Frederick County, Maryland, a Negro Man, who calls himself PETER WINTER, aged about thirty years, five feet five inches high, has lost two of his lower fore teeth, and has a large scar over his left eye, his clothing consists of 1 drab cloth coat, 1 pair blue cassimere pantaloons, 1 black and striped waistcoat, 1 cotton shirt, 1 old fur hat, and one pair coarse shoes. He says he is a freeman, & is from near Iron Hill, New-castle County, Delaware, and that he was manumitted by Joel Hulet, of Newcastle County Delaware, but at one time said he belonged to a Mr. Garret, of Philadelphia, and had about two years to serve.—The owner (if a slave) is requested to come forward, prove said negro, pay charges and release him. Otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.
WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Sheriff of Frederick County, Maryland.
Oct. 25—8w

Notice

Is hereby given that there was committed to the goal of Frederick County on the 13th inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Joseph M'Cormick, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 5 inches high, tolerably stout made, & very black; his clothing consists of a bottle green cloth frock coat, with gilt buttons and yellow flannel lining half worn, a pair of coarse linen pantaloons nearly new, a pair of bombazette do much worn, a coarse linen shirt, a fine cambric do, and a grey kersinett waistcoat all half worn, two pair coarse shoes, one old Wool hat, and sundry handkerchiefs. He says he was sold by a Mr. John M'Cumberland of Richmond County, Va. to a negro trader of the name of Snyder or Smith, in June last, from whom he ran away in the same month. The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward without delay and prove him, pay charges and release him from goal, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.
Wm. M. BEALL, Jr. Shif. of Frederick County, Md.
Sept. 27, 1819—2m (Oct. 11)



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 Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore.

Passengers bound to Philadelphia, will meet the Union Line of Steam Boats & arrive there the next morning, making by this route only 24 hours from Easton to that place.—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 same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills. The Maryland will also take on board Horses, Carriages, &c. All baggage at the risk of the owners.
EASTON, Aug. 30—tf.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

THE SLOOP Edward Lloyd,

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

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

All orders left with the subscriber or in his absence at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.
EDWARD AULD.
Easton-Point, Feb. 9. (22)

SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

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

The Public's obedient servant,
CLEMENT VICKARS.
N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will attend at his office in Easton, as usual to receive all orders, every Monday Morning.
G. V.
June 7

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

This well known Establishment is a large and commodious, situate in the Town of Easton, at present occupied by Mr. James Rue, and is allowed to be equal to any stand for a House of Entertainment, on the Eastern Shore. Attached to this Establishment is a large Garden, Ice-House, Carriage House, Stables, &c. &c.—To an approved Tenant the terms will be very accommodating.
JAMES WILSON, Jr.
Easton, August 9—

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

That large and commodious three story brick building at present occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols as a boarding house.—The

CABINET MAKERS SHOP

adjoining.—The store house adjoining the corner store occupied by Mr. Barnett, and the

DWELLING HOUSE.

occupied by Jonathan Kinnamont. For terms of the Store house call on Messrs. Thomas & Groome, and for the terms of the other described property apply to the editor of this Paper, or to the subscriber at his mill in the upper part of this county.
JABEZ CALDWELL.
Oct. 11—tf

To Rent

For the Ensuing Year, THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz.

The Corner Room and Cellar or Tenement No. 1, lately occupied by Messrs. Morsell & Lambdin as a Store, which is well finished and a first rate and for that purpose.

ALSO,

The Front and Back Rooms and Cellar or Tenement No. 3, now occupied by Mr. Nicholas Valliant, as a Shoe Store, which is also a good stand, and well suited for a small store or shop of any kind.—

LIKEWISE,

The small House at the West end of the Easton Hotel, which will answer, either for an Attorney, Physician, or Magistrate's office. Possession of the first and last can be had immediately, & of the other at the beginning of next year.—For terms apply to
SAMUEL GROOME.
Sept. 6—tf

PRINTING.

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

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29, 1819.

Notice is hereby given, that a general meeting of the stockholders in this institution, will be held at the Banking-House, on Monday, the 13th December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in pursuance of the 3d fundamental article of the act of incorporation, for the purpose of having before them a statement of the debts which have remained due and unpaid after the expiration of the original credit, and for the purpose of deciding upon such other subjects as may be submitted to their consideration, calculated to promote the interests of the institution. By order of the Board,
HENRY PAYSON, Pres.

Nov 1—6w

MARYLAND,

Queen Anns' County Orphans' Court,

9th day of October, 1819.

On application of Charlotte Nicholson, administratrix of Joseph H. Nicholson, late of Queen Anns' county, deceased; Ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the public papers printed in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Anns' county Orphans' Court: I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this fourteenth day of October Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r of Wills, Queen Anns county.

Pursuant to the above order,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Queen Anns' county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph H. Nicholson late of Queen Anns county, dec'd. 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 22d day of October 1820. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 15th day of October eighteen hundred and nineteen.

CHARLOTTE NICHOLSON, Adm'r.

of Joseph H. Nicholson, dec'd.

Nov. 1—3w.

MARYLAND,

Kent County, to wit:

On application of Henry Tilghman, executor of James Arthur, deceased. It is ordered that the said executor cause to be inserted for 3 successive weeks in the Easton Gazette, a notice according to law for creditors to produce their claims.

In testimony that the above is a true copy, taken from the minutes of the Orphans Court of Kent county in the State of Maryland. I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, this eighteenth day of October eighteen hundred and nineteen.

RICHARD BARROLL,

Reg'r. of Wills for Kent county.

In pursuance of the above order,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Arthur late of Kent county deceased. 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 1st day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and nineteen.
HENRY TILGHMAN,
executor of James Arthur.

Nov 1

LITERARY AND MUSICAL

Magazine—extra.

CHEAP MUSICAL PUBLICATION.

FOR FIFTY CENTS PER QUARTER!

Ladies and Gentlemen who subscribe to the

LITERARY & MUSICAL MAGAZINE,

CAN OBTAIN,

FOR FIFTY CENTS,

Twenty-four Quarto pages of fashionable

MUSIC,

For the Voice and Piano-forte,

The German Flute,

Clarinet and Violin, &c.

BESIDES

A general variety of Miscellaneous Literature, embracing instructions for different Instruments, Essays and Lectures on Music and Singing. Memoirs and anecdotes of eminent composers. Notices of Performers and Performances. Miscellaneous Prose and Poetry, and such Musical Information as may be useful to the Tyro, and interesting to the Professor.

The whole amounting to

FIFTY PAGES, QUARTO SIZE.

The work is printed in weekly numbers of 4 quarto pages, on good paper, and delivered to subscribers in the city, and sent by mail to those at a distance, for the above trifling charge of 50 cents in advance per quarter, or 12 Numbers.

"Mark Well!"—No letters to the Editor are ever taken out of the Post Office, unless post paid.

Subscribers' Names received by the Editor, H. C. Lewis, at No. 273, Market-street, near Eighth, and also at this office.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1819.

\$40 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on Monday 4th of October inst. a negro girl by the name of MAY, fifteen years of age last May, stout and well built, dark complexion, having no material mark remembered—her clothing blue domestic cotton. She was purchased of Mr. John Bennett of Easton, in the neighborhood of which, or in the lower part of Caroline, she is supposed to be lurking, having relations in both counties; but may endeavor to get to Baltimore, where she has a mother by the name of Harroft, well known, who went from this county. The above reward will be paid to any person returning said negro to me, living in Hopkins Neck, near Easton, Md.

RICHARD DAWSON.

October 18—

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

For Sale at this office.

EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 22, 1819.

NO. 102.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

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

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and Twenty Cents for every subsequent insertion.

ENGLISH RED BOOK.

The following catalogue of public officers and pensioners, together with their salaries and pensions, display in a very strong light, one of the causes of the late trouble in England. It is extracted from the extraordinary Red Book recently published in London, third edition 1819.

Royal Family.

Prince of Wales	\$355,200
Duke of York, commander in chief of the army	180,390
Duke of Kent	138,528
Cumberland	84,260
Sussex	79,920
Cambridge	106,560
Clarence	112,240
Princess of Wales	155,400
Sophia of Gloucester	39,960
Elizabeth	39,960
Augusta Sophia	39,960
Mary	39,960
Sophia	31,080
Duchess of York	17,760
Prince Leopold de Saxe-Coburg	222,220

Ministry.

Earl of Liverpool, first lord of the treasury	58,164
Lord Eldon, lord chancellor	79,920
Earl of Westmoreland, lord privy seal	13,320
Harrowby, prest. of the council	17,760
Via. Sidmouth, home secretary of state	33,300
Castlereagh, foreign do	33,300
Earl Bathurst, colonial do	36,870
St. Hon. N. Vansittart, chan. exchequer	33,300
Via. Melville, first lord of the admiralty	22,200
Earl of Mulgrave, master general of ordinance	14,030
St. Hon. George Canning, president of the board of control	28,620
C. Bathurst, chan. of Lancast.	19,300
W. W. Pole, master of the mint	57,720

Foreign Ministers.

Lord Cathcart at St. Petersburg, and vice-ambassador of Scotland	120,000
Hon. G. Bagot	28,860
Lord W. Bentick	33,120
Lord Burghersh	19,100
Stratford Canning	19,000
Wm. A. Court	37,960
A. J. Foster	23,550
Frederick Lamb	23,550
R. Liston	38,180
George Ouseley	26,680
Geo. H. Rose	31,880
Lord Stewart	69,700
St. C. Stewart	25,610
Brook Taylor	18,981
Sir H. Wellesley	47,100
E. Thornton	23,550
Viscount Strangford	11,550
W. Hill	23,550

Miscellaneous Officers.

Earl Talbot, lord lieut. of Ireland	\$133,200
Duke of Wellington, field marshal, &c.	133,200
Mar of Hastings, gov. gen. of India	115,100
Duke of Manchester, gov. of Jamaica	62,160
Sir Hudson Lowe, gov. St. Helena	53,280
Lord C. N. Somerset, gov. Cape G. H.	53,280
John Baldwin, receiver of the 7 public offices	73,770
George Garnier, apoth. gen. of the army	53,940
Earl Harcourt, master of the king's robes and other offices	35,960
Lord Grenville, auditor of the exchequer	17,760
Viscount Lake, lord of the bed chamber and pension	60,560
Baron Amherst do	17,760
St. Hon. C. M. Sutton, speaker of the house of commons	26,660
John Hattell, clerk of do.	35,220
Henry Colburn, under sec. of state	22,220
Earl of Chichester, joint p. m. general	22,220
St. Hon. C. Arbuthnot, joint sec. of the treasury and pension	22,220
Lt. Auckland, sec. offices and pensions	19,646
Edward Cooke do	17,760
Sylvester Douglas, lord Glenbervie do	18,640
St. Hon. W. Dundas, keeper of the signet in Scotland	17,760
St. Hon. C. P. Long, paymaster of the forces, &c.	15,550
Patrick Colquhoun, receiver of Thames police	30,560
P. F. Finge, dep. sec. at Demerara	15,000

Law Officers

Sir C. Abbot, chief justice King's bench	17,760
Sir R. Dallas, do. common pleas	15,550
Sir R. Richards, lord chief baron of the exchequer	15,550
Sir T. Plumer, master of the rolls	17,760
W. Scott, judge of the admiralty	29,700
J. Nicholl, official of the court of arches	22,220
St. Hon. W. Adam, baron of the exchequer, and other offices	17,760
Sir S. Shepherd, attorney general	26,660
Lord Arden, reg. of the admiralty	33,350
E. S. Kenyon, flaxer of King's bench	22,100
Lord Thurlow, several offices in chancery	34,230
Robert Dundas, chief baron of the Scotch Exchequer	18,640
John Vivian, T. W. Carr, solicitors of the exchequer	70,640
St. Hon. C. Lord Hope, president of the court of sessions	18,890
Lord H. and R. Seymour, prothonotary of the Irish king's bench	62,200
T. Knox and B. Knox, do. of the Irish common pleas	44,440
W. Ramsay, dep. reg. in chancery in Jamaica	20,860
Walter Scott, clerk of sessions, &c.	15,550

Pensioners.

Duke of Richmond, joint owner of 3 boroughs, and sends 3 members to parliament	56,030
Marquis of Bute, owner of one borough, and sends one member	31,080
Earl Nelson	34,180
Duke of Grafton, joint owner of 2 boroughs, and sends 2 members	43,290
Duke of Athol	28,030
Earl of Chatham	17,760
Duke of Marlborough, owner of 1, & joint do. of 3 boroughs, sends five members	22,225
C. Abbott, Lord Colchester	24,430
St. Hon. John Foster	22,200
Princess of Wirtemberg	23,970
Lord Redesdale	17,760
Lord Erskine	17,760
St. Hon. G. Ponsonby	17,760

Clergy.

Charles M. Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury	134,440
Edward V. Vernon, do. York	53,330
Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham	84,440
Brownlow North, Winchester	53,330
William Howley, London	37,770
Henry Bathurst, Norwich	26,060
Bowyer E. Sparke, Ely	24,440
F. H. W. Cornwallis, Worcester	21,770
George Tomlin, Lincoln	19,090
John Fisher, Salisbury	18,540

Besides these, there are sixteen other Bishops, all appointed by the ministry, whose emoluments, on the average amount to more than twelve thousand five hundred dollars each.

52 officers whose salary exceeds	\$10,000 each
179 do.	5,000
538 do.	1,000
7 whose pensions exceed	10,000 each
55 do.	5,000
287 do.	1,000

Of pensions and grants, there are in the official accounts considerably above two million six hundred & sixty-four thousand, & upwards of eleven hundred names receiving public money, among whom are many who have rendered, and can render, no services to the state. Some of the offices are filled by women, and some by children.

From the Galway Advertiser.

HOAX UPON SIR HUDSON LOWE.

Some wag in this town lately played off a hoax upon the present governor of St. Helena, Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe. In the month of November last, a letter was addressed to him, stating that a widow lady of the name of Drury, had died here, and by her will, bequeathed to Sir Hudson 1,000L. in cash, and houses and lots in this town to the value of 2,000L. more, and of her having appointed Lawrence Comyn, esq. (in whose name the letter was written to Sir H.) executor; and requesting Sir Hudson's directions as to the manner in which the bequests were to be disposed of—and recommending Sir Hudson to send some person over to Galway to take possession of the premises, as there was a gentleman of encroaching celebrity, who might otherwise throw down the buildings, under pretence of improving his town. The letter was sent to London, and from thence, by some of the secretaries of state forwarded to that little paradise, St. Helena. Sir Hudson was sitting in council, upon some complaint made by a *de-funct* emperor, upon the scantiness of his yesterday's meal, when his letter arrived. In a moment the solemnity of the occasion which assembled them was forgotten, and enraptured at the grateful remembrance in which he was held by the inhabitants of a town where the *Low* family had its origin, he announced this happy tidings to his gaping auditory. Sir Hudson could not, however permit the diminution of his trusty band by immediately sending off a person to take possession of his *Galway estate*—he, however, addressed the executor in terms of heartfelt satisfaction; thanked Mr. C. for his attention to his (Sir Hudson's) interest; & apprising him that he had drawn on him in favor of Messrs. Coutts & Co. bankers in London, at 91 days sight, for 1,000L. sterling, requesting also to have an immediate survey and maps made of the premises, and a copy of that part of the will sent to him, in which the *dear departed* had so kindly recollected him; and that notice, in legal form should be served upon the gentleman who had imagined the property might be his, and who wished to encroach on his (Sir Hudson's) estate; acknowledged with pride, that Galway had seen the first sun of his prosperity shine upon him, and leaves it entirely to his executor, to distribute among his townsmen some token of recollection of the place that gave him birth.

It now only remains for us to state, the disappointment occasioned by receiving this letter, freed by some of the high authorities of the state, with a seal upon it of the size of a tolerable cream cheese, which upon its first reaching the executor's hands, made his heart beat with high hope; but alas! this palpitation soon subsided upon finding that it contained Sir H. Lowe's letter, with one from Messrs. Coutts & Co. requesting to know, should they negotiate the draft for 1,000L. in British or Irish currency, as Sir Hudson had, in the hurry of the moment, occasioned, no doubt, by his joyous expectancy, forgot to state in which it should be paid.

N.B.—Notwithstanding the above hoax we have ascertained that Mrs. Drury is certainly dead, but to whom her property devolves is unknown, as her will has not been brought in and proved as yet.

USE OF STIMULANTS.

The following valuable hints on the use and effects of Stimulants, are selected from an Address recently pronounced by Dr. Nichols, before the Society for the suppression of Intemperance in Salem (Mass.) Stimulants (which the Doctor describes as consisting of pepper, spices, bitters, and all those things which are commonly considered *strengthening and wholesome*, because warming to the stomach) in a concentrated form, destroy the organization and life; more diluted, they blister; rendered still weaker, they only produce smarting, and increase the warmth of the part to which they are applied. When applied to parts, the office of which is to secrete juices for special purposes in the animal economy, they increase the quantity and vitiate the quality, of such secretions. To illustrate this, I refer you to their operation on the eye.—The delicate coats of this organ are instantly inflamed; the mild and bland fluid, which washes and lubricates it in health, becomes so corrosive that it even blisters the skin, should it be suffered to run over the cheek any considerable length of time. In like manner, pepper, for example, an article extensively used in modern cookery, increases and vitiates the secreted juices of the mouth and stomach. The juices are provided by nature to dissolve and digest the food. In the same proportion that they lose their natural qualities the powers of digestion are lessened. When this happens from the use of stimulants, a sensation resembling hunger is produced. Consequently a larger quantity of food is taken than can be perfectly digested. Here we discovered the prolific source of what is usually termed *bad humors*, with all their attendant evils. By this continued abuse of the stomach, the natural appetite is destroyed. That which was before offensive is now most highly relished. Simple food, that which is best suited to nourish and invigorate, is loathed and rejected. An artificial appetite for other poisons is acquired, and he, who has thus vitiated his taste, will seldom be satisfied with such drinks as were designed by nature to supply every want of this kind. Water is tasteless; something acid or pungent must take its place; and fortunate will he be, should he not resort to ardent spirits in some form or other, to relieve that thirst which high seasoned food occasions.

Narcotics, or substances which possess intoxicating qualities (opium, ardent spirits, Tobacco, &c.) produce effects common with other stimulants on the parts to which they are applied.—Their operation on the nervous system is still more injurious. When taken in moderate quantities, "they produce a kind of artificial genius, vigor and vivacity. They lift a man's intellectual faculties, as his feelings, about their ordinary level; and if by the same means they could be kept for any length of time in that state of exaltation, it might constitute something like a specious apology for having had recourse to them. But the excitement of the system can in no instance be urged above its accustomed and natural pitch, without this being succeeded by a correspondent degree of depression." When taken to excess, pleasurable sensation is for a short time carried to its highest elevations.

"Elysium opens round,
A pleasing frenzy buoy's the lightened soul,
But soon this heaven is gone."

Wild delirium, loss of voluntary motion, stupor, sleep, nausea and vomiting follow in rapid succession. To this, more or less fever, accompanied by shivering, inactivity of body and mind, pain in the head, thirst, anxiety, and other symptoms of indirect debility, succeed. To relieve such distressing complaints, the deluded sufferer too often resorts again to the deceitful potion. The same round of joy, madness and distress follows. Still he is not weaned from the bewitching spell, till the powers of life are almost exhausted, when by a wise provision of nature, the hitherto delicious poison becomes so loathsome and offensive, that it can be no longer retained in the stomach; the system is therefore from necessity allowed in some measure to recover its impaired energies. "There is however no imprudence in regard to health, which does not tell;" and although after a fit of intoxication a man may seem to recover all his former vigor, the event will probably prove that he has lost a "slice of his constitution." Those frequently suffer most in the end, who do not appear to suffer immediately from every act of indiscretion.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.

THE WESTERN CANAL.

The Utica Patriot contains a long and interesting account of a trip from Utica to Rome, made by the Chief Engineer, the first boat that has ever floated on the Erie

Canal. We regret that we cannot publish the account in full, but its length renders it impossible. The result of this experiment has more than equalled the most sanguine hopes. The boat with which the experiment was made was 61 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 4 feet deep—having two cabins, each 14 feet long. It was drawn by one horse, attached to it by a rope 80 feet in length. The boat started from Utica at a quarter past nine, having on board Governor Clinton, his suite, the engineers, canal commissioners and others—in all about one hundred persons. Notwithstanding the size of the boat, and so large a company on board, the horse travelled four miles an hour with ease; being but eight hours and twenty minutes in going from Utica to Rome and back, a distance of more than thirty miles. The banks of the canal were lined with admiring spectators, who testified their joy by loud huzzas and ringing of bells, in the villages through which they passed.

It is but two years since this stupendous and noble undertaking was first commenced, and it is now ascertained that in one month, the whole middle section, a distance of 96 miles, will be finished, and navigable for boats. Thus has the single state of New York so far accomplished, in two short years, more than any nation in Europe has ever done in double the time, with all their resources and experience in works of this kind. In addition to this, and within the same period of time, she has built the Northern Canal, leading from Whitehall to Port Edward, and connecting the waters of Lake Champlain with the Hudson River, a distance of more than 20 miles. This work is now about completed, and the locks, which are composed of masses of close grained stone, & fitted together with peculiar neatness, are said to surpass, both in durability and appearance, any lock on the celebrated canal of Languedoc in France.

It is but three years since, when passing through a forest where this canal now runs, we met the engineers, who were making their first survey; and, notwithstanding that they then experienced great difficulties in running their lines, and getting their levels, from the rocks, woods, hills and swamps, which they had to encounter, it is so soon to become the thoroughfare between the cities of Montreal and New York. Who will hereafter venture to say, what this age of enterprise may not accomplish! Surely the time is near at hand, when, with an admired poet we can exclaim—

"Far in the desert bounds I saw
Aro's proudest triumph over Nature's law;
Where, distant shores and oceans to combine,
Her daring hand has traced a liquid line,
Unfolding lakes, around whose verges rise
Mountains, which hide their heads in misty
skies,
Each bound within such adamant chain,
For ages lashed 'till its only shores in vain;
Till, through their barriers, skill and labor led
The willing waves a long and level bed.
Thus, even in her wildest fastness, man
Subdues his step-dame Nature's churlish plan."

Manufacture of Segars at Manila.

In Mr. Abel's narrative of Lord Amherst's Embassy to China is the following singular account of the manufacture of Segars at Manila, (one of the Philippine islands, belonging to Spain, in lat. 14 d. 36 m. N. long. 120 d. 58 m. E.) Mr. Abel remarked the general habit of smoking, and the immense size of the segars which the ladies carried in their mouths. When (says he) these enormous tubes were in full play, they poured forth such volumes of smoke, that they might have been taken for chimneys, to machines rendered locomotive by the powers of steam. The manufacture of these segars affords employment to a great number of native women, and exhibits to the stranger an interesting example of local customs. It is carried on in a spacious gallery of a square form. Upwards of two thousand females of all ages are seated at low tables, at which they make segars by rolling the leaves of the tobacco plant on each other, (not on the ladies we hope.) The most scrupulous precaution is taken to prevent their smuggling it in any form. Superintendents walk round the tables and collect the segars as they are made, and examine the persons of the workers at the close of their labor. This process, for an account of which I am indebted to Captain Bann Hall, who witnessed it, is rather singular. Thirty women, for the most part elderly, and thought particularly trust worthy, seat themselves, excepting one, round a circular landing place, without the entrance to the gallery. One only stands at the door of the gallery with a rattan in her hand, and allows thirty girls to enter, counting them off as they come in. When the thirty have passed, they go to their respective examiners, and having fixed their long black hair, hold it in their hands at arm's length; they then shake their handskerchiefs and loosen the other parts of their dress and suffer the examiners to pass their hands over their bodies to ascertain if any tobacco be concealed close to their persons. In this manner successive parties are searched till all the girls have undergone the examination. The examiners then rise, and in the same way examine each other.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

THE TOMB OF DENNIE.

A neat and elegant Monument, has recently been erected in the yard attached to St. Peter's Church, in this city, to commemorate the talents and virtues of a man who was alike the delight of his friends, the eloquent, fascinating, and indefatigable advocate of literature and sound morals, and the distinguished or-

namment of the land which gave him birth. It is executed in a style at once creditable to the taste of that friendship which dictated it, and worthy in some degree of the brilliant endowments of him, whose worth and whose genius, will not soon be forgotten. This lamented scholar, was one of our earliest literary men by profession; he was the pioneer and exemplar of liberal studies, and labored with untiring zeal and signal success, to introduce a love for belles-lettres learning, amongst his countrymen. He was, therefore, emphatically a benefactor to his country; and that country should cherish and venerate his services, and teach her sons, when contemplating with melancholy pleasure, this posthumous, but enduring evidence of affectionate attachment; the debt of gratitude, which is due to the memory of the child of genius, whose ashes peacefully slumber below. The earliest flower of the opening year, shall decorate the spot—the songsters of the grove shall chaunt a requiem of melody to his manes—the glistering dew-drop shall indicate the sorrows of the muse for his premature loss—the enthusiasm of kindred souls shall be there invigorated—and no unfriendly footstep shall dare to approach the sacred tomb of DENNIE.

When Spring with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck his hallowed mould,
She then shall dress a sweeter sod,
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

On the east front of the monumental column, is the following appropriate inscription:

"JOSEPH DENNIE.

Born at Lexington, in Massachusetts,
August 30th, 1768.
Died at Philadelphia, January 7th, 1819.
Endowed with talents, and qualified
by Education,
To adorn the Senate, and the Bar,
But following the impulse of a Genius,
Formed for converse with the Muses,
He devoted his life to the literature of
his Country.

As author of the Lay-Preacher,
And as first Editor of the Port Folio,
He contributed to chasten the morals, and
to refine the taste of the Nation.
To an imagination, lively, not licentious,
A wit, sportive, not wanton,
And a heart without guile,
He united a deep sensibility, which
endeared him to his
Friends, and an ardent piety, which we
humbly trust,
Recommended him to his God;
Those Friends have erected this tribute
of their affection
To his Memory.

To the Mercies of that God is their
resort
For themselves and for Him.
MDCCCXIX."

On the north side of the column is inscribed in letters of Gold, the name of "DENNIE," a name, which, without pomp of declamation, or studied efforts of elocution, awakens in the affectionate bosom, an interesting assemblage of cherished, and endearing associations.

SEDLEY.

From the National Advocate, a Democratic paper.

THOMAS PAINE'S BONES.

It appears that a man, named Benbow, a shoemaker, to whom Cobbett dedicated his Grammar, carried away the bones; & it is said that the Executors gave permission to carry them away, which we hope is not true, as their power of so doing is very questionable. Well, and what is to be done with them? Simply to answer political purposes; and like the body of Caesar, to engage and inflame an ignorant mob. If the reformers in England cannot succeed without such extraordinary and censurable measures, we trust that they may always fail. Many of these mobs have flags with the name of Paine inscribed upon them, and the bones will no doubt, be triumphantly carried about, and give rise to extraordinary excitement and commotion—may dash in among them, and scatter the bones of this great man to the winds. If the blood of one person is shed in parading these bones through England, wo upon the miscreants who have been guilty of this sacrilege; they deserve, and will receive "curses loud and deep." We wait to hear from Cobbett—to hear his excuses, before we say any thing further on the subject.

The last Genius of Liberty, Printed in Union, Pa. says, "From the last of August to the close of September, between 3 and 400 persons joined the methodist connection, (in that neighborhood,) as well as a large number in the earlier part of the year; and we have sufficient reason to believe that a great number of them were converted, & others groaning for redemption in the blood of Christ.—One remarkable circumstance, and only one we will mention; at one of our meetings there were sixty-five persons who came forward to be baptized, of whom the chief were adults.—We hope and pray that we will carry on this work."

on the Baltimore Fed. Rep. Nov. 9.

We have been favored with a file of the Lisbon Gazette, to 3d September last, from which we have translated the following relation of a severe engagement between a Portuguese merchant ship, & an Artigas cruiser, which, it appears, had received her outfit in this country:

"Copy of the official account of Bernardino Pedro de Araujo, commander of the Portuguese merchant ship Princess de Brazil, acquainting the secretary of Marine of the different engagements he had had with an insurgent privateer.

My Lord—I have the honor of informing your lordship, that, whilst proceeding on my voyage from Rio de Janeiro to Lisbon, on Friday, the 2d July, at 5 A. M. I discovered on our weather quarter a strange sail, steering apparently the same course as ourselves, at this time light winds from the S. W. At a quarter past 11, the stranger having neared us, I perceived she was a brig and of a warlike appearance—when I hoisted my ensign and pendant and fired one of my quarter guns, and a quarter of an hour, having elapsed without any flag being shown by the strange sail, I fired a second gun, when she hoisted an English ensign and pendant. By this time he had approached within gun shot, and keeping on a heavy press of canvas, and appearing by his manoeuvres to be desirous of closing with us, and knowing that, under other flags, the insurgent privateers had decoyed into their power several of our merchantmen, we commenced, so soon as our shot could have effect, a brisk fire on the stranger.

At meridian we observed in lat. 39 12 N. long. 36 3 W. about which time the brig cleared up her courses, as preparatory to an action. Perceiving this, we bore up for the purpose of giving him a broadside, when he hauled down the British flag, and hoisted that recently known by the name of Artigas, followed by his broadside which killed three of my men. From this time we kept up on each side a galling fire for a quarter of an hour, when the enemy wore ship evidently for the purpose of raking us, but we frustrated his views in also wearing ship, in the act of which we gave him our larboard broadside, and a vigorous fire continued to be kept up for 2 hours and a half, after which the privateer hauled off for the purpose of repairing damages whilst we were doing the same, having suffered much in my sails, spars and rigging, besides receiving in our hull several eighteen pound shot, and our foremast wounded by a shot from his pivot gun which we were afterwards informed was a thirty-two pounder, besides which she carried sixteen eighteen pound carronades. During the contest it was almost a miracle that I lost not a man (after the three first killed) and but 5 wounded. We had now made preparations for another reception of the insurgent should he think proper to renew the contest, which we found was his intention at about 6 P. M. when he bore up attempting to cross our stern, and as he came within a short distance, we luffed and gave him a broadside which had the effect of deterring him from a further attempt at that time while his superior sailing prevented our closing with him—She then kept up without gun-shot during the night, always keeping the weather gage. At day-light he bore up for the purpose of capturing the Portuguese ship Hercules, then under our lee at a short distance—I prevented him at this time from executing his intentions by bearing up for her also, when he made sail ahead, keeping in their sight during the 3d and 4th day.

On the 5th, at 10 A. M. being entirely calm, the enemy got out his sweeps and pulled towards us, but a light breeze springing up, which gave us steerage way, he got in his sweeps and resumed his former position—but at 11 it again fell calm, when he a second time resorted to his sweeps; as he approached within a short distance, I hoisted my flag and commenced a warm fire with cannon and grape, which finding rather unpleasant, the enemy got ahead of my ship, when I could only use my bow chasers, but which we did so effectually that he again changed his position to my starboard bow, and being then close aboard, we kept up on him an incessant fire of musketry, which was warmly returned on his part—in half an hour he swept the brig to my starboard quarter, where within musket shot, the engagement was continued for about an hour, with great vigor, when the insurgent crossed our stern and took a new station on our larboard quarter, here the fire continued with little interruption for upwards of 2 hours, when the enemy, as a last & desperate resort, made every exertion to carry us by boarding, which efforts were rendered useless by a hot and well directed fire of great guns and musketry, but principally the latter, as but few of the former could now be brought to bear upon him—thus defeated, he swept from us as fast as possible, we keeping up a fire as long as our guns would reach him, but owing to the continued calm, and our crippled state we could not prevent his taking possession of the Hercules, which they towed off.

This last engagement lasted four hours and ten minutes, leaving my ship a complete wreck, having two 18 pound shot through our mainmast, whilst our hull was literally cut to pieces—but I had the satisfaction to know our foe did not quit the engagement in any better situation. I had eleven men killed and 13 wounded, including my mate, who had both legs shot off early in the engagement, of which he died.

The enemy had many shots between wind and water besides his spars and rigging suffering greatly. At half past 7 o'clock I received on board 21 persons being crew of the ship Hercules, sent to us

by the private men in the ship's long boat.

The captain and officers of the Hercules informed me the privateer was only twenty days from the United States, but whose name they could not ascertain—they acknowledged to have had 110 men, 24 of whom were killed including the first lieutenant, and a still greater number wounded some of whom very severely—among the latter was the commander whom the captain of the Hercules saw in his birth, suffering greatly from his wounds, and whom he was informed was an American as were most of his crew.

I am happy in informing your lordship that, thus, with a ship deeply laden and a dull sailer, we so completely repulsed the nefarious attempts of this insurgent enemy, who was so greatly superior to us in number of guns and men, and every credit is due to the brave seamen I had the honor to command, who so nobly defended their country's flag from insult and oppression. I am, &c.

His Excellency, the Secretary of Marine, &c.

"Supposed to be the Puerrydon, which sailed hence in June last.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Telegraph dated HAVANA, Oct. 29th, 1819.

GENTLEMEN,
On the 28th inst. the August and September Packets arrived from Cadiz, via Porto Rico, the former (El Vengador) in 80, the latter (El Voluntaria) in 49 days, the Lady of Governor Cagigal on board. They confirm the accounts of H. C. Majesty's refusal to ratify the Treaty, assigning as a reason that Yrujo had instructed Don Onis to cede the Floridas without the King's sanction. It is said that this minister is in consequence a prisoner at Ceuta, and that Don Onis had fled to London. It is not here believed that a rupture will result between the United States and Spain, but fears are indulged that the ultimate possession of the Floridas by the Americans will induce Great Britain to seize the Island of Cuba, to preclude an undivided control of the Gulf by the United States.

The new troops suffer severely from the climate. The rains have been uncommonly violent for the last 15 days, and the city is very sickly in consequence of the 3600 soldiers recently arrived. I have ascertained 316 privateers and 17 officers have been buried, and that 1045 are now in the Hospital. For their support and relief, however, the new Governor has yesterday ordered the following:

Additional duties.
On flour per barrel \$3-8ths
On Wine do. } \$3-8ths, also
On Vinegar do. }
On Brandy do. }

And on cases of Liquors, &c. "in the same proportion to form a District Duty for the Garrison."

The brig William, Nathaniel C. Bissell (owner) 42 days from St. Thomas for New Orleans, after being 14 days on the coast of the Balize in a continued gale, & having been plundered of 30 bags of coffee and 25 cases of Noyeau, clothing, mowey and all cabin stores, bore up for Havana for repairs, provisions and water, but was wrecked on the 24th instant near Port Cavanas in the Bay of Hondy. The vessel will be lost and the cargo consisting of 300 bags coffee and 50 cases of liquors &c. &c. will almost share the same fate. This information is received by a letter from the owner, Mr. Bissell.

The Adeline, Wingate, from Portsmouth, arrived 28th; brig Juno, Talbot, from Portsmouth, arrived 27th.

The Spanish schr. Marengo, on the 27th, brought in the Captain, Samuel Harris & seamen of the American Schooner Dawson, with part of her cargo, which vessel was on the 19th inst. wrecked upon La Cruz del padre.

598 slaves arrived 28th from Africa.

The ship Merrimack, Jackson, for Newburyport, and the Catharine, Wellsman, for Charleston, went to sea on the 27th, and the sloop Invincible, Gardner, for Newport.

The accounts of ravages of the late hurricanes at Porto Rico, St. Thomas, &c. are very distressing, we have few particulars. The months of September and October, 1819, will long be memorable in the West-Indies, for their havoc upon the islands and the ocean.

The brig Margaret, Hall, 10 days from Philadelphia, arrived on the 28th inst. with flour.

Flour \$17, doll—nearly 20,000 barrels in market.

The brig Philadelphia, Hall, of Philadelphia arrived on the 30th, with flour.

The Weasawakeag, Price from Portsmouth, arrived on the 30th.

The Echo, Logan, from Charleston, arrived on the 30th.

The Golden Huntress, Brown, from New Orleans, arr. on the 30th, had been robbed off the Baltze.

The brig Hero, Canes, from New Orleans, arrived on the 30th.

FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival at New York, of the ship Union, Capt. Fisher, in 38 days from Bordeaux, Paris papers are received to the 26th of Sept. but they are quite uninteresting.

They write from Sweden, that the American merchants have ordered such a quantity of iron, that their manufactories and magazines are quite drained of that article.

A German Gazette announces the death of a Jew, 111 years of age, who in his 107th year was active enough to mount his horse and take a ride.

A large commercial house had failed at Dantzic, and it appears had circulated

and put afloat a number of bills of exchange with forged signatures.

A Gibraltar paper of September 23, received at Merchant's Hall, contains the following paragraphs:—

The Duke of San Fernando has been appointed Secretary of State and Despatch, and Don Manuel Ganezalez Salmon, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Saxony.

The yellow fever having spread from the Isla de Leon to Cadiz, and Port St. Mary's, the Supreme Board of Health has directed that of Cadiz to issue foul Bills of Health. The official article which brings this unpleasant intelligence, also contains the following statement of the uncommonly rapid progress of the malady at the Isla, during the month of August. From the 1st to the 20th, 723 cases, 105 deaths—from the 20th to Sept. 1, cases 1518, deaths 545.

At Mogadore, from the 27th ult. to the 7th inst. 25 persons died of the plague. Tangier, Tetuan, Fez and Mequinez, are nearly free from the plague. It continues to rage with considerable violence at Morocco and Safi.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A SNUG PARTY.

The friends of Mr. Astley, the unsuccessful Candidate at the late Wilts Election, gave a dinner at Salisbury on Friday last, to the poor of that city, friends to their cause, which was held on a green at the back of the house of J. Merris, Esq. Two thousand two hundred persons sat down to a plentiful dinner of most excellent roasted and boiled beef, vegetables of all descriptions, and a good store of plum pudding. Beside every plate stood a twopenny loaf. On the table were placed a thousand new tin cups (made for the occasion) indented with "Astley for ever," and which were given to the people. To every person was allotted a quart of ale, and a quart of stingo. The booth, which extended nearly round the field, was in length 800 feet; the width was sufficient to admit of two rows of tables, four rows of persons, and ample space for those who were desirous of witnessing the gratifying scene to view it with comfort. Mr. Alderman Goddard presided, & a great number of highly respectable characters were present. The whole was conducted with the utmost order and regularity.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The late Elections in France.

The Paris papers of Friday reached us yesterday. The Gazette de France and the Journal des Debats, give loose to the most gloomy forebodings with respect to the future fate of France. The former expresses an opinion, that, "if the spirit which presided at the late elections, passes into the Chamber, there is no doubt but the municipal system, to be discussed this year, will have for its object to overthrow Royal authority and property, and to place power in the hands of Provincial Revolutionists. We shall see at the head of the Police, persons who will endeavor to gain the good will of their constituents, by attacks upon the Throne & Priesthood, & by taking vengeance on the men of 1815." The Journal des Debats continues in the same strain, and says, "While the present law continues, elections will become more and more hostile to the House of Bourbon."

From the Boston Daily Adv. Nov. 9.

The American brig, Macedonian, of Boston, capt. Eliphalet Smith, while at anchor in the port of Guerniz, near Lima, bound for Canton, having on shore one hundred and forty two thousand dollars, the proceeds of her cargo taken from Boston, was robbed of the whole amount, by Lord Cochrane, in the beginning of April last.

This appears to be the money which Lord Cochrane carried into Valparaiso on the 21st of June last. His share of the plunder he offered to the Chilean government in a letter which we published a few days ago, on condition that it should be applied to the manufacture of rockets, & that the account should be placed to his credit on the books of the treasury, to be paid when the independence of the country is established.

The following is a more particular account of the above transaction.

Extract of a letter, dated, SANTIAGO, Aug. 12.

On his way from the siege of Lima, Lord Cochrane landed a few men at Supe, a few leagues from which they met capt. Smith of the brig Macedonian, of Boston, and took him & 60 or 80,000 he had with him, on board the O'Higgins. A paper signed by the Philippine co. was found in the desk, stating the money to be paid for his cargo; (\$145,000) was to be at the risk of the purchasers until it should be on board of the Macedonian. Capt. Smith, after being on board a while signed a document renouncing all claim to the money, & at Guarnay was allowed to join his vessel. She was searched, but no money was found; Lord Cochrane had information of more money, and from Guarnay went to Guambacho Bay, where he took from the French Brig Gazella, 62,000 dollars, which had been put on board by a clerk of the Philippine Co. at Guarnay. The captain refusing to sign a document to this effect, was obliged to go to Payta with the O'Higgins, but there on the 12th of April he gave such a certificate, and was set at liberty.

The money taken from capt. Smith, and from the French brig, has been distributed among the officers and crews, the government taking half, & before this any condemnation by a prize court. Some of the cargo was taken out of the Montezuma immediately, after her capture, and the other articles since her arrival at Valparaiso. Her case is not yet decided. One

H. Hill is now here for the purpose of establishing the claims he has already laid in for all this property.

We published on Saturday an account of the capture by Lord Cochrane of a large sum of money belonging to the brig Macedonian of Boston. It appears from the following article in the London Centinel, that the circumstance which was incorrectly stated in the letter from Chili, has caused a considerable excitement at Boston.—Patriot.

Outrageous Robbery.

The indignation which the above event has occasioned, and the incorrect manner in which it is narrated in the preceding letter, have induced inquiries, which have resulted in the following facts, which we publish on the best authority.

Captain Smith in the Macedonian, trading at Lima, sold and delivered his cargo to the Philippine Co. before that port was declared to be in a state of blockade; and when the blockade was made by Lord Cochrane, this vessel, with other neutral vessels there, went round to the little port of Guerniz, about 70 leagues north of Lima, being the port designated by Lord Cochrane himself. Captain Smith while on his way from Lima to Guerniz, by land, with 142,000 dollars, the proceeds of his cargo, was intercepted, robbed of the money by Lord Cochrane, and taken on board his ship where he was held a close prisoner; and where, after having repeatedly declared that it was wholly American property, he was compelled to sign a certificate that it was on Spanish account. After which captain S. was released, and immediately protested against these piratical proceedings; and transmitted his protest, with the necessary documents proving that the property was bona fide American, and the actual proceeds of the cargo taken from Boston, to Mr. Hill, the Vice-Consul at Valparaiso.

A statement of this daring transaction we learn, has been sent to Washington; and it is not hazardous much to predict, that the demand of this plundered property will be made by a Naval Accompaniment, which will insure its immediate restitution; or be followed by the capture of the freebooter, (for what but freebooters would take property in this manner and divide it without adjudication) who has robbed our countrymen of it; at the same time affording needed protection to our rich whalemens in the South Sea.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) Nov. 5.

Melancholy and Fatal Accident.

On Wednesday evening the 26th ult. about 9 o'clock the Driver of the Mail Stage between Louisburg and Warrenton, arrived at the latter place without the Stage or Horses. He stated that immediately after he had crossed the Bridge on Fishing Creek, he was commanded to stop, by a person who rose up from the abutment of the Bridge; he was struck off the Box and the horses ran away—when he recovered from the stunning effect of his fall, he hastened on to Warrenton, and saw neither the Stage, Horses or Passenger. Assistance was immediately sent out, when the Stage was discovered overturned and the horses standing still. On further search the unfortunate Gentleman was found in a ditch 70 yards from the Stage without his Coat, Waistcoat, Boots or Stockings, with a violent contusion on his head, occasioned, it is presumed, by his jumping from the Stage, when the Horses were running. The mysterious part of this sad accident is, the Clothes being off, in the coat pocket of which was found a Pocket Book, containing nine hundred dollars. The unfortunate man never spoke again, or appeared sensible of his situation, medical aid was in vain exerted, and he died without any elucidation of this extraordinary event. As he must have received his death-blow when he fell, how came his clothes off—if this was effected and he was murdered by a Highwayman, why did not the assailant reap the fruits of his villainy? The deceased, as appeared by papers in his Pocket Book, was a Paymaster in the United States Army, has a family at Norfolk, and was designated Major Leroy Opie.

It would be well, if this, amongst many other dreadful accidents of the kind, would determine Stage Proprietors to employ only able bodied, steady & determined Drivers, as a youth cannot be supposed capable of that bodily strength or mental discretion in such cases of emergency as call for the exertion of these qualities—above all, the Drivers ought to be sober men. Another idea of importance suggests itself, that neither Passengers nor Drivers, ought, as they value their lives, to leap from a flying carriage. They all aimed at, never fall upon their feet, and are thrown with a force little less than if projected from a cannon.

NEW ORLEANS PLANTERS' BANK.

The New Orleans Courier of the 18th October contains a long account of a run on the Planters' Bank of that city, on the Saturday previous. It appears that the cashier, Mr. Bailly Blanchard, took his usual walk after bank business on Friday—and not returning that evening or night, a report prevailed on Saturday morning that he had gone off with a large amount of the funds of the institution.—In consequence of this, "a run for dollars" took place. "All the notes (adds the Courier) that were presented were redeemed on the spot. However the number of applicants for dollars, became so great, that the activity of the teller could not satisfy them all. The counter was assailed on all sides, and the mob were about to throw themselves upon the boxes of dollars, which had been prepared to satisfy the thirst of money, when the arrival of a

detachment of the city guard, put an end to the scene of confusion." "Although specie enough to meet all demands, nevertheless to appease the fears of the individuals who thought they were on the eve of being ruined, and besides the vault being exhausted, it accepted the offers of the other Banks and received 10,000 dollars from the United States Branch Bank, 20,000 from the State Bank, and 10,000 from the Louisiana bank. The arrival of these funds quieted the apprehensions of the public, and in order to satisfy every body two tellers were charged to deliver specie for notes and in less than two hours every body was satisfied." The sums paid in specie amount to about 18,000 dollars. No positive information has yet been obtained relative to the cashier.—Although the general conjecture is that he had fallen into the river, the editor of the Courier gives it as his opinion that he has been assassinated. His hat, found on the levee on Saturday morning, leaves but little doubt of his tragical end.

A New-Orleans paper of Oct. 21, says—The body of Mr. Bailly Blanchard, cashier of the Planter's Bank, who had been missing since Friday last, was found yesterday morning floating in the river at the Turn. It is supposed he fell from a raft.

From the Trenton True American.

The publication of the recent account from Gibraltar, concerning the difference between the American and English officers on that station, has recalled to my recollection an anecdote respecting Lieutenant Stockton, which occurred in the Mediterranean in 1817.

Some of the American officers at Naples, pleased with the attention and fidelity of a Neapolitan boatman, had given him a recommendation in writing addressed to all Americans. When the Albion, admiral Penrose, arrived at that station, the boatman went on board, and supposing her to be an American, presented his paper. One of the officers of the Albion wrote on it these words—"That, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Americans, the boatman was an extravagant knave; but it was supposed he charged the American officers less on account of their parsimony and the known poverty and meanness of the American government!" On the arrival of the Erie at Naples, (of which Mr. S. was lieutenant) the boatman, ignorant of the language in which his recommendation was written, and of the contents of the endorsement, presented the paper to Mr. Stockton, who read it, and finding from enquiry of the boatman, that the endorsement had been written on board the Albion, he put the paper in his pocket.

As soon as he had moored his ship, he sent a friend on board the Albion, with the paper to demand the author of the endorsement. At first all the officers denied any knowledge of it; but Mr. S.'s friend informed them, that if the author was not given up, he would hold the officers of the Albion generally responsible for the national insult; upon which one of the Lieutenants avowed himself the author. A challenge was immediately sent by Mr. S. to the English Lieut. Admiral Penrose hearing it, endeavored to arrange it with Com. Chauncey. In consequence of which Mr. S. was asked if he would receive an apology. He answered, certainly, but it must be a proper one. A verbal apology was offered, and refused; Mr. S. insisting that as the insult was in writing, the apology must be in writing also. This was refused by the Englishman, and an arrangement for the meeting was made. When the Englishman came on the ground, he again tendered a verbal apology, which Mr. S. refused, saying he did not come there to talk. The second shot of Mr. S. wounded the Englishman slightly in the leg, upon which he declined going farther. Mr. S. insisted that he should make the written apology or fight on—he refused to do either; and Mr. S. told him he was a coward, and he should take the liberty of caning him wherever he met him—and thus the matter ended. Many of the young officers on that station would have been equally prompt in avenging the national honor, had the paper come into their hands. But all united in thinking that it could not have been committed to any one who would bear himself with more coolness, firmness, and spirit.

A JERSEYMAN.

Singular effects of Peruvian Bark.

A French merchant, at Guayra, named Delpech, in 1806, had occasion to receive several travellers, inhabitants of those countries. The apartments destined for visitors being filled, and the number of his guests increasing, he was under the necessity of putting several of them in rooms occupied by cinchona. Each of them contained from 8 to 10 thousand pounds of that bark. One of his guests was ill of a very malignant fever. After the first day he found himself much better, though he had taken no medicine; but he was surrounded with an atmosphere of cinchona, which appeared very agreeable to him. In a few days he felt himself quite recovered, without any medical treatment whatever. This unexpected success led M. Delpech to make some other trials. Several persons ill of fever, were placed successively in his magazine of cinchona, and they were all speedily cured, simply by the effluvia of the bark. In the same place with the cinchona, he kept a bale of coffee, in some bottles of common French brandy, &c. some time M. Delpech, when visiting the cinchona, observed one of the large bottles corked. He suspected at first the fidelity of the servant, and determined to examine the quality of the brandy. What was his astonishment to find it infinitely superior to what it had been! A slightly aromatic taste added to the strength, and rendered it more tonic and agreeable. Curious to know if the coffee had likewise changed its properties, he opened the bale, and roasted a portion of it. It was more bitter and left in the mouth a taste similar to that of the effluvia of bark. The bark which produced these singular effects was fresh. Would the cinchona of commerce have the same efficacy?

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Seated on my couch a few days ago, in a meditative mood, my old servant Nicholas brought me two printed letters, having the character of circulars. The one was as brief as a postscript, but not quite so affectionate; it merely stated that a gentleman of our bar was a scoundrel, and another gentleman of the bar signed his name to it; meaning thereby to stamp it with features of authenticity, as if the assertions of one man could prove the other to be a scoundrel. The other letter was likewise printed, and gave the origin and progress of the dispute, which in my mind placed the gentleman who ventured upon the broad assertion, in rather an awkward predicament; but as I esteem it impertinent for individuals to trouble the community with their petty disputes, I gave them to Nicholas, leaving it entirely to his fancy as to their disposal. I could not, however, but reflect on how many serious disputes, attended also with fatal consequences, are produced by a want of courtesy, by an insolent domineering, and haughty tone among men assembled for business or pleasure.

It has always appeared extraordinary to me, why man should be so perverse as to adopt a repulsive or insolent manner in his intercourse with his fellow men. Surely, if to be esteemed, respected and beloved, be worth an effort, that should be a courteous one. Whatever difference exists in the rank of individuals, there is in man an innate spirit which cannot brook contempt, and he who can tamely submit to it, is unworthy the name. Men in power, men of wealth and high pretensions, are too apt to forget the respect due to those to whom fortune has not been so bountiful; they acquire or assume a fictitious air of superiority, which their power and wealth cannot bestow; this leads to disputes, and disputes frequently produce fatal results. There is but one mode which has presented itself to my mind, whereby a proud, contumelious, or impertinent man, can be fairly put down; and that is by shunning him, having no intercourse with such a person, and if the pressing call of business brings you in contact with him, treat him with uncommon politeness, shunning in all cases, every thing wearing the appearance of familiarity, and terminating, as soon as possible, all concerns between you; this is a wholesome and safe regimen for arrogance and dictation. *Prescribe the man and solitude will cure him;* for harsh measures & retaliation are dangerous experiments, you ruffle your own temper, produce unnecessary excitement, and throw yourself in the breach of danger, by placing yourself on his level, to show, what is very unnecessary, that you possess equal spirit.

Of all the despicable shifts by which one man to accomplish selfish objects, wishes to injure another, that one, familiarly called posting, is the most contemptible.

Your declaration, that a man is a coward and a scoundrel, because he will not fight you, does not necessarily make him so. I have known many cowards to fight duels; plain, palpable, unconditional cowards, with hearts no bigger than a pigeon's; men actually afraid of the anthers of some dozen dandies, who tremble at the cold glances of the *beau monde*, and the pert look of the head of Miss Nancy, who can't abide the fellow because he wouldn't fight Master Jackey; and these heroes have gone to the field, very ridiculously called the field of honor, *shut their eyes*, fired their pistols at random, and, if a bullet grazed their skins, they have fainted at the sight of their own blood and been carried home, and ever after have passed for valiant men. Ma conscience, as Bailie Nicol Jarvie says, that the world is so blind as to attach consequence and character to such fictitious efforts of bravery.

The man of true courage never insults or receives an insult with impunity; he is too proud, too honorable, to say any thing hurtful to the feelings of another; and if he is treated with arrogance or insolence, he resents it on the spot—the feelings of nature are outraged, and nature's kind mother furnishes the redress; he does not go home, meditate and ease his boiling fury with writing a note, sending it to the printer, and declaring that he who insulted him was a scoundrel. Such a mode of redress, to say the least of it, is very harmless & inefficient. But, it may be asked, do not men of courage sometimes fight duels? Yes, but it is not the proof of courage, for cowards also fight, and the trivial causes which so frequently give rise to these meetings, are arguments against fighting, for there is just as much merit in killing your antagonist, because he sneezed too loud, as would exist for a deep and cruel injury, the redress is the same in both cases, and the consequences are likewise the same; this inequality in causes and equality in effects shows too plainly, that there is no reason or justice in such appeals. We hear much said about religion, laws of the land, distress of families; these great considerations appear to have but little weight, the order of things must be changed, duelling must be considered a cowardly resort and be brought into disrepute; and we may ask, where is the courage of a man, who receives an insult and does not resent it on the spot, who suffers his aggressor to escape the eminent disgrace of a blow, be it ever so slight, and who takes a cool method of easing or redressing his wrong, by penning a challenge cautiously, to avoid the law which he fears, and who, if his opponent will not fight, he posts as a coward with infinite gratification, and then flaps his wings, and crows like Chanticleer. No, this is false honor. In all your intercourse with mankind, whether official or personal, be mild and conciliatory, temperate and firm, and if by chance

you come in contact with a rude, ill-mannered and insolent person, and he treats you ill, ever after shun that person; and if mankind would unite in adopting this course, the punishment would be greater than pride could bear. HOWARD.

EASTON, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 22.

WALSH'S APPEAL.

An ardent curiosity has induced us to run through this work with such rapidity, that we are not exactly prepared to pledge an opinion at this time upon it; more especially as we have some impressions left on the mind by parts of the work, which we should like again to reflect on before we adopt those impressions finally.

This we can say without reserve, that the late work entitled Mr. Walsh's Appeal, is the strongest of the many strong evidences which that gentleman has afforded of his talents and literary research. He has ably defended his country and countrymen, from the petulant remarks of British Critics and British Reviewers, and British Travellers, and British Ignoramuses.—The three first write for money, and with that view pander the unfortunately created hostility towards every thing that is American in the minds of the great majority of the British ministry, literati and people.—Whilst the latter, like a similar tribe of creatures in our own country, growl as the fashion goes and add their yelpings to the better notes of a better trained pack.

Mr. Walsh with a supereminent skill has gone into the camp of the enemy and made her soldiers fight his battles, and he has placed his cause so much in the vantage ground, that the artillery of argument has ceased—nothing more is heard than from a few platoons of angry malevolents.

We cannot forbear drawing a comparison between the work of Mr. Walsh, a federalist, and the maniac ravings and professional backbitings of a great portion of our democratic politicians, whose only recommendations are to utter habitual revilings against Great Britain without knowing why or wherefore; but they think, the abuse of Great Britain is irrefragable proof of American republicanism.—These are your ignoramuses, and ignoramuses of all countries are the same beings. Mr. Walsh has like an American and man of learning waged war with that part of the men of letters of Great Britain (and by the bye no very mean portion of the whole of her literary tribe) who have endeavored to disparage his country and her productions.—He has pointed out the errors and defects in the character and conduct of Great Britain, and her men of note with fearless ability, but indiscriminate abuse he meddles not with at all.—What is not obnoxious to censure he does not touch, nor does he aim to build up a reputation by siding with the angry, the irrational passions of others.

We have been much pleased with this work of Mr. Walsh's, and in due time will give a more distinct view of our opinion of it.

PRINTERS TO POST-MASTERS.

The Postmaster of Baltimore has just received the following letter from the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer.—It would undoubtedly be attended with good effects, if it could meet the eye of every Postmaster in the U. States, and be considered in the light of a general circular coming from every editor in the Union. It may here be noted that the most faithful source of vexation and complaint with both Editors and Postmasters, is the want of sufficient care and attention on the part of those who, in printing establishments, conduct the department of making up and directing the packages. Bundles of newspapers are frequently sent into post offices to go to the remotest extremes of the Union, the covers of which are so rotten, or badly put on, and carelessly addressed, that it would be a miracle if they were conveyed with certainty, and safety beyond the bounds of the state in which they are printed. It would be well for editors as often as they can, to inspect this branch of their establishment.—"not to oversee workmen is to leave them your purse open," and trusting too much to others' care, says the sage Franklin, is the ruin of many; for in the affairs of this world, men are saved, not by faith, but by the want of it."—*Amer.*

RICHMOND Nov. 6, 1819.

Sir, In these times, it is a point of some importance to save as much as I can. One dead paper, at one Post-Office, may be a trifle; but one paper, lying dead at 150 or 200 Offices, may amount in the year to a very serious loss. I have therefore determined to address a circular letter to each of the Post-Offices to which the Enquirer is forwarded, respectfully requesting the Post-Masters to inform me if there be any of its papers not taken up by the subscriber to whom it is addressed. It would be an additional obligation to me, if you, Sir, would add why the paper is not taken up.—If the subscriber be dead, who is his representative; if removed, to what state he has emigrated—and any other information, touching the matter, which you may deem important for me to possess. You would also serve me essentially by informing me, whether the Enquirer comes regularly to your Office, and whether there be any change in its route, or in the run of the mails, which might make it arrive sooner at its place of destination. I have nothing else to offer you, Sir, for any attention you may pay me in this way, than the sincere thanks of one, who works hard for

the bread which he eats, & who is therefore unwilling to throw away any of his work. I am encouraged to hope for success in this application, by the recollection that three years ago, I made a similar experiment, whose results were as pleasing to me at the time as they have since been. I have now on file more than one hundred very obliging letters, in reply to mine—and the information thus kindly communicated, saved me from 50 to a 100 papers annually which had otherwise been wasted "upon the desert air."

Any information you can furnish, now or hereafter, about the transmission of my papers will be gratefully acknowledged, by, Sir, Your obedient servant

THOMAS RICHIE.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, has appointed Thursday the 9th of December as a day of public thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, throughout that State.

It is stated in a Philadelphia paper of November 5, that Wool is now so scarce in that Market, that a valuable branch of their manufactures is at a stand, for the want of that article coming at a fair price.

Fever at New-Orleans.

According to the returns of the sextons to the mayor of New-Orleans, upwards of twelve hundred bodies have been deposited in the grave-yards during the last sixty days. This is said to be three times the number that were buried in the same time in eighteen hundred and seventeen.

A letter from an officer of the army, dated at Ferdinand, Amelia Island, October 30th, to a gentleman in this city, has the following postscript: "By the arrival of the mail this instant at Augustine, news has been received that a vessel from the Havana had arrived at that place, bringing the information that fifteen hundred troops were to sail from the latter to the former place in a few days, and that the Governor had put in close confinement the captain of the vessel, for giving publicity to the report." *Nat. Int.*

New-York, Nov. 15.

SHIPWRECK.

The ship Remittance, Holmes, which sailed from this port on the 2d of October, sprung a leak on the 13th, which increased so fast, that on the 18th the ship was in great danger of going down, having 13 feet water in her hold. At this juncture, when in lat 47, lon 38, she was fortunately fallen in with by the British brig Atlantic, from Dublin, bound to St. John, N. B. who took off the captain, crew and passengers, 36 in number, and landed them at the latter port. Capt. Holmes has since arrived at Boston.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

By the brig Commodore Barry, we have received a New Orleans paper of the 21st ult. but are without the intermediate dates. From the following article it appears, that a body of Spanish troops have been landed in Pensacola, and caused some alarm to the people of N. Orleans, who were yet wholly ignorant of the non-ratification of the treaty.

New Orleans, Nov. 1.

Report has swelled the number of troops lately arrived at Pensacola to two regiments of 1,000 men each. This is doubtless an exaggeration: yet when it is considered that there is a bare possibility that such a number of troops may have landed in Pensacola, the citizens of New Orleans lose sight of East Florida and look about in his own neighborhood, and enquire if his own domicile is perfectly secure. A fair wind would bring these two thousand Spaniards from the Barancas (supposing them to be there) to the Bayou St. John in 24 hours. And where is the force to oppose them? Regular troops we have none, and our militia is without organization. These views may appear visionary, & the offspring of alarm, but no one will pretend, that the disaster they deprecate, is beyond the bounds of probability.

HARTFORD, (Conn.) Nov. 15.

EXPLOSION.

Early on Saturday morning the 6th inst. the extensive Powder Manufactory, belonging to Jared Mills Jr. in Canton, took fire, as it is supposed, from the friction of the machinery. Before the fire was discovered, it communicated to the powder which, in the mill, and in an adjoining store house, amounted to about 400 barrels. The explosion was of course tremendous, and was distinctly heard and felt in this city. One of the workmen had just entered the threshold of the door, at the moment of the explosion, & was so severely wounded that he has since died. A similar explosion took place at the same manufactory, a little more than a year since.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17.

MORE PIRACY.

The sloop Superior, capt. Barnes, hence for St. Jago, was fallen in with, and captured off Cape Maine, by a piratical schooner of about 50 tons, armed with muskets, pistols, and cane knives, but no cannon. After abusing capt. Barnes and his crew, threatening to murder them, robbing the captain of his watch, &c. they forced them into an old leaky boat without any clothing but what they had on, and scarcely any sustenance. In this situation they turned their adrift, and bore away with their prize, supposed for Hayti. Captain B. reached St. Jago in 4 days, after much fatigue, and took passage in a French brig now below. The Superior we are informed, is insured in New-York.

Greensburg, Pa. Nov. 12.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On Saturday night last, Mr. Benjamin Blithe, in company with a neighbor, left

the Brick Tavern, six miles east of Greensburg, for the purpose of going to a husking. A few yards from the door of the tavern is a well, from which the pump had been removed; the night being extremely dark, Mr. Blithe mistook his way, having dug the well himself, and fell into it, from which we are informed he was taken a corpse. He was esteemed an honest man and a good citizen.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.

AUCTION SALE.

On Monday last sixty odd dollars of Kentucky Bank paper was sold at Charleston for twenty-five dollars current paper of Indiana.

New-York, Nov. 15.

CENSUS OF THE CITY.

We have received the official return of the Census taken by order of the Corporation; from which it appears, that there are 119,657 inhabitants in the ten wards of this city, giving an increase within 3 years of 19,038. In this census there are 46,738 males, 51,187 females; 6,660 male aliens; 5,204 female aliens; 5,844 male coloured people; 5,329 females of colour; 95 male slaves; 155 female slaves. And it appears, that in 3 years, there has been a decrease of slaves to the number of 367. We are of opinion that the total number exceeds 120,000, and that the city rapidly increases.—*Advocate.*

FREDERICK-TOWN, Md. Nov. 15.

Hint to Distillers. Distillers will find it much to their advantage, to have the corn ground with the cob that they use in their distilleries.

A DISTILLER.

REMARK.

The above hint is communicated by an observant, practical man, who does every thing he undertakes in the best manner; & who ever cheerfully imparts any useful experiments he may make, either in distilling or farming, in both of which he is successfully engaged.—*Herald.*

The Cranberry Domesticated.

At a meeting of the New-York County Society for promoting Agriculture, at the Lyceum, on the evening of Thursday, November 4th, 1819, a communication was received on the culture of Cranberries, by Mr. Henry Hall, of Dennis, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, in patches or gardens by themselves. We believe this is the first example of this native fruit, usually growing wild among as, being brought under the dominion and protection of man. A sample of these garden Cranberries was produced for the examination of the members. Gentlemen who have made trial of these reclaimed Cranberries, find them remarkable high flavored and excellent. Several barrels are expected from Mr. Hall's plantation, for the gratification of the housekeepers and connoisseurs in New-York. It is certainly a subject of gratulation, that the Cranberry, which, like the strawberry, has for a long time been left uncultivated & neglected, is at length received within the enclosure of man; & which, by hoeing, weeding, and tending, it improves in vigor and produce. In Dr. Mitchell's Message, to the Agricultural Board, it was stated that a quantity of the living Cranberry Plants might be expected from Mr. Hall, the Massachusetts cultivator. From this stock, when they arrive, all the farmers and gardeners may procure a supply.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Actual sales of White and Red Wheat.—On the 16th inst. from Talbot, White at \$1 25—Red, \$1 12 1/2—17th, at \$1 11—18th, \$1 10 Present Quotation for Red Wheat, \$1 10 to 1 12—Corn, 60 cts.—Rye, 60 cts.—Oats 45 to 50 cts.—Flour, from the Waggon, \$5 75 to \$5 87 1/2—Whiskey, 38 to 40 cts.—Corn Meal, in the Market, 2 dols. per 112 pounds—Retail, 12 pounds for 25 cts.—Chopped Rye, 2 dols. per bushel—Hay, \$15 a 18 per ton—Straw, \$10 a 12—Potatoes, four hds. sold the present week, for 8 and 10 dols.—Do. four hds. all from Calvert county. The eight hogheads quoted in our last, as having been sold by Mr. L. Wilson, from Calvert county, for 8 a 10 dols. should have been \$8 a 10 50—Beans, (white) \$1 20 per bushel—Peas, (black-eye), 80 cts.—Lard, 14 a 15 cts. per lb.—Bacon, 13 a 14 cts.—Flaxseed, \$1 30 per bushel—Pork, 13 a 15 dols. per barrel.—*American Farmer.*

DIED

In this Town on the 21st inst. Harriett Lucinda Groome, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Groome.

—On 17th inst. at the Trapp, Mrs. Mary Helshy, consort of James Helshy.

—In this County, on the 12th inst. William Conkrell.

—At his residence, in Kent County, on the morning of the 11th inst. after three days illness, HENRY MOLLESTON, Esq. Governor-elect of the State of Delaware.

—On Tuesday morning, the 9th inst. at Needwood, in Frederick county, Thomas Sim Lee, Esq. in the 75th year of his age. Mr. Lee bore a conspicuous part in the arduous struggle for Independence—was second Governor of Maryland, and immediate successor to the late governor John-son.

—At his residence in Selin's Grave, Northumberland county, on Tuesday last, of the Typhus Fever, SIMON SNYDER, Esq. late Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Snyder was a member of the Convention which gave the present form of government to Pennsylvania. He fulfilled the various public offices to which he was elected, with approbation. As Speaker in the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, he presided for several years, with distinguished honor. He was cool, collected and affable. As Governor to the State, as he was afterwards elected he conducted himself with firmness and dignity, which elicited the plaudits even of his political opponents.

—personal enemies, we believe, he had none. This is written by one who opposed his election to the Governor's Chair, but is now happy, even under the present mournful circumstances, to bear testimony to departed worth.

Freeman's Journal.

From the Northampton, (Mass.) Gazette

Died, at his house in Northampton, suddenly, on the evening of the 7th inst. the Hon. CALEB STRONG, late Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, aged seventy-five years. During the Sabbath preceding the evening of his death, he attended public worship apparently in good health; but returned home at the close of the afternoon service, felt a slight spasmodic pain in his shoulder and breast. He thought little of that, however, and took tea with his family as usual. About six o'clock, feeling a recurrence of the pain, he retired to his bed and desired that a physician might be called. Presently, however, the pain again abated, and he conversed with his children who were present, with his accustomed cheerfulness, remarking among other things, upon the infirmities of body to which men of advanced age were subject. About 7 o'clock, he again became somewhat distressed, and the physician, who was then present, having given him a few drops of laudanum, he arose from his bed, with the intention of preparing to retire for the night; walked without assistance, which he declined, to the fireside, spoke of a feeling of coldness, and almost instantly, without the perceptible motion of a muscle, expired.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several Communications have been received, which we deem too incorrect for publication.

For Sale,

The HOUSE belonging to Mrs. E. Birch-head, in New-Market, Dorset county, together with fifty-seven acres of land, about thirty of which are covered with wood.—For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to the Subscriber in Cambridge.

GEORGE WELLER.

Nov. 22, 1819—tf

October Term, 1819.

It is ordered by the Judges of Dorchester county court on the equity side thereof, that the report filed by the Trustee for the sale of the real estate of James B. Sullivan, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, or objections be filed with the clerk of Dorchester county Court, by the first day of January next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in one of the newspapers published in the Town of Easton, and also a copy set up at the Court-House door.—The report states the amount of Sales to be \$2302.

E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

Nov. 22—3w

Fall and Winter GOODS.

The Subscribers have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a further supply of

**DRY GOODS,
IRONMONGERY,
QUEEN'S WARE,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.**

Making their Assortment for the

Fall and Winter

Very general and complete.

THOMAS & GROOME,

Easton, Nov. 15, tf.

Notice

Is hereby given, that I intend to Petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a special act of insolvency.

JAMES NICHOLSON.

Easton, Nov. 15

\$150 Reward,

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living in Talbot County, near Easton, on the 11th inst. a Negro Boy named BEN, about eighteen or nineteen years of age—slim and spare made, of rather a yellow complexion, and very likely has a long but slim foot, and his big-toe much longer than the others—his clothing was very much worn, when he went away. Whoever will take up and secure the said boy so that I get him again, shall receive, if taken in this County, Fifty Dollars, if out of this county, One Hundred Dollars, and if out of the state, the above reward of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

IGNATIUS RHODES.

Talbot County, Nov. 15, 1819.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

11th day of Nov. 3. D. 1819.

On application of James Seth, Esq. administrator of Capt. William Jordan, late of the county aforesaid deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that 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 above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 11th day of November, 1819.

JAMES PRICE, Regr.

of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

To all persons having claims against the said deceased, that they are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate.

Given under my hand, this 12th day of November, Anno Domini, 1819

JAMES SETH, Admr. of

William Jordan, dec'd.

Nov. 14—3w

POETRY.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Telescope.

A DREAM.

A Dream I had the other day;
'Twill make you smile my love to hear it;
So strangely wild was fancy's play,
No madman's vision e'er came near it.

I thought (how weak!) I might confide
With unsuspecting, full reliance,
Upon the friend I long had tried,
And bid the power of change defiance.

I dreamt that truth the world possess'd
That honor was not quite a notion;
I thought the hand that warmly press'd,
Was prompted by some kind emotion.

I thought the smiles that lights the face
Had with the heart some slight connexion;
I fancied that the fond embrace
Was still the offspring of affection.

I thought that woman's heart was made
The seat of chaste and generous passion,
And not by sordid motives sway'd,
The cheated fool of wealth and shon.

I thought the glance from Emma's eyes,
The smile o'er every feature stealing,
Her native blush, her artless sigh,
Betrayed a soul of gentle feeling.

Thus friendship, honor, truth and love
Conspired to form my blissful vision,
And long did wretched fancy rove
Enamoured, through the dream Elysian.

But dreams of texture all too slight,
By real life are quickly banished;
The happy phantoms took their flight;
I woke to truth and all had vanished.

I looked in lost dependence round,
To seek the forms my dream had painted—
A cold and heartless world I found
By love's soft light, by falsehood veiled.

To friendship and to feeling dead—
A waste of folly and confusion;
I sorrowed o'er the vision fled,
And wished again my best delusion.

And shall it not return again?
Return to cheat and bless me? never!
Oh no! the wish is fond and vain,
Dreams, vanished once, are gone forever.

Masonic Notice.

To all enlightened Masons, who are spread
over the face of the Earth: Be it known that
George W. Godwin, was expelled from
Union Lodge, No. 63 E. S. of Maryland, for
an attempt to defraud, and he is hereby declar-
ed forever deprived of all the rights and bene-
fits pertaining to the Order.

By Order of the Lodge
GEORGE MOFFETT, Sec'y.

Greensborough, Caroline City, Nov. 15, 1819.
A. L. 5819.—Printers throughout the United
States, friendly to the Order are requested to
give the above one or more insertions.

G. M.

MARYLAND.

Somerset County, to wit:

Upon application made to me the Subscri-
ber, one of the judges of the Orphans' Court
for Somerset county, in the state of Maryland,
in the recess of Somerset county Court, by Samuel
Rencher, of said county, now in actual con-
finement in the goal of said county, under
execution for debt, which he is unable to pay;
by his petition in writing, praying the benefit
of the act of Assembly, passed at November Ses-
sion eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An
Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors,
and the several supplements thereto, a sched-
ule 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 Samuel
Rencher be brought before me by the Sheriff
of Somerset county, and I having been satis-
fied by competent testimony, that he has resided
for two years last past, in the state of Ma-
ryland, and he having taken the oath required
by act of Assembly as aforesaid, and given
bond with sufficient security for his appear-
ance in Somerset county Court before the
judges thereof on the first Saturday after the
fourth Monday in November next to answer
such allegations as may be made against him
relative to his said application, and William
Bencher having been appointed trustee for the
benefit of the creditors of the said Samuel
Rencher, I do therefore order and adjudge
that the said Samuel Rencher be discharged
from his said imprisonment, and that he
cause a copy of this order to be set up at the
Court House door of Somerset county, and to
be inserted in one of the newspapers printed
in Easton, two successive weeks for three
months before the day appointed for his ap-
pearance as aforesaid, and the said publication
to be continued for four successive weeks
thereby to give notice to his creditors to ap-
pear before the said county Court, at the time
and place aforesaid, to shew cause, if any they
have, why the said Samuel Rencher, should
not have the benefits of the acts of Assembly
as aforesaid according to the tenor of his peti-
tion, &c. And that such further proceedings
may be had thereon as the law directs. Given
under my hand this tenth day of August in
the year eighteen hundred and nineteen.

JOHN H. BELL.

A true copy,
Test, JOHN BONE, Ck.

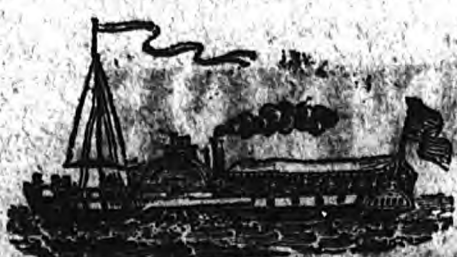
Nov. 15—

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick
county, on the 20th October as a runaway,
a negro man who calls himself Freeborn Garret-
son, 5 feet 8 inches high, about 24 years of age,
blind of the left eye, his clothing a blue and
white striped cotton cassimere roundabout,
coarse linen overalls, yellow and white figured
waistcoat, one cotton shirt, one pair of fine
shoes, and a wool hat, all much worn. He
says he was freeborn, and was bound to the
Rev. John Allen, of Baltimore, residing at the
corner of Hanover and Market streets. If the
aforesaid negro man be free, I shall be glad to
be put in possession of proof of the fact; if a
slave, the owner will come forward, prove him,
pay charges, and release him from goal, other-
wise he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.,
Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

Nov. 9—



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. 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.

Passengers bound to Philadelphia, will meet
the Union Line of Steam Boats & arrive there
the next morning, making by this route only
24 hours from Easton to that place—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 same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford
and at a place known by the name of the Double
Mills. The Maryland will also take on board
Horses, Carriages, &c. All baggage at the risk
of the owners.

Easton, Aug. 30—4.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET THE SLOOP Edward Lloyd,

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

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

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

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 9. (22)

SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

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

The Public's obedient servant,
CLEMENT VICKERS.

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

C. V.

June 7.

To Rent FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

This well known Establishment is
large and commodious, situate in the
Town of Easton, at present occupied
by Mr. James Rue, and is allowed to
be equal to any stand for a House of Entertain-
ment, on the Eastern Shore. Attached to
this Establishment is a large Garden, Ice-
House, Carriage House, Stables, &c. &c.—To
an approved Tenant the terms will be very ac-
commodating.

JAMES WILSON, Jr.

Easton, August 9—

To be Rented, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

That large and commodious three story
brick building at present occupied by Mrs.
Elizabeth Nicols as a boarding house.—The

CABINET MAKERS SHOP

adjoining.—The store house, adjoining the cor-
ner store occupied by Mr. Barnett, and the

DWELLING HOUSE.

occupied by Jonathan Kimmont. For terms
of the Store house call on Messrs Thomas &
Groome, and for the terms of the other de-
scribed property apply to the editor of this Pa-
per, or to the subscriber at his mill in the
upper part of this county.

JAMES CALDWELL.

Oct. 11—4

To Rent

For the Ensuing Year,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz.

The Corner Room and Cellar of
Tenement No. 11, lately occupied by
Messrs. Morrell & Lambdin as a Store,
which is well finished and a first rate
and for that purpose.

ALSO,

The Front and Back Rooms and Cellar of
Tenement No. 3, now occupied by Mr. Nicholas
Valiant, as a Shoe Store, which is also a good
stand, and well suited for a small store or shop
of any kind.

LIKEWISE,

The small House at the West end of the
Easton Hotel, which will answer either for an
Attorney, Physician, or Magistrate's office.

Possession of the first and last can be had
immediately, & of the other at the beginning
of next year.—For terms apply to

SAMUEL GROOME.

Sept. 6—4

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASON-
ABLE TERMS.

Nov. 15.

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS.

OF ARK & GREEN.

Have just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and are now opening an Extensive
and General Assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

of the latest importations, which will be of-
fered very Cheap for Cash or Country pro-
duce. Their Friends and the Public gener-
ally are invited to give them a call.

Nov. 15.

Cheaper than ever.

The Subscribers have just returned from
Philadelphia, and are now opening
at their Store opposite the "Bas-
ton Hotel."

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Many of which they are enabled to sell chea-
per than at any former period. The public are
invited to call and see them.

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, Oct. 4, 1819—4.

Seasonable Goods.

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

Seasonable Goods;

TOGETHER WITH
CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS WARE,
GROCERIES, &c.

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

LAMBERT CLAYLAND.

Easton, May 17th

Groome & Lambdin

HAVE RECEIVED 500 BUSHELS

OF NICE LIVERPOOL

BLOWN SALT;

ALSO,

A PARCEL COARSE

ALUM SALT,

Which they offer very low for cash.—To such
persons as buy by the quantity they will make
it an object.

Easton, October 18—3wec3w

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed
from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to
the "Easton Hotel," formerly occu-
pied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave
to inform his friends and the public gener-
ally, that this establishment is situated in the
most central part of the town, being contiguous
to the Bank and the several public offices, is
large and commodious, and is in complete and
ample order for the reception and accommoda-
tion of travellers and citizens; having a number
of excellent lodging rooms and private apart-
ments well furnished, attached to this estab-
lishment are extensive Stables and Carriage-
Houses, and every convenience to make his
house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges
himself that no expense or labor shall be want-
ing to give entire satisfaction to those who
may favor him with their custom. His Table
shall at all times be furnished with all the
cheapest delicacies & delicacies of the season; his
Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors
of the first quality, and his Stables supplied
with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c.
He is well provided with careful and sober Os-
tlers, and polite and attentive Waiters, having
increased his usual number; these inducements
together with his unremitting endeavors to give
general satisfaction he confidently trusts will
ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommo-
dated with private rooms.

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

SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at
the shortest notice.

Easton, Oct. 4—4

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of vendition ex-
pans, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to
me directed, at the two suits of John Ed-
monds on and the several suits of the following
plaintiffs, to wit, state use of Alfred Jones,
Robert Moore, executor of William Meloy,
use of William Willson, Tristram Thomas, use
of William H. Goldsborough, John Goldsbor-
ough executor of Sarah Keene—Thomas Nor-
ris administrator of Mary Denny, The Presi-
dent, Directors and Company of the Farmers'
Bank of Maryland—Robert H. Goldsborough
and Lloyd Nicols executors of Robert Lloyd
Nicols, Thomas Howard administrator of An-
nas Robinson, John Goldsborough, Lambert W.
Spencer use of William Baker's administra-
tors, Thomas Atkinson use of the administra-
tors of John Harwood—Robert H. Goldsbor-
ough and Lloyd Nicols, executors of Rob-
ert Lloyd Nicols, Lambert W. Spencer
use of William Baker's administrators, Perry
Spencer use of William Baker's administrators
and Samuel Harrison, against Col. William
Hayward, will be sold at Public Sale, in Easton,
on the public square, on Monday the sixth
day of December next, between the hours of
11 and 5 o'clock, of the same day the follow-
ing Lands and Tenements and Goods & Chat-
tels of the said Col. William Hayward, to wit,
one Plantation, situated in the lower dis-
trict of this county, whereon Andrew Reed
lives, containing by estimation, Five Hundred
and Fifty Acres of Land. One other Planta-
tion whereon Samuel Eason lives, situate as
aforesaid, containing by estimation Four Hun-
dred and Fifty Acres of Land. One other
Plantation, in Tuckahoe, whereon Vincent
Erumpston lives, containing by estimation
Three Hundred Acres of Land.—One other
Plantation on St. Michaels River, whereon
Stephen Stichbery lives, being part of a
Tract of Land, called "Sheephead's Point,"
also, all that part of a Tract of Land called
"Theobald's Addition," on St. Michaels river,
containing by estimation Two Hundred Acres
also, sundry Negro Slaves of the said Col. Wil-
liam Hayward, to satisfy the debt, damages,
costs and charges of the above mentioned exe-
cutions.

WILLIAM THOMAS,

late Sheriff of Talbot County.

Nov. 15.

Cheap Fall Goods.

The Subscribers have just received from
Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now open-
ing at their store, opposite the Bank, a gen-
eral supply of

GOODS,

SUITED TO THE SEASON,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Fine and super. cloths Black and col'd Can-

Cassimeres ton Crapes

Cassinetts and Satti- Long Lawns

netts Russia diaper

Flannels and Baizes Silk Velvets

Genoa Cords & Vel- Steam Loom Sheet-

vets ings

Black & col'd Bomba- White & brown Rus-

zetta sin do

Dom. Plaids & Stripes Scotch & Irish do

do White & Brown Irish Teer Linens

Shirtings Burlaps & Osnaburghs

Steam Loom do 5-4 Tow Linens

4-4 Irish Linens, cheap Brown Irish do

Mourning & other Cal- Apron checks

cicoes Complete assortment

Ginghams of cotton Yarns

Cotton & Linen Tick- Men's buckskin, bea-

ing Lining Cambrics ver, and dog-skin

4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Ladies silk, York tan,

Muslins and kid, do

Mull & Jaconet do Worsted, silk & cot-

British & India Book- ton hosiery

Striped & other Le- Silk, mull, and cotton

nos shawls

White Marseilles Princille, morocco, kid-

Canton Flannel pers

White, black & col'd Men's & Boy's Wool

Sattins Hats

Levantine & Floren- Tortoise & mock shell

ces Combs

Thread Laces & Edg- Bonnet Boards, and

ings Wire

Plain and Fancy Rib- Writing Paper, Slates,

bons &c.

ALSO,

Loaf and Lump Sugar

Brown do

White, Green & Java

Coffee

Imperial } Fresh

Hyson } TEAS

Hyson Skin

Fine & Supr. Flour

Cheese

Mould & dipt Candles

L. P. Madeira

Sicily Madeira

Old Dry Lisbon

LIKEWISE,

A General Assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CAST-

INGS, QUEENS WARE, CHINA.

GLASS, &c. &c. &c.

All which will be offered on the lowest terms

for cash.

GROOME & LAMB DIN.

Easton, Sept. 27—4

Notice

Is hereby given, that on the 8th inst. there
was committed to the goal of Frederick County,
Maryland, a Negro Man, who calls himself
PETER WINTER, aged about thirty years,
five feet five inches high, has lost two of his
lower front teeth, and has a large scar over his
left eye, his clothing consists of 1 drab cloth
coat, 1 pair blue cassimere pantaloons, 1 black
and striped waistcoat, 1 cotton shirt, 1 old
fur hat, and one pair coarse shoes. He says
he is a freeman, & is from near Iron Hill, New-
castle County, Delaware, and that he was man-
umitted by Joel Hulet, of Newcastle County,
Delaware, but at one time said he belonged to
a Mr. Garrot, of Philadelphia, and had about
two years to serve.—The owner (if a slave) is
requested to come forward, prove said negro,
pay charges and release him. Otherwise he will
be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Sheriff of
Frederick County, Maryland.

Oct. 25—8w

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick
county, on the 16th October, as a runaway,
a negro girl who calls herself Mary Ann Cole, 5
feet 3 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age, has a
small scar below her right eye; her clothing a
blue and white striped cotton frock, &c. She
says she was born free, and was bound to A-
lexander Devaloe, of Charles street Balti-
more. If the aforesaid negro girl be free, I
shall be glad to be put in possession of proof of
the fact; if a slave, the owner is requested to
come forward without delay, prove her, pay
charges, and release her from goal, otherwise
she will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.,
Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

Oct. 25—8w

PATENT WATER PROOF

HATS,

The Subscriber having purchased from the
original Inventor, Johann Heinrich Tylge, the ex-
clusive privilege of manufacturing Hats in
Talbot County, under the above Patent, takes
the liberty of calling the attention of the pub-
lic to the above important improvement, and
requests them to call and see the principle
tested, which he confidently recommends, (in-
dependent of the economy) it preserves the
beauty of the Hat until worn out, by resisting
moisture and keeping its proper shape.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD.

11 mo. 8th, 1819.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:

John Austin, an Insolvent Debtor, having ap-
plied to me as one of the Justices of the Or-
phans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the
benefits of the several Insolvent laws of this
state, and having produced at the time of his
application, evidence of his residence, within
the State during the period required by law,
together with a schedule of property, and a
list of creditors so far as then recollected, and
a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement
in the goal of said county, was forthwith dis-
charged. And I do hereupon direct that the
said John Austin, give notice to his creditors
of his application and discharge as aforesaid,
by causing a copy of this order to be inserted
four weeks in one of the newspapers printed
in Easton, before the second Saturday of next
May Court, for the county aforesaid, and that
he be and appear on that day before the said
Court, for the purpose of answering such in-
terrogatories as may be propounded by his
creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.
Given under my hand this 10th day of Octo-
ber eighteen hundred and nineteen.

WILLIAM THOMAS,

late Sheriff of Talbot County.

Nov. 15—4w

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29, 1819.

Notice is hereby given, that a general meet-
ing of the Stockholders in this institution, will
be held at the Banking-House, on Monday, the
13th December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in
pursuance of the 3d fundamental article of the
act of incorporation, for the purpose of hav-
ing before them a statement of the debts which
have remained due and unpaid after the expi-
ration of the original credit, and for the pur-
pose of deciding upon such other subjects as
may be submitted to their consideration, cal-
culated to promote the interests of the insti-
tution. By order of the Board.

HENRY PAYSON, Pres.

Nov. 1—6w

LITERARY AND MUSICAL Magazine—extra.

CHEAP MUSICAL PUBLICATION.

FOR FIFTY CENTS PER QUARTER!
Ladies and Gentlemen who subscribe to the
LITERARY & MUSICAL MAGAZINE,
CAN OBTAIN

FOR FIFTY CENTS,
Twenty-four Quarto pages of fashionable

EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29, 1819.

NO. 103.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY MONDAY 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.

From a late English Paper.

The following is an accurate statement
of the value of different sees, according to
present rentals in 1813.—The inequality
among them is generally as little known,
as the claims of the greater part of those
who possess them to any of the rewards of
the establishment.

Sees.	Possessors.	Pr. Ann.
Canterbury	Duke of Rutland's cou- sin.	120,000
York	Lord Vernon and lord Harcourt's brother.	14,000
Durham	Lord Barrington's un- cle.	24,000
Winchester	Late lord North's bro- ther.	18,000
Ely	The duke of Rutland's tutor.	12,000
London	Dr. Hamlolph.	9,000
Bath & Wells	Duke of Gloucester's tutor.	4,000
Litchfield &c.	Lord Cornwallis's tu- tor.	6,000
Worcester	Dr. Cornwall.	6,000
Hereford	Duke of Beaufort's tu- tor.	4,000
Baugor	The son of the queen's English master.	5,000
St. Asaph	Lord Buckingham's tu- tor.	—
Oxford	Brother of the prince regent's tutor.	3,000
Lincoln	Mr. Pitt's secretary.	5,000
Salisbury	Princess Charlotte's tu- tor.	6,000
Norwich	Dr. Barhorst.	4,000
Carlisle	Duke of Portland's tutor.	3,000
St. David's	Dr. Burgess.	5,000
Hereford	Duke of Portland's se- cretary.	1,500
Exeter	Lord Chichester's bro- ther.	3,000
Peterboro.	Dr. Madan.	1,000
Bristol	Mr. Percival's tutor.	1,000
Landaff	Dr. Watson.	900
Gloucester	Dr. Huntingford.	1,200
Chester	Lord Ellenborough's brother.	1,000

[The whole exhibits 25 livings in the
church, for which the civil establishment
pays the sum of 163,700 pounds sterling,
or above seven hundred thousand dollars,
or about 30,000 each, if they had been e-
qually divided.]

(Translated from the French.)

COUNT DEGMONT & M. CHUT.

I had not been more than six months in
the Mousquetaires (said the late Count
DEGMONT one evening, at a supper, at
which M. de la Place, who relates the an-
ecdote, was present) before, enchanted at
being released from the trammels of the
school, which had for a long time annoy-
ed me exceedingly, I plunged blindly in-
to the vortex of pleasures, in which I saw
my young companions enjoying them-
selves.

One night, after having dined sumptu-
ously and joyfully with several of my
friends, we proceeded to the opera, which
we found exceedingly crowded; and where
after having pushed and squeezed our-
selves in as well as we could, we obtained
standing room in the centre of the Pit.
There forced to stop, I should, as my
companions did, have waited with great
patience, if I had not unluckily found di-
rectly before me an old gentleman in a
brigadier's wig, whose amplitude formed
before my eyes a species of screen which
totally concealed from me any thing which
was going forward on the stage, and espe-
cially prevented me from seeing a young
dancing-girl, in whom I felt a great inter-
est.

After having begged and prayed the
gentleman, whom I was already accompa-
nying exceedingly, to allow me a glimpse
of the stage by a certain change of posi-
tion, which he dryly answered was impos-
sible; irritated by his coolness and my own
awkward situation, at which, to crown my
misery, my neighbors, and especially
my young companions, were heartily
laughing, I took from my pocket a pair of
scissors, with which I set to work, not only
to prune away the superfluous branch-
es and foliage, if I may use the expres-
sion, which annoyed me, but also the
thick clubs which served to ornament its
tail; by which, at each undulation of the
Pit, my poor stomach was cruelly squeez-
ed.

The bursts of laughter, which my ven-
geance excited, having awakened my gen-
tleman from the species of apathy in which
he had till then seemed buried, and per-
ceiving the state to which I had reduced
his periwig, "My young friend," said he
turning round as well as he could, "I ex-
pect you will not leave the house without
me. This little civility, continued the
Count DEGMONT, and especially a certain
glance of the eye by which it was accom-
panied, by making me sensible of the
whole extent of my folly, moderated, I
confess, considerably, the pleasure I had
felt in committing it; however, the wine
was poured out, and I felt that I was com-
pelled to drink it. At the conclusion of
the opera, my gentleman, coolly turning

round, without speaking, gave me a sign to
follow him.

After having crossed, not without diffi-
culty, the square of the Palais Royale,
and passed through the Rue St. Thomas
du Louvre, we came under the Arcade,
where, stopping suddenly, "M. LeCompte
DEGMONT," said he, "for I have the honor
of being acquainted with you, you are
young; and I owe you a lesson, for which
your late father, whom I knew better than
I do you, would perhaps have thanked
me; when a man gives a public insult, and
especially to an old soldier, he ought at
least to know how to fight. Let us see,"
continued he, drawing his sword, "how
you will acquit yourself." Enraged and
humiliated by a proposition which seem-
ed to me to border on contempt, I rushed
on him with all the impetuosity of which
my youth and indignation rendered me
capable; but my gentleman, without being
in the least discomposed, as steady as a
rock, contented himself by parrying my
thrusts by the most insolent parades in
the world, and at last made no other re-
turn to my attacks than by a quip, which
made my sword fly from my hand to the
distance of five or six paces. "Pick up
your sword, Monsieur LeCompte," said
he, with the same coolness, "it is not like
an opera-dancer, but like a brave cavalier,
with a firm foot and a steady eye, that a
man of your name ought to fight; and this
is what I now invite you to do."

"You are most cruelly in the right," an-
swered I, endeavoring to stifle the feel-
ings which were agitating me, "and I hope
soon to prove myself worthy of your es-
teem." Fixedly determined rather to
perish than expose myself to fresh sar-
casms from this singular enemy, I placed
myself opposite to him, and attacked him
with a coolness equal to that which he dis-
played in defending himself. "Very well,
very well, indeed," exclaimed, from time
to time, this devil in human form, until the
moment when having run me through the
sword arm, he said "There, that's enough
for the present." So saying, placing me
against the wall, and telling me to wait
till he came back, he ran to the Palais
Royale, brought a coach, bound up my
wound with a handkerchief, and telling
the coachman to drive us to the
Mousquetaires de la Rue de Beaune, he
delivered me into the hands of the porter,
and took his leave.

After a confinement of more than six
weeks, which it had required to cure my
wound, I had not rejoined the world more
than a week, when one evening going in-
to the Cafe de la Regence to look for some
of my companions, I recognized my gen-
tleman, who quitted his seat, placed his
finger on his mouth, and exclaiming
"Chut!" rose, came towards me, made me
a signal to follow him. Arrived under the
same archway, "You have amused your-
self a little at my expense; my dear
Count," said he, in recounting our adven-
ture, "and I have too great a regard for
you not to contribute all in my power to
render it still more agreeable, by furnish-
ing a continuation, which you may add to
the story when you next relate it. Come
draw your sword." What shall I say,
Ladies and Gentlemen? continued the
Compte DEGMONT. This second lesson,
which was very similar to the first, was
followed some months after by a third.
This executioner, if I may so call him, at
last became so terrible to me, that I hard-
ly ever ventured into public without feel-
ing a sort of shudder lest I should encoun-
ter him, for I had forgot to mention that
the last lesson which he had condescend-
ed to give me was on the eve of the car-
nivale, which he had made me pass in the
most melancholy manner possible, in my
bed.

Judge, therefore, of my joy, as well as
gratitude, when a waiter from the Cafe
de la Regence arriving one morning at my
lodging, said, "You will pardon me, Mon-
sieur LeCompte, but I thought you would
not be sorry to hear that Monsieur
"Chut" died last night, and my mistress
hopes we shall soon see you again at our
house."

From the Lyeoming Gazette.
LAW CASE.

At the late court of quarter session for
Tioga county, Butler B. Amos was indicted
for malicious mischief. In the course of his
trial, it proved that he had threatened ven-
geance on a Mr. Mathers (for some cause
not stated) who is since dead. About 6
months after his death, several cattle, late-
ly the property of the deceased, were
stabbed, whereby some of them died. It
was in evidence that Amos said "they
should not have a hoof of cattle left by
Christmas," and that he had offered one
young man five and another fifty dollars,
to seduce the daughter of the deceased.

The charge laid in the indictment was
supported by a train of concurrent cir-
cumstances, that fixed the crime on Amos,
beyond a possibility of doubt. The jury
had no hesitation in returning a verdict
of guilty. The council for the defendant
then moved an arrest of judgment on the
ground that the indictment, should not
have concluded "contrary to law," but con-

tra formam statuti." The prosecutor for the
commonwealth contended that as there was
no act of assembly against malicious mis-
chief, except for trifling offences, the En-
glish statutes formed the necessary law, up-
on which to predicate such indictment; that
it would be novel in Pennsylvania, to con-
clude an indictment, contrary to acts of
parliament, those acts having been incor-
porated at or after the declaration of in-
dependence became the law of the land.

As a case of this kind has very seldom
occurred in the courts of this common-
wealth, it was a matter of serious doubt to
the associate judges (the president being
absent) whether the indictment, as laid
was agreeable to law. But, after taking
some time to consider, they overruled the
motion and sentenced the prisoner to pay
a fine of 50 dollars, and to be imprisoned
one year in the county gaol.

UNITED STATES BANK.

The Report of the Committee of the
Stockholders of the Bank of the United
States, dated the 5th inst. signed Wm.
Drayton Chairman, and ordered to be pub-
lished under the direction of J. Gales, Jr.
Secretary, contains the following para-
graph, viz.

"In the city of Philadelphia, the local
banks have received from the Parent
Bank 1,150,972 dollars in specie, more
than they have paid to it. No documents
which the committee have been possessed
of, exhibit the specie transactions between
the bank of the United States and its of-
fices and the local banks generally, but
the books of the institution in the city
show that the balances due to it by the
local banks amount to 2,502,658 dollars,
and that the balances due by it to the lo-
cal banks amount to 941,000 dollars, man-
ifesting that the large sum of 1,561,658
dollars remains due to the institution, for
which it is entitled to demand specie,
but which it has forborne to do, although,
in order to support the credit of the coun-
try, it has purchased great quantities of
specie at a considerable expense.

In the National Intelligencer of the
15th instant edited by the Secretary of
the Committee, and of the Stockholders a
writer in reference to this part of the Re-
port makes an assertion in the following
words, viz.

"Numerous State Banks have failed, &
by the Report, those in Philadelphia are
much in debt to the Bank of the United
States and must soon be broken if they aid
Merchants to pay duties to Government.

From the want of more perspicuity, &
a more just arrangement of the words of
report, an impression has been made, not
only on the mind of the writer in the In-
telligencer, but extensively in the United
States, that at the date of the Report, the
Banks in Philadelphia were indebted to
the Bank of the U. States, 2,502,658
dollars; and that the Bank of the United
States, at the same time was indebted to
the Banks in Philadelphia \$941,000 man-
ifesting, that the large sum of \$1,561,658
was due as an aggregate balance from the
Banks in Philadelphia, and for which the
Bank of the U. States was entitled to de-
mand specie.

To correct an impression so prejudicial
to the credit of the Banks in Philadelphia,
the undersigned deem it their duty to
state, that in bringing into one collected
view the balances between the bank of
the United States and the banks of Phila-
delphia, it appears that, on the said 5th
instant, there was due to the Bank of the
United States from some of the said banks,
the amount of 63,136 dollars, and due by
the Bank of the United States, to the rest
of the said banks the amount of \$49,055;
showing the general balance in favor of
the bank of the United States to be
\$14,081, which was the only sum for
which the bank of the United States was
entitled to demand specie, on that day,
from the local banks in Philadelphia.

H. DRINKER,

Cashier of the Bank of North America.

E. CHAUNCEY,

Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Q. CAMPBELL,

Cashier of the Philadelphia Bank.

HENRY KUHLE,

Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics'

Bank.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

Cashier of the Commercial Bank of

Pennsylvania.

S. WILCOX,

Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank of the

City and County of Philadelphia.

THOS. WILSON,

Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank in the Ci-

ty of Philadelphia.

D. MANDEVILLE,

Cashier of the Bank of the Northern

Liberties.

Philadelphia, Nov. 16, 1819.

We understand by a gentleman from
Hagerstown, that the trial of William
Cottrell, and his two sons, William and
John, commenced on Tuesday the 15th
inst. in Washington county and termi-
nated on the Thursday following, in the
conviction of the prisoners of the murder
in the first degree of James Adams, in
Allegany county, in May last.

NEW PLAYING CARDS.

Paris, Aug. 19.

"The king has ordered that a new kind
of playing cards, invented by the Sieur
Housigan, and bearing figures taken from
our history, shall be adopted after the 15th
September; and may be manufactured by
all the trade."

This measure has been sneered at
as frivolous; but the paper says, it has
been adopted at the suggestion of an art-
ist, to correct a jumble which is connected
with the existing cards. France, they add,
has a right to introduce the alteration, as
cards were first invented in France (in 1590
to divert Charles VI.) The first inven-
tor proposed, by the four suits, to desig-
nate the four great orders of men in the
kingdom.—By the hearts the clergy, &c.
were meant. The spades, which original-
ly were points of lances, intended the no-
bility, chevaliers, &c. The diamonds de-
signated the merchants, mechanics and
citizens, who enrich and adorn a country.
And the clubs (corruptly so called, for the
original figure was the trefol [clover] leaf)
alluded to the farmers, peasants, &c. The
four kings represented David, Alexander,
Cæsar and Charles, and these names are
attached to all the French cards to this
day. The queens were Argine, Esther,
Judith and Pallas. The knaves designat-
ed servants, or armour-bearers of the
kings, &c. Knaves originally meant only
a servant. In some of the old bibles, one
of the epistles begins—"Paul a knave of
Jesus," &c.

[An ingenious artist in the U. States
who should invent a pack of PLAYING
CARDS, the designs on which should natu-
rally associate themselves in the mind
with American historical recollections
and revolutionary subjects, would assured-
ly make a fortune, and probably ren-
der a public service.—Dem. Press.

Montreal, U. C. Nov. 18.

REMARKABLE OBSCURITY.

On Saturday last the weather was bright
and unclouded; but at eight o'clock in the
evening the sky became surcharged with
heavy black clouds from the N. W. and
snow fell in large flakes. The next morn-
ing these clouds were diffused over the
sky; and there descended a heavy shower
of blackish rain, which was found to con-
tain a substance resembling soot. To-
wards evening however, the weather clear-
ed, and yesterday morning was ushered
in by a hard frost. This gradually relax-
ed under the influence of a weighty damp
vapour, which descended from a thick
stratum of clouds that seemed progres-
sively to deepen in color and density, &
at noon the darkness was so great that
candles were burning in the court house,
the banks, and in most of the offices in the
city. The gloom alternately increased
or diminished, according to the ascen-
dancy of the wind, which, during the day
was changeable; till 5 o'clock, when a
body of clouds from the north east brought
the obscurity to the climax. At this mo-
ment there certainly reigned a very gen-
eral awe. While the inhabitants were
expressing to each other their surprise, &
exchanging opinions on the probable cause
of an appearance so unusual, they were
almost all trifled by a brilliant flash of
lightning succeeded by a clap of thunder
that was echoed and reverberated for man-
y seconds after its cause had past.

This was followed by some others—
rain again fell, and there seemed a good
prospect of fair weather; but it was of
short duration; for the clouds again accu-
mulated from the NE and at 4 o'clock it
was nearly as dark as before. Suddenly
the Tocsin was tolled by every bell in the
city, and the streets resounded with the
cries of Fire! Fire!

Montreal certainly, at this moment ex-
hibited a scene which it has, (we believe)
never before presented; and which had a
most appalling and wild effect.—The sky
was veiled in gloom—the place d'Arms
was crowded—was continually swelling
by the floods of people who poured in from
all the adjacent streets—and, towering
over the heads of the throng, was to be seen
the steeple of the French parish church,
with its ball blazing like a meteor, and
throwing out, from the foot of the cross
with which it was surmounted, radia-
tions or sparks rendered lurid by the in-
cumbent and surrounding haze.—Never
was there shown a greater zeal than was
exhibited on the occasion. The different
engines were in a moment on the spot;
lines were turned against involuntarily,
and every one seemed to think alone on the means of preserving
the holy edifice. The ball continued to
burn for a long time, being inaccessible
to water; the tin, however, with which
the steeple was covered retarded its pro-
gress, and the wind was fortunately very
gentle.

By the activity of the people an en-
gine was raised to the belfry, from which
water was conveyed through a trap door,
into the interior of the steeple to pre-
vent the extension of the flames. The
fire was happily extinct by half past 8
in the evening. It had, however, a
quarter of an hour before, consumed the
timber in which the cross was inserted,
so that it fell on that part of the wall a-

bove the principal entrances, and broke
into many pieces, the largest of which
descended on the pavement. Thus
terminated the events of this day, which
will long be remembered by the inhabi-
tants of Montreal, and be classed with
a dark Sunday of 1785. We have omitted
to state that the rain which descended
yesterday, was similar to that of last Sun-
day; but contained more of the sooty
ingredient, and carried on its surface,
as it flowed through the streets, a dense
form resembling soap-suds.

We have been informed that many per-
sons crossed to the other side of the riv-
er, expecting the accomplishment of a
traditional prediction that the island of
Montreal is to be swallowed up by an
earthquake. For the truth of this infor-
mation, however, we will not vouch.

Late Earthquake.

A correspondent in William Henry
has informed us, that the earthquake
which we noticed, in our paper of the 30th
ult. as having been perceived in this city
on the morning of the 28th, was gener-
ally felt in the former place on the same
day. I was in my room at the time
writes our informant; and not sus-
pecting the cause, called out to know
what had happened below stairs to shake
so violently the floor and partitions—&
it was not till these effects were a-
gain experienced in a second shock that
I was led to ascribe them to an earth-
quake.—"This was succeeded" continues
he, "on the following day by a storm of
thunder and lightning, which came on in
the afternoon; was, while it lasted, (viz. a-
bout an hour and a half) of unusual vi-
olence; and so near, that in many instances
the interval between the flash and the
report, could scarcely be distinguished."

New York, Nov. 18.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Governor Griswold, captain
Cook, arrived last evening, in 35 days
from Liverpool. Our London dates are
to the 7th of October, and Liverpool to
the 9th.

The warmly contested election of lord
Mayor terminated on the 6th of October.
—The following is the final state of the
poll.

For Alderman Bridges	3007
Alderman Thorp	2042
Alderman Wood	2006

From the highest two on the list, a
choice is to be made by the board of Al-
dermen. The abuse bestowed on the late
Lord Mayor by the Radicals, the friends
of Aldermen Thorp and Wood, during
the whole of the 7 or 8 days of the elec-
tion, was disgraceful to the city of Lon-
don. One of the papers mentions that on
the 6th day, "The Lord Mayor came on
the hustings about 12 o'clock, and was
loudly hooted, with the usual cries of
Fire! Fire! Murder! Murder! He remain-
ed about ten minutes, and the uproar
exceeded anything we have ever witness-
ed."

Lau, Spain, Sept. 18.

With regard to the Florida treaty, some
new facts come out daily. Among other
extraordinary circumstances, the Spanish
minister required of Mr. Forsyth a cat-
egorical answer, whether or not he was au-
thorized, in case his Catholic Majesty
agreed to ratify the treaty, to annex there-
to a new article, in which the U. S. would
pledge themselves not to acknowledge the
independence of Buenos Ayres. It is un-
derstood that the American plenipotentiary
readily answered, that although his in-
structions gave him no power to enter in-
to new articles, but merely to urge the
ratification of an instrument that already
was perfect and official for us; yet, never-
theless, he felt himself perfectly author-
ized to say, in the name of his government,
that such a proposition was totally inad-
missible.—He further added, that his im-
pressions were, that the United States
would recognize the independence of
Buenos Ayres, or any other of the free
sections of South America, which had
sufficient strength and stability to warrant
such recognition; and the line of policy
with regard to the new states of South A-
merica, was totally independent of existing
relations with Spain. He further infor-
med King Ferdinand's ministers, that noth-
ing but a desire to evince to the world
the amicable disposition of the United
States, had prevented him from with-
drawing from Madrid the very instant
it was notified to him the ratification
would not take place; adding that in this
spirit of forbearance he should await the
final instructions of his government, which
he hoped to receive before the end Sep-
tember. At the close of this interesting
and spirited communication, Mr. Forsyth
assured the Spanish Cabinet, that they
were not henceforward to consider any
one of the conditions of the treaty, as
binding on the United States.

Paris, Sept. 29.

Whatever may be the result of the ru-
mors widely circulated and generally ac-
credited, in the political circles of the
capital, they have lately acquired so
much consistence, that I lose no time in
transmitting them to you.—The late Cas-
es of the emperor Alexander, leaving on

his forty millions of inhabitants, one man of 250 produces an increase to his army of 160,000 soldiers so that the whole mass of his disposable force may be justly calculated at 900,000 men. Great military preparations are observed throughout the whole of Germany; the regiments are receiving their full complement, and the fortresses of Gallia are being armed with all promptitude. Austria, should it be thought necessary, will be able to open the campaign in the early month of spring. The king of Bavaria has not made any public declaration but no doubt is entertained that the secret negotiations of this court are in unison with its family alliances.—The king of Württemberg quitted Stuttgart yesterday, to concert with the emperor of Russia at Warsaw, in whose views he entirely acquiesces.—The other German princes are waiting the impulsion of England, which it is believed to be closely united with the cabinet of Versailles in the measures which it may be judged right to adopt. The German Liberal propagate reports that the emperor of Russia, on his arrival at Warsaw, proposes to unite to the kingdom of Poland the Palatinates which were separated from it at the first and second division, to recall Russian garrisons, to abolish corporal punishments, especially the use of the stick in the army, to reduce the taxes, and to remove some of the principle Functionaries, who (according to the Liberals) have incurred the hatred of the nation, by acting with a vigor beyond the law, and beyond their instructions.—*Courier.*

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9.

General meetings on the unfortunate affair of the 16th of Aug. both in counties and towns, continue to be announced in various parts of the country. That of the county of York, which is signed by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Fitz Wm. Lord Milton, and other distinguished personages, is announced in the terms of great caution—but expresses a determination to demand enquiry. Meetings of the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland are also in preparation.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

From every quarter of the kingdom the accounts of Meetings and Requisition for Meetings on the subject of the Manchester atrocities crowd upon us more & more every day. The whole country seems now engaged in one grand movement. In Cumberland, a Requisition for a County meeting has been most respectfully signed, and the signatures are daily increasing. Already it has the names of Sir F. Vane, Messrs. Brougham, Dykes, Graham, (of Netherby) Curwen, Browne, Lawson, Crackenthorpe, and of many other gentlemen including Clergymen and Magistrates. A meeting for the county of Westmoreland is about to be held, at which the hereditary High Sheriff will preside. In Berkshire, a requisition for a county meeting has been signed by Mr. Hallett, Mr. Folwar Oravau, Reverend W. Fowler, &c. A requisition for a county meeting in Hampshire has also been signed by a number of gentlemen. In Carlisle a meeting is called for the 11th. In Leicester, steps are taken to obtain a meeting. We have heard of a variety of other places; but till the information come before us in an authentic shape, we shall not particularise them.

Madrid Gazettes and Cadiz Daries to the 24th of last month, have reached us to day. Much importance is attached to the arrival of the Hornet American sloop of War at Cadiz, from the United States, bearing despatches from Washington relative to the Florida Treaty; but it seems that this vessel had not reached Spain up to the middle of last month; this could have been expected as she did not leave New York until the end of August. The private letters from Madrid observe that the grants made to Spanish Grandees by the Spanish government is not the only matter of controversy with the United States. Another subject of much more importance is negotiating the Independent governments of South America, Ferdinand declaring that the Washington government must agree not to recognize any of the Insurgent Governments, before he will ratify the Treaty for the cession of Florida. This determination, it is understood, was forwarded to the United States by Mr. Forsyth, in the despatches by the Hornet sloop of war.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21.

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

By the 11, we learn, that the plague and fever along the Mediterranean were subsiding; but at Cadiz the fever continued to rage, and there were about 90 deaths a day. The fever at Santa Cruz was not considered contagious, and was principally confined to the neighborhood of a burying ground which was cleared the latter end of August. The exhalations from it were considered poisonous.

Captain Reid was still at Madrid, and the Hornet was to proceed to Malaga, to receive Capt. Reid, whose despatches had been delivered, and nine days allowed to the Spanish government to give an answer.

We learn from Mr. D'Wolf, passenger in the brig 11, from Gibraltar, that the men of the American squadron had made up a sum amounting to twelve hundred dollars, for the purchase of a sword, to be presented to Commodore Macdonough.

A letter from Bermuda, by the Buffalo, states, that the October gale was most severely felt at Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, and St. Lucia, particularly the latter, which was entirely laid waste, and it was apprehended many lives were lost. The standing crops were much injured at all the above places, and entirely destroyed at St. Lucia.

Prepared for the New-York Daily Advertiser.

A Synopsis of Miscellaneous Items from European Papers.

The examination of the body of Charles Bonaparte father of Napoleon, and that of Louis Bonaparte, son of the Emperor of Holland, took place at Paris on the 19th of Aug. Their remains were taken from the Chapel of the Castle of Saint Leu-Tavernay to the vault of the village Church. Don Cajo, the director of the Paraclete Convent, who died in 1817, at Verdun, bequeathed to the library in that town, a series of prayers in the hand writing of Abelard, which Heloise used at her devotions. Thos. Day, who is stated to be of such diminutive size as to be but the epitome of a man, was lately brought before the bar of the Mansion House London, to answer a complaint against him for firing a pistol charged with gun-powder in a boy's eye that was looking thro' a hole which had been cut in his booth at St. Bartholomew Fair. When Mr. Day's name was called in Court, he answered "Here," in a voice like that of a frog, "I am Mr. Day," when the spectators turned their attention to where the voice seemed to come from, but could not see the culprit, until one of the officers raised him up and placed him on his arm, when Mr. Day addressed the Lord Mayor in the most theatrical manner, expressing his sorrow for what he had done, and complaining of the boys cutting his booth and tormenting him. Mr. Day promised to pay damages, and the matter ended. In the Lord Mayor's Address to him, he told Mr. Day, because he was small, he must not think himself so highly privileged as to blow people's eyes and brains out, but that if he liked, he could knock a man of six feet down with his fist if he missed him. There was much laughter in Court.

From the Norfolk Herald.

SPAIN.

From the subjoined order of the Spanish Court it will be perceived, that the Duke of San Fernando, is not destined to be the Envoy Extraordinary from Spain to the United States, as we intimated a short time since.—The Duke we understand declined the office. Who is to be appointed to that station was not publicly known at the last dates from Madrid: it is stated however, on the authority of a letter from that capital, that "the man who has so long guided and controlled the councils of the King is to be disgraced, or will succeed to the office intended for the Duke San Fernando in the United States."

MADRID GAZETTE, Sept. 14, 1819.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.
The King has been pleased to issue the following Decree—

"In consideration of the merit which has distinguished my Counsellor of State, the Duke of San Fernando, I have appointed him my first Secretary of State and despatch; and in consideration of the satisfactory manner in which you have discharged the duties of the same department, ad interim, I have thought proper to appoint you Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Saxony. You will understand it so, and make the requisite disposition for the due execution thereof."

Signed by the King.

Palace, Sept. 12, 1819.

To Don Manuel Gonzalez Salmon.

As yet no opinion can be formed of the sentiments of the new Minister of State towards this country, or of the influence he may possess.

We further learn from the above source, that General Salcedo, who formerly commanded in the interior provinces of Mexico has been called from one of the provinces of the North of Spain, where he has been living since 1815, in retirement, to be sent as Minister to the United States, but refused to go. The General is said to be now 80 years of age, a plain military man, and never by habits or education possessed the qualifications for a diplomatic mission. Here we may perceive a strong evidence of the sincerity of Spain in making the appointment of an Envoy Extraordinary to adjust all points of difference with the United States.

We are positively assured that the grand expedition of Cadiz is abandoned, & so great is the mortification at the necessity, of it, that it is deemed infamous in the capital to speak of it. The only object is now to find a decent excuse for it. They however will have a very good one by this time, for we are informed that the fever having got amongst the troops and in the fleet, was sweeping off all with an unsparring hand. The admiral's ship at Cadiz was most fatally afflicted. The money too which was required, could not be spared for so frivolous a purpose as a military expedition to quell a revolution, being more pressing wanted for the King's marriage, in which more than a million would be necessary. The Royal Bride was expected to enter Madrid on the 10th of October.

It is said that Mr. Forsyth has made a peremptory demand on behalf of his Government, for a considerable number of American prisoners in Spanish prisons, who did not enter into the Patriot service, but were trepanned by designing officers under false pretences; and that he has required a statement of charges against him.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19.

From the Spanish Maine.

Capt. Roscoe, of the schr. Appomattox, in 26 days from Curacao, informs, that news had reached that place by 2 Danish vessels from the Maine, that there had been a battle fought at Cacoutar, between Gen. Bermudas and the Royalists, in which about 200 patriots were killed

and wounded. The Royalists had from 4 to 500 killed, wounded and taken prisoners. The patriots took possession of Cacoutar, and it was expected that Maricao would also be taken, as they were on their march thither. Santa Martha was about being evacuated by the Royalists, as vessels had gone there for the purpose of transporting the inhabitants.

The Sloop Randolph, Stephens, of Wilmington, North Carolina was captured off Margareta by the Spanish fleet blockading that port, and sent to Porto Cavello; Capt. Stephens and crew after remaining five or six week in irons were liberated. James Gaters, Peter Johnson and Chas. Sculley, part of the crew of the sloop Randolph, have arrived in the Appomattox.

The crew of an English schr. belonging to Barbicee in the West Indies, Capt. Williamson, from Martinico, bound to Demarara, mutinied and murdered the captain, mate and a passenger. They took the vessel into Parrie, and there overboarded the captain's servant, who swam to the shore, a distance of from 12 to 15 miles, and informed the commandant of Guaria of the whole affair. The commandant immediately dispatched a vessel to Trinidad with the news. His Majesty's brig Fly, was set in pursuit of the schr. came up with her, took the mutineers prisoners, manned the schr. and sailed in company with her for Barbados. The schr. was obliged however, to put into Curacao in distress.

The Venezuelan privateer, formerly the Ann, of Baltimore, was captured by the Dutch sloop of war Dolphin, & carried into Curacao for trial, for capturing Dutch property.—*Chas. Adm.*

(From West India Papers.)

HURRICANE AT BARBADOES.

This Island, which fortunately received but little injury from the gale in September, has suffered dreadfully by a hurricane by which it was visited on the 13th, 14th and 15th October—an account of which we extract from the Mercury of Tuesday the 18th.

On Wednesday last, the atmosphere threatened us with an approaching storm, which, indeed, has been too fatally realized; for, with but little intermission, the elements were in a state of dreadful commotion from that time until Friday afternoon, when the wind, which had blown in violent gusts from various points, fortunately subsided, and the rain that had fallen in torrents, gradually abated. It is impossible to describe the situation in which the town was placed on Thursday night; for, from the immense fall of water, the Gully had become so impetuous that it forced its way into the Green, and thence through Broad-street, the houses of which were inundated, & consequently much was injured; but had not the body of water, at the same time, taken a direction through Nelson st. to the sea, it is more than probable that the whole of Broad-street and perhaps others, would have been destroyed. As it was, the New Bridge, which had been very recently erected at an enormous expense, was carried away the adjoining back stores of Michael Jacaway, Esq. and those of Messrs. Wilkins & Row, went along with it; and in the destructive career, large portions of the wharf was thrown in, and with it the back store of the late Francis Williams, Esq. in which there was property to a very large amount; another store, occupied by Messrs. W. Hawkesworth & Co. and one by John George, Esq.

In the progress of the Gully stream through the Bay, it made sad havoc, several dwelling houses having been thrown down; and on the sea side, where it emptied, itself, the houses of Captain Merry and, Mr. John Burnham were carried along with it, as were those persons who inhabited them; a Mr. John Young, his wife and child, and Mrs. Benson and her child.—We understand, the body of Mr. Young has since been found.

The Officers' Quarters at St. Ann's have suffered materially in some parts of the Garrison, and many houses in town have had their roofs injured, and a few galleys have blown down. The bridge over the river at Constitution is nearly demolished, the passage over the Gully to wards the Seat of Government is dangerous to persons on horseback, and therefore cannot be attempted in any vehicle, and according to every account that we have heard, the roads in general are impassable. During this truly alarming period, in which the fears of the inhabitants were increased by the thunder and vivid lightning, that accompanied the high wind and heavy rain, several droghers and many lighters, as well as boats of others descriptions, were driven out of the Carriacou, and some of them stranded on the Reef. The ship Superior, partly laden with lumber, and the schr. Three Sisters, both of which had put to sea, were wrecked to windward of Charles Fort; the schr. Elizabeth, lately from Bermuda, was cast on shore on the Reef; & the sloop Elliott of this port, at the head of the Bay. The brig General Waterloo, Neptune, and Aurora, brigantines, Waterloo, and duke of York, (Treasury vessels) fortunately rode out the gale, although with the utmost difficulty. It is impossible to form any idea of the injury that this Island has sustained by this awful visitation of Providence;—the Plantations have more or less felt its effects among their buildings, some of which are reported to have been blown down, and others unroofed; the negro houses, as far as we can learn, have been mostly ruined to the ground, the canes on some Estates are said to have been torn up by the roots, and others levelled with the ground, in some places, many acres of cultivated land are now under water, and what is additionally distressing, much of the corn has been spoiled by the rain, which gained admittance to the granaries, owing to their being unroofed, or very much shattered, and the ground provisions will likewise suffer on account of the heavy fall of weather.

There has been but little communication with the Country Parishes since the storm, therefore only a few particulars can be known, and such as we have heard of (says the Mercury) we subjoin. The buildings on the estate of W. Hall, Esq. in St. Andrew, are said to have been entirely destroyed. The negro houses on Halton Plantation, which were erected at a very considerable expense, being built of wall and good plank posts, in a heap of ruin. Sandy-Hill Estate has lost three negroes and twenty head of cattle. The buildings on J. B. Franklin, Esq.'s Estate are blown down, as were those of Joseph Gittens, Esq. with the exception of the dwelling-house.—The New Chapel and Hospital on the Society

Estate were destroyed, as was the dwelling-house on Burnt-house Plantation. A number of small houses near the Salt Pond, Speight's have been washed away, and the dwelling house of Mrs. Sandford, in that town, and the Cooperage of John S. Goring, Esq. have also suffered. We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from the country. "All of the below cliffs is the most dreadful state. At Forster, the earth has opened in many places, and swallowed up sheep and cattle, many fields are removed, and part of the wood has gone into the body of the estate, there are many cracks and chasms, the distilling house, trash house, and out houses at the works, with the land they stood on, have quitted their station, and come down to the mansion and sunk, the flock of sheep that were in the stoke holes, were buried alive in the ruin, many of the negro houses have been removed and are destroyed, Jose River is not much better. The Road between Forster Hall and Mr. Benjamin Mayers' has separated."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter, received at Eastport, (D. M.) dated Angostura, Sept. 21.

"The success of the cause of Independence is now placed beyond a doubt. The resources already in possession of the President, will enable the government here to strike a decisive blow, as soon as all the divisions, now separated, can be united into one body, for which orders have been already issued. A considerable sum of money will arrive in a few days, and which will be immediately applied to the procuring of some things within reach, indispensable for conclusive operations."

"I feel confident, that many months will not pass, ere the whole country will be free. Arismendi's activity and decision are inconceivable. Men and means are found in quarters never thought of; and every absentee has been ordered to join the army, forthwith, under whatever conditions license may have been granted."

"Life is inspired into every department and it is delightful to observe the unanimity which prevails throughout.—The Spanish General is treated generously and kindly; Bolivar writes, he is a gentleman, behaved to him as such, had him at his table, took his parole and returned him his sword."

"The Spaniards have evacuated St. Diego in great precipitation."

From the Norfolk Herald.

A VESSEL FOUNDERED IN THE CHESAPEAKE BAY.

The schr. Two Brothers, Capt. Updike, arrived here last evening from Gloucester, having on board James Kelly, capt. Boppes Greenough, mate and Zephaniah Martin, a passenger, taken from the wreck of the schr. Handy of Washington City.—Capt. Kelley has called here and given the following melancholly account of the loss of his vessel:

"The schr. Handy under his command sailed from Alexandria 13th inst. with a cargo of stone for the fortifications at the Rip Raps, and 6 persons besides himself, 2 of whom were passengers. On Thursday night last about half past 11 o'clock, 3 miles S. S. E. from New Point Comfort Light House, came to anchor in 6 fathoms water, the weather at the time calm and clear; at mid night a sudden squall came up from W. which induced Capt. K. to pay out about 60 fathoms of cable; at half past 3 yesterday morning, the wind hauled to N. N. W. and blew so fresh that Capt. K. thought it prudent to prepare his storm sails; the vessel, which till now had appeared staunch and in good order, was found to be leaking, so rapidly that all hands turned to throwing over her deck load—but finding on sounding her pumps that she had five feet water in her hold, at half past 4, cut her cable and stood in for shoal water, and at five o'clock, on the tail of York spit, in three fathoms water, she went down. From the time of cutting her cable until this period, the crew and passengers were busily employed at the pumps; & in getting the boat ready; but unfortunately the going down of the vessel was so sudden that the boat was capsized and swept from the deck, and one passenger, two of the crew, and the cabin boy who were all of them on the lee side of the vessel were swept off by the sea and drowned. Capt. Kelley, his mate and the other passenger, caught hold of the weather rigging, and with difficulty reached the masts' heads, where they remained nine hours (until two o'clock yesterday afternoon) when they were taken off by the Two Brothers as above mentioned. Capt. K. states that in about two hours after his vessel went down, her decks began to go pieces, which loosened the masts, and he momentarily expected that himself and two fellow survivors would soon share the fate of those of their friends who had already perished. And what particularly added to the poignancy of Capt. K's feelings was that four small vessels passed very near him, but disregarded his signals of distress, although they could have come within hail without the least difficulty. Capt. Kelley, in behalf of himself and survivors, feels indebted to an experienced ship-master of this town, (Capt. E. E. Tabb) who with a passenger on board the Two Brothers, for the salvation (under a merciful Providence) of their lives—and in this manner, and with this expression of their gratitude to him, and also to Capt. Updike, the other passenger and crew of the said vessel, they tender all they can, their humble and sincere thanks."

"Capt. Kelly did not learn the name of this passenger, but says that he was a slim thin visaged man, about 18 or 20 years of age—he had understood that he was from Boston bound to Georgia and that his baggage had already gone in a brig from Boston to Charleston."

New-Orleans, Oct. 26.

The verdict of the coroner's jury, held on the body of L. Bailly Blanchard, esq. late cashier of the Planters' Bank, the 20th inst. stripped of technical phrases, was "that he fell under the blows of some assassin and was afterwards thrown into the river."

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Orleans Gazette from an officer in the army, dated

CAMP RIPLEY, (on the Sabine) Oct. 2.

Since I left you in Orleans, I have seen the papers filled with false reports of a grand expedition, under general Long in Texas. The impropriety of such publications, I suspect is severely felt by those poor deluded men who have been induced to leave a comfortable living to engage in enterprise and conquest; but none feel its effects so severely as the inhabitants of Texas, whose corps have been taken to supply the army, and the only recompense they now have is general Long's due bills, which are in no way great credit. I have been encamped here for some time past, & have watched the fall of this grand army; it has met the fate I anticipated.—I can authorize you to say that the whole are dispersed or broken up. Gen. Long has gone to Galveston to facilitate his wife in sending her course towards the Sabine. The officers and men are every day passing in, many of them without food or money. Nacogdoches is evacuated by them, only 4 or 5 sick men are left there. A party of twenty men some time ago went towards the Brazos; they are in a state of starvation, and will soon be dead.

This has ended an expedition which was cried up by some persons as being of much importance, but never exceeded seventy men, officers and all. It ended as wish all schemes may end, which are in violation of the laws of our country, and the laws of nations.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.

Extract of a letter from Blakely, (A. T.) to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Oct. 24, 1819.

"I can with confidence state to you that this place has been very healthy during the sickly season. The only disease that has prevailed has been a dysentery occasioned by a remarkable long spell of dry weather. Mobile has been dreadfully scourged. There are only two physicians left, out of six, one of whom came to Blakely, after a severe attack of the Yellow Fever, & the loss of two of his family. It is now becoming healthy, as we have had frost. People are returning to their dwellings, and there is a prospect of the revival of business."

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

It is mentioned in a Nassau paper of the 29th September, that a wrecking vessel had arrived that day from the coast of Florida, with a quantity of Indians on board, whose appearance in Nassau had excited considerable curiosity as to their errand and intentions. They reported themselves having been robbed by our frontier citizens, and driven from their homes. The following particulars are from the Bahama Advertiser of the 2d October.

Savannah Georgian.

NASSAU, Oct. 2.

The Indians who arrived here on Wednesday last, from Florida, are come to solicit some supplies; the Chief has with him a Proclamation issued by Admiral Cochrane and Gen. Keane, at the time of proceeding against New-Orleans. We believe an application has been made to the Commander in Chief, for assistance but they have had no encouragement to expect a compliance with their demands; the amity subsisting between our Government and the United States precluding any measure tending to increase or promote a hostile disposition between these people and the subjects of the States. They are desirous of getting to Jamaica, but their visit there can be to as little effect as it is here. They represent themselves as driven from their homes and hunted as wild deer; that there are about 2000 of them, & that their greatest enemies are the Cowetas, a nation like themselves who have waged terms with the Americans, are set on by them to harass and annihilate their tribe. The number arrived are 28, and being destitute of the means of support, are furnished on the shore of humanity, with rations, and to lodge in one of the barracks.

CURIOUS ROBBERY.

On the 27th of Sept. last, the house of John Lyons, Junr. in the vicinity of New-Orleans, was forcibly entered, in the night by fourteen armed villains, with their faces blacked. After tying Mr. Lyons, his wife and children, and threatening their lives if they made any noise or resistance, they ransacked the house, and carried off the linen and wearing apparel they could lay their hands on. Not content with the goods, they seized and took with them a whole family of blacks, belonging to Mr. Lyons, consisting in all of ten persons, viz:—Jack, his wife Flora, two sons and six daughters, the youngest only four years old. Five hundred dollars are offered for the recovery of the slaves.

REVOLUTIONARY!

The Spirit of Seventy-Six!—Another hero of the Revolution has fallen—before the shrine of Hymen—but even in his fall he triumphed!—Thus runs the proud memorial of his glory! On the 25th was united in the holy bands of matrimony, by John McGehee, Esq. Mr. R. VID HODGE, aged 100, & two years & months, to Miss ELIZABETH BAILLIE, aged forty years, both of Columbia County, State of Georgia. Mr. Hodge was a Braddock's defeat and served throughout the whole period of the Revolutionary war.

From the Federal Gazette. AN INVENTION.

Interesting to Humanity.
It has at all times been a subject of regret that necessity seems to compel us to employ human beings in the disgusting and unwholesome practice of cleansing chimneys; and public sympathy has been strongly enlisted not only for the amelioration of Chimney Boys, but to supercede their use by the invention of mechanical means. To promote this desirable object, premiums have been offered and societies formed, but none has arrived so nearly to perfection as the admirable invention of Mr. EVARD, of New York, who is now in this city and is disposed to admit to the Citizens the claims which this invention has to immediate public and individual patronage. We have examined the merits of the many European inventions for this purpose, none of which however is by any means as efficient as that of Mr. Eward. The best invention of the kind, offered to the Society for the encouragement of Arts, in the Adelphi, was that of George Smart, who obtained the gold medal. But this machine is too complex, and after all, is by no means as powerful as Mr. Eward's, which is admirably simple.

In June last, the attention of the Humane Society of New York was called to Mr. Eward's invention, and the Committee consisting of Drs. Hosack and Francis, to whom the subject had been referred, reported strongly in its favor and "hope the public will ascertain its merits by a fair trial."

Not less than 30,000 chimneys have been swept with this machine in the city of New York, and no objections has ever been suggested to it. I had yesterday morning the pleasure of witnessing the operation of this highly useful invention, at the dwelling of Mr. Marchal, the Archbishop, and all present expressed great satisfaction. The chimney had been swept only four days previous—this machine however, brought down a considerable quantity of soot and with it the inequalities of the mortar, which are often the receptacles for cakes of soot.

It is with great pleasure that I strongly recommend this invention to the consideration of our public authorities, confident that its general adoption will not only be found useful, but that it will be a subject of lasting gratulation, that a practice so offensive to humanity as the present mode of cleansing chimneys, will be entirely superseded.

New York, Nov. 8.

I certify, that since Mr. Eward's chimney sweeping Machine was introduced to my notice, I have uniformly employed his men, and from my particular observation can confidently recommend it as in every respect superior to the use of climbing boys, without taking humanity into the account.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Mayor of our city has seen the experiment made with Mr. Eward's machine for sweeping chimneys, and gives it as his opinion, that it is eminently calculated to have the effect for which it is intended.

New York, Nov. 20.

ASCENT OF THE BALLOON.

To-day at 12 o'clock, Mr. Guille ascended from Powles Hook, amidst a large concourse of wondering and admiring spectators. He was precise in his time, and thereby disappointed thousands, who not calculating upon his going at the very minute, (the most inconvenient to the people of any perhaps between sunrise and its setting,) had but just embarked in the steam boats, without starting. Had he but delayed the cutting the strings till 1 o'clock, it may be safely affirmed, the number on the ground would have been doubled. The balloon made a very light and elegant ascent, carrying aloft Mr. Guille with it, and when he had reached a proper height, perhaps about 500 feet so as to be distinctly seen, he fearlessly detached the car from it and trusted himself entirely to the powers of the parachute which soon expanded and let him down to the earth near the spot from whence he arose. Mr. Guille has thus, at any rate, redeemed his pledge, and given demonstrations a second time, that he is no impostor.

P. S. Mr. Guille descended on the side of the marsh near the river, about 150 yards from the place whence he ascended. He was not hurt, and immediately seized the cords of the parachute, to secure it.

Eve. Post.

Directions for making Rye Coffee.

Pick the grains to separate them from the chaff and dirt. Put as much as you want to use into a vessel & scald it then rub it through your hands, and rinse it in cold water; then dry it in the sun or before the fire after this treat it gently and be careful not to burn it. Put about double the quantity into your coffee pot that you would take of coffee, and boil it and clear it in the same manner. The grounds answer well for cows, &c.

To be Rented,

The Stable and Granary on the Lot occupied by Mr. Skill, lately in possession of Patrick McNeill.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Nov. 29—47

Overseer.

A sober, industrious single man may hear of a good situation by enquiring at this Office. Good Recommendations will be required.

Nov. 29—47

MASTERS BLANKS

For Sale at this office.

EASTON, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29.

The Office of the *Easton Gazette*, is removed to the House occupied for many years as a Tavern by Mr. James Bue, and nearly opposite the former Office.

We learn from Hagerstown, that the trial of William Cotterill and his two sons, for the murder of John Adams, in Allegany county, on the 9th of May last, commenced in Washington county, (to which county it had been removed, the prisoners being unwilling to be tried in Allegany) commenced on the 16th inst., and terminated on the Thursday following, in the conviction of the prisoners of murder in the first degree. The following sentence was pronounced on them by the Hon. John Buchanan:

SENTENCE:

William Cotterill, Jr., and John Cotterill:

You have been tried according to the laws of the country, and on a full and impartial hearing by Juries of your own choice, have been found guilty of the horrible crime of murder of the first degree, which imposes on the court, the duty of pronouncing the sentence of the law upon you.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate, or make any comments on the evidence adduced against you, which unfolded a case of unparalleled atrocity, and was such, as irresistibly to force a full conviction of your guilt on the most unwilling mind.

Your case is of no ordinary character, but one which is marked with the deepest die of the blackest depravity—a case that pains the mind to dwell upon—James Adams, the unfortunate victim to your foul and inordinate cupidity, was a native of the same soil that gave you birth; he was your companion in a long and perilous voyage, which brought you from the land of your fathers to this; strangers together in a foreign country, friendless and unknown, there was every thing in the ordinary feelings of humanity to bind you to each other.

But different, far different were your views and feelings.

Possessed of the fatal secret that he had a considerable sum of money in his possession, you practised every outward show of friendship and attachment. You called him uncle; were artfully assiduous in your attentions to his person, and wickedly won his confidence, only to abuse it.

Forgetful of every obligation human and divine, and discarding the common sympathies of man, you burst the ties of country, often more strong than those of blood, and in an ill fated moment, perpetrated the shocking crime, which has brought you to this bar.

Without provocation, without necessity, and impelled by no motive but a thirst for gold or a love of crime, you deliberately and inhumanly embroiled your hands in the blood of your countryman, your companion and your friend. In vain should we search for any extenuating circumstance in your behalf. Not a mitigating ray, breaks through the dark cloud of guilt by which you are surrounded, unless it can be perceived, in the unnatural counsels of your father—and you are doomed to make atonement with your lives.

WILLIAM COTTERILL, sen.

I turn with painful reluctance to your case.

You have been found guilty of the shocking and unnatural crime, of counselling and inciting your own sons, to the perpetration of a most horrid murder! for which they must soon be brought to an ignominious and untimely end; and ashered into the dread presence of a justly offended and avenging God.

You, who should have watched over, and guarded the morals of your sons, and instructed them in the paths of virtue, have seduced them to the commission of the blackest crime.

You, who should have been their protector and their guide, have urged them to their destruction.

On the counsels of a father, hangs the destiny of his sons.

And in the present melancholy and distressing instance, your unnatural counsels, have been too faithfully, too fatally pursued.

I forbear to urge the painful subject further.

The foul deed is done; the blood of the murdered cries aloud for justice; the offended majesty of the law must answer to your God.

The Judgment of the Court therefore is, (and I deeply regret, that I am imperiously called upon by the outraged laws of the country, to pronounce such a judgment.)

Your sentence is, that you all be taken to the jail of Washington county, from whence you came, & from thence to the place of execution, at such time as shall be duly appointed, and that each of you, be there hanged by the neck, until you are dead!

Having discharged the duty imposed on me by law, I now owe it to my own feelings, and it is due to you, to assure you of my settled conviction, that not a ray of hope is left you on this side of the grave—and solemnly to warn, and entreat you, earnestly and diligently to vote the small remnant of your lives, in preparation (by prayer and supplication to the throne of Grace) for the awful moment, which will separate you from this world all its cares forever—And may the God of mercy, in compassion to your

souls, incline your hearts to that state of devotion, necessary to your entrance into another and a better world.

FLORIDA TREATY.

The following is an extract of a letter received by a respectable house in New York by the brig If.

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 12.

"Letters have been received here to-day from Mr. Hackley, at Madrid, which state that the King has at length signed our treaty."—*Mer. Adv.*

MILITARY TRIAL.

A paper printed at St. Louis, mentions that Gen. Bissel left that place early in October for New Orleans, to preside at a Court Martial for the trial of Colonel King.

MARYLAND BANKS.

The following Resolutions was passed by the Legislature of Maryland at its last session:

"Resolved, That the president and directors of the several incorporated banks in this state be, and they are hereby required to report to the next General Assembly, on or before the 15th day of December next, and annually thereafter, the state and condition of their several banks, and that in their said several reports, they shall specially state the amount of specie in their banks, the amount of debts due from other banks, individuals, or corporations, the amount of bills and notes discounted, and the amount of real estate belonging to the institution; and also the amount of capital paid in, the amount of notes in circulation, the amount of deposits, and the amount of debts due to other banks or individuals."

FATAL ACCIDENT.

We learn that yesterday, Michael Freytag, Esq. and James Vanholt, both of Philadelphia county, went into New Jersey in pursuit of game, when the former in shooting at a bird, accidentally discharged the contents of his gun into the head of the latter. Mr. Vanholt survived about six hours.—*Frank. Gaz.*

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.

The City Court has been obliged to adjourn to the fourth Monday in December, for want of a prosecutor on the part of the State to conduct the trial; the indisposition of the Attorney General being such as to prevent his attendance. The General Assembly will meet on the first Monday in December, and if the Attorney General's indisposition should continue it is to be presumed, that a law will immediately be passed authorising the appointment of a substitute, to prevent any further delay in the business of the Court.

Gaz.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.

Yesterday we mentioned the case of John F. Ferguson, who was arraigned before the Circuit Court, now sitting in this city, on an indictment for certain acts of Piracy, committed after he had command of the La Inresistible, which he cut out of the harbor of Margarita. The jury returned a verdict GUILTY. The prosecution was conducted by the District Attorney—Counsel for the prisoner, Reverdy Johnson and E. L. Finley, Esqs.—*Pat.*

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.

Thomas Denney, whose case we mentioned yesterday, as being under trial for piracy, was found guilty. Thirteen other sailors were brought before the Court this morning charged with the same offence.—*Pat.*

From the Delaware Hatchman.

DUEL.

Capt. Robinson on board of a sloop from this place, which was aground near Red Bank, opposite Fort Mifflin, on Sunday last, distinctly saw a duel fought on the shore near him, by persons whom he had soon cross in boats from the Fort. At the first fire one of the parties fell, and was conveyed across the river mortally wounded, (as far as Capt. R. could judge from circumstances.)

Probably the parties were officers, and the victim no doubt, has not only thrown away his own life, but may willfully add to the list of widows and orphans, and carried mourning and distress into many families of relatives, and severe regret in to many more of friends. We are glad to find the popular pen of Howard employed on this subject.

New York, Nov. 17.

DUEL.

A letter from Philadelphia of the 15th inst. says, "Mr. Harris, late Consul at St. Petersburg, was yesterday wounded in a duel with Mr. Lewis, who lately returned from Russia. The ball of Mr. L. passed through the thigh of Mr. H. grazing the bone a little below the hip."

N. Y. Paper.

Capt. Allen of the schooner Maria, arrived here yesterday from Port-au-Prince, in 16 days, reports, that the British Brig Neptune, from Liverpool, was robbed by a PIRATE of Tortugas, of dry goods to the amount of \$200,000.—The pirate had in charge a Philadelphia sloop, discharging her sails, and was massacred—the sloop has been since taken and sent into France.

The following list of the Governors of the several States and Territories of the Union, may impart information to many of our readers, and may be useful to others for the purpose of reference.

Nat. Int.

STATES.

New-Hampshire—Saml. Bell.
Massachusetts—John Brooke.
Rhode Island—Nehemiah R. Knight.
Vermont—Jonas Galusha.
Connecticut—Oliver Wolcott.
New York—Dewitt Clinton.
Pennsylvania—Wm. Findley.

New Jersey—Isaac H. Williamson.
Delaware—Henry Molleston.
Maryland—Charles Goldsborough.
Virginia—James P. Preston.
North Carolina—John Branch.
South Carolina—John Geddes.
Georgia—John Clarke.
Kentucky—Gabriel Slaughter (acting).
Tennessee—Joseph McMinn.
Ohio—Ethan A. Brown.
Louisiana—James Villars.
Indiana—Jonathan Jennings.
Mississippi—Geo. Poindexter.
Illinois—Shadrach Bond.
Alabama—Wm. W. Bibb.

TERRITORIES.

Missouri—Wm. Clarke.
Michigan—Lewis Cass.
Arkansas—James Miller.

Baltimore, Nov. 13.

ANOTHER DARK DAY!

On Sunday last the atmosphere was so thick with smoke, that at about two o'clock, we were unable to read in the room without lighting a candle. The darkness continued, (excepting at short intervals of light) during the remainder of the day. The cocks crowed and the beasts returned to the barns as though it were night. Great and many were the fears excited—some prophesied that we should never see the light of another Sun.

CASUALTIES.

On Tuesday evening last, it being extremely dark, Capt. Tripp of the schr. Lydia, and his Mate, in going on board their vessel, which was lying at the side of Central wharf, walked off the end of the wharf, and fell about 15 feet into the water. The mate succeeded in gaining the steps. The alarm being immediately given, people hastened to the spot, but the darkness prevented the discovery of the captain, till a lantern was brought when he was seen under water, clinging to a post. He was taken out as soon as possible apparently lifeless, and conveyed to the store of Messrs. D. & E. Olmstead by whose great exertions, with Dr. Hawks, and others, after a long trial, he was finally resuscitated. During the same evening two men walked off the end of Mr. Pote's wharf, at the North end of the town, one of whom was very much injured; and one other man was drowned in the harbor.

From Spain.

We learn from Captain Hudson, who has arrived at New-York from Gibraltar, which place he left on the 13th ultimo, that Capt. Reid, of the Hornet, was still at Madrid, but was expected at Malaga on the 20th, whether the Hornet was about to proceed to receive him on board, and thence proceed directly for the United States. It was understood that on the receipt of the despatches by Capt. Reid, the American minister intimated to the Spanish government that he would then await the determination as to the final ratification of the treaty, for the period of 9 days—but it was generally believed it would not then be ratified, and that Mr. Forsyth would demand his passports and return home.

We learn that the plague and fever along the Mediterranean were subsiding, but at Cadiz the fever continued to rage, and there was about 90 deaths a day. The fever at Santa Cruz was not considered contagious, and was principally confined to the neighborhood of a burying ground which was cleared the latter end of August. The exhalations from it were considered poisonous.—*Mer. Adv.*

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Actual sales of Wheat—On the 23d and 24th inst. from Queen Ann's and Caroline, Red Wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.10—No sales of White Wheat—Corn, 53 to 58 cts. Rye, 30 to 33—Oats, 40 to 45 cts. At the wharf—up country Oats 50 cts.—between what is called country Oats, and what Oats, sometimes called Eastern Shore, sometimes Virginia Oats—there is a great difference as we are told, as well in the measure, as in the quality.—Maryland Tobacco, 26 hds. sold the present week for \$8 & 10—20 do. \$8 33 & 10 33—from Calvert county—Virginia Tobacco, 6 hds. sold the present week, by Wm. McDonald & Son, for \$8 & 9 50—Do. 2 hds. of very superior quality, for \$10.—*American Farmer.*

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 23d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Rawley, Mr. Samuel Sewall, of Dorchester county, to Mrs. Chanae D. Skinner, of this county.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Markland, Mr. Joshua Chet, of Talbot County, (E. S.) to Mrs. Ann Chet of Baltimore.

OBITUARY.

On the 26th inst. in Easton, departed this life, in her 33d year, Mrs. SARAH GOLDEN, nee late wife of Charles Goldsborough, Esq. of Talbot County, Md.

This lady bore a long and irrecoverable illness with the fortitude and resignation which a high sense of the Christian's duty inspired, and died lamented and beloved by all her relatives and acquaintances. To her husband she leaves the consolation of her well spent life, and to her children, an example worthy to be imitated.

Departed this life on the 28th inst. in the faith of the Lord Jesus Christ, Mrs. Elizabeth Leonard, consort of Mr. Joseph Leonard, in the 59th year of her age.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

The Subscribers have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a further supply of

DRY GOODS.

IRONWOMERY.

QUEEN'S WARE.

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

Making their assortments for the

Fall and Winter

Very general and complete.
THOMAS & GROOME.
Easton, Nov. 13, 47.

Public Sale.

Will be sold on Thursday the 9th day of December next on the premises a number of valuable HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS; and a variety of Farming Utensils.

ALSO—A quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn and other articles too tedious to enumerate, being the property of the late Abner Dewlen, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE.

All sums under ten dollars the cash will be required, & on all sums exceeding 10 dollars a credit of six months will be given, valid security will be demanded in all cases of credit.

MARGARET DEWLEN.

Nov. 29.

Public Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 15th of December next, ending at Dover Bridge, a number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, several yokes of oxen, farming utensils, &c. &c. part of the personal estate of the late P. Edmondson, deceased.

A credit of nine months will be given, on all sums of and exceeding ten dollars. Cash for all under that amount, must be paid and valid security in all cases of credit, will be required.

ELIZABETH EDMONDSON,

A. HANDS.

P. S. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Dover Bridge, Nov. 29th.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Peter Edmondson, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, either to Elizabeth Edmondson, executrix of his last will and testament, or to the Subscriber A. HANDS, Esq.

Dover Bridge, Nov. 29.

Joseph Chain,

Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received in the line of his profession, and informs them that he has now for sale

APPLES,

By the Barrel or Bushel—Also, excellent CIDER 1st & 2d quality and DRAFT BEER.

Easton, Nov. 29.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

Whereas, William Grayless, an imprisoned insolvent debtor, on his application by petition in writing, was brought before me, the Subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County; and having delivered the Schedules, proven the residence, & made the oaths concerning his effects and creditors, which the laws in such case require, and having given bond and security for his appearance at the County Court to answer such allegations as may be made against him, I therefore hereby order the discharge of the said William Grayless from confinement. And I do also direct the said William Grayless to give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the News-Papers in the town of Easton, once a week for four weeks, at least three months before the first Saturday of the next November term, of the aforesaid County Court, to appear before the said County Court, at the Court-House of the said County, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Grayless should not have the full benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements thereto.

Given under my hand this 27th day of November 1849.

TENCH TILGHMAN.

Nov. 29—47

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 20th October as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Freeborn Garrett, 5 feet 8 inches high, about 24 years of age, blind of the left eye, his clothing a blue and white striped cotton cassimer, roundabout, coarse linen overalls, yellow and white figured waistcoat, one cotton shirt, one pair of fine slippers, and a wool flat all muck worn. He says he was freeborn, and was bound to the Rev. John Allen, of Baltimore, residing at the corner of Hoyer and Market streets. If the aforesaid negro man be free, I shall be glad to be put in possession of proof of the fact; if a slave, the owner will come forward, prove him, pay charges, and release him from goal, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BRALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick County, Md.

Nov. 8—47.

October Term, 1849.

It is ordered by the Judges of Dorchester county court on the equity side thereof, that the report filed by the Trustee for the sale of the real estate of James B. Sullivan, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, or objections be filed with the clerk of Dorchester county Court, by the first day of January next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in one of the newspapers published in the Town of Easton, and also a copy set up at the Court-House door.—The report states the amount of Sales to be \$2302.

R. RICHARDSON, Clk.

Nov. 22—47

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

11th day of Nov. A. D. 1849.

On application of James Seth, Esq. administrator of Capt. William Jordan, late of the county aforesaid deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that 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 above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 11th day of November 1849.

JAMES PRICE, Regr. of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

To all persons having claims against the said deceased, that they are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate.

Given under my hand, this 12th day of November, Anno Domini, 1849.

JAMES SETH, Adm'r of William Jordan, dec'd.

Nov. 13—47

