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From the Boston Daily Advertiser. ON SHAKING HANDS.

Mr. Editor.—There are few things of more common occurrence than shaking hands; and yet I do not recollect that much has been speculated upon the subject. I confess when I consider to what unimportant and futile concerns the attention of writers and readers has been directed, I am surprised that no one has been found to handle so important a subject as this; and attempt to give the public a rational view of the doctrine and discipline of shaking hands. It is a subject on which I have myself theorized a good deal, and I beg leave to offer you a few remarks on the origin of the practice, and the various forms in which it is exercised.

I have been unable to find in the ancient writers, any distinct mention of shaking hands.—They followed the heartier practice of hugging or embracing, which has not wholly disappeared among grown persons in Europe, and children in our own country, and has unquestionably the advantage on the score of cordiality. When the ancients trusted the business of salutation to the hands alone, they joined but did not shake them; and although I find frequently such phrases as *jungere dextris hospitibus*; I do not recollect to have met with that of agitate dextris. I am inclined to think that the practice grew up in the ages of chivalry, when the cumbersome iron mail, in which the knights were cased, prevented their embracing; and when with fingers clothed in steel, the simple touch or joining of the hands would have been but cold welcome; so that a prolonged junction was a natural resort, to express cordiality; and as it would have been awkward to keep the hands unemployed in this position, a gentle agitation or shaking might have been naturally introduced. How long the practice may have remained in this incipient stage, it is impossible, in the silence of history, to say; nor is there any thing in the Chronicle, in Philip de Comines, or the Byzantine historians, which enables us to trace the progress of the art, into the forms in which it now exists among us.

Without, therefore, availing myself of the privilege of theorists to supply by conjecture the absence of history or tradition, I shall pass immediately to the enumeration of those forms:

1. The *pump-handle* shake is the first, which deserves notice. It is executed by taking your friend's hand, and working it up and down, through an arc of fifty degrees, for about a minute and a half. To have its nature, force and character, this shake should be performed with a fair steady motion. No attempt should be made to give it grace, and still less vivacity; as the few instances, in which the latter has been tried, have uniformly resulted in dislocating the shoulder of the person, on whom it has been attempted. On the contrary, persons, who are partial to the *pump-handle* shake, should be at some pains to give an equable, tranquil movement to the operation, which should on no account be continued, after perspiration on the part of your friend has commenced.

2. The *pendulum* shake may be mentioned next, as being somewhat similar in character; but moving, as the name indicates, in a horizontal, instead of a perpendicular direction. It is executed by sweeping your hand horizontally towards your friend's, and after the junction is effected, rowing with it, from one side to the other according to the pleasure of the parties. The only caution in its use, which needs particularly be given, is not to insist on performing it in a plane, strictly parallel to the horizon, when you meet with a person, who has been educated to the *pump-handle* shake. It is well known that people cling to the forms, in which they have been educated, even when the substance is sacrificed in adhering to them. I had two uncles, both estimable men, one of whom had been brought up in the *pump-handle* shake, and another had brought home the *pendulum*, from a foreign voyage. They met, joined hands, and attempted to put them in motion. They were neither of them feeble men. One endeavored to pump, and the other to paddle; their faces reddened; the drops stood on their foreheads; and it was at last a pleasing illustration of the doctrine of the composition of forces, to see their hands slanting into an exact diagonal; in which line they ever after shook; but it was plain to see, there was no cordiality in it; and as is usually the case with compromises, both parties were discontented.

3d. The *tourniquet* shake is the next in importance, it derives its name from the instrument made use of by surgeons, to stop the circulation of the blood, in a limb about to be amputated. It is performed

by clasping the hand of your friend, as far as you can in your own, and then contracting the muscles of your thumb, fingers, and palm, till you have induced any degree of compression you may propose, in the hand of your friend. Particular care ought to be taken, if your own hand is as hard and as big as a *frying pan*, and that of your friend as small and soft as a young maiden's, not to make use of the *tourniquet* shake to the degree that will force the small bones of the wrist out of place. It is also seldom safe to apply it to stout persons. A hearty young friend of mine, who had pursued the study of Geology, and acquired an unusual hardness and strength of hand and wrist, by the use of the hammer, on returning from a scientific excursion, gave his gouty uncle the *tourniquet* shake, with such severity, as reduced the old gentleman's fingers to powder; for which my friend had the pleasure of being disinherited, as soon as his uncle's fingers got well enough to hold a pen.

4th. The *cordial grapple* is a shake of some interest. It is a hearty boisterous agitation of your friend's hand, accompanied with moderate pressure, and loud cheerful exclamations of welcome. It is an excellent travelling shake, and well adapted to make friends. It is indiscriminately performed.

5th. The *Peter Grievous touch* is opposed to the *cordial grapple*. It is a pensive, tranquil junction, followed by a mild subaltern motion, a cast down look, and an inarticulate inquiry after your friend's health.

6th. The *prude major* and *prude minor* are nearly monopolized by ladies.—They cannot be accurately described, but are constantly to be noticed in practice.—They never extend beyond the finger; and the *prude major* allows you to touch even them only down to the 2d joint.—The *prude minor* gives you the whole of the forefinger. Considerable skill may be shown in performing these, with nice variations, such as extending the left hand, instead of the right, or stretching a new glossy kid glove over the finger you extend.

I might go through a long list, sir, of the *gripe royal*, the *saw mill* shake and the *shake, with malice prepense*; but they are only fictitious combinations of the three fundamental forms already described, as the *pump-handle*, the *pendulum*, and the *tourniquet* as the *loving pat*, the *reach romantic*, and the *sentimental clasp*, may be reduced in their main movements to various combinations and modification of the *cordial grapple*, *Peter Grievous touch*, and the *prude major* and *minor*. I should trouble you with a few remarks in conclusion, on the mode of shaking hands, as an indication of characters, but as I see a friend coming up the avenue, who is addicted to the *pump-handle*, I dare not tire my wrist by further writing.

Your humble servant,
SILAS SHAKESWELL.

Saugus, Sept. 12, 1820.
P. S. When shall we see you, Mr. Hale, among us I long to take your hand. You need not fear me; I make use of the *Peter Grievous touch*, almost exclusively.

THE DISCOVERY.

It is a singular fact, that the newly discovered land in the Pacific Ocean, south of Cape Horn, has been known to brother Jonathan, at least so long that a voyage to and from the Island has actually been completed out of the port of Stonington, Connecticut. But, less ambitious about the honor than the profit, he was content, from the experience of the first voyage, to move on quietly in the purchase of ships, which he has done to the extent of seven or eight within a few months—all of which have ostensibly gone a *whaling*, but they have been more probably gone a *sealing*. About two years ago a ship was fitted out of this port, (New York,) on shares, for "an Island unknown to any one except the captain, where seals, which had never been disturbed by man, were as tame as kittens, and more plenty than at any other place upon earth." This was the language used to induce others to take an interest, the possessors of the secret being rich in knowledge, but poor in purse. The ship, however, proceeded, but was unfortunately cast away before she reached her destination.

When our brethren of Stonington have made as much as they wish by keeping the secret, we hope they will favor the world with some account of their discovery.

It is probable the people in New Haven have been making some guess of the existence of this Island, as they too have been looking out for *whale* ships.

Merc. Adv.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

The number of Post Offices in the United States is four thousand eight hundred and thirty, and the length of Post Roads is 71,522 miles. The amount of postage for the year 1819 was \$1,204,680; the cost of transportation of the mail \$717,843; and the compensation of post masters \$375,904.—Nat. Intel.

From the National Intelligencer. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By arrivals at Philadelphia and New-York, London dates have been received to the 18th of August, the contents of which are very interesting.

The following abstract affords a general view of the complexion of the intelligence. We have already said, that we should not publish the evidence given in on the trial of the Queen. The form and manner of her trial, however, are more interesting than any thing we have to give to our readers at present, and shall be hereafter noticed.

The London Morning Chronicle says, we understand that some gentlemen of wealth and consideration have adopted measures for ascertaining the state of the public mind, as far as it can be collected from the places of general resort and conversation throughout London and its vicinity. The result has been communicated to Lord Sidmouth, and the timely warning may probably induce his Majesty's ministers to pause in their infatuated career. If they madly persevere in their revolutionary measures for dethroning our lawful Queen, there is not a man in the country who possesses wisdom to foresee, or courage to contemplate, the tremendous consequences.

The accounts of the horrible revolt at Palermo are fully confirmed by these papers. The city was nearly destroyed by cannon and fire. The slaves and prisoners were released from the prisons, and committed every sort of excess and havoc; boiling oil, articles of furniture and stones, were thrown from the windows of the houses upon the Neapolitan troops. Some of the accounts state the number killed to have been 4,000, but the majority estimate it at 2000, and 3000 wounded. The contents set fire to some of the public edifices, and the whole town soon exhibited a scene of conflagration the most terrific imaginable.

The papers contain an account of an insurrection in Sicily, dated from Naples, the 25th of July. It is stated that the insurrection broke out about midnight, of the 15th of July; that the populace possessed themselves of a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, and a powder magazine, and carried by assault three of the principal forts. They set at liberty 700 galley slaves and 1,500 felons, and gave them arms. Nearly the whole of the garrison were massacred, and those who escaped made prisoners and confined in one of the forts. The populace then divided into two parties, one anxious for the British constitution, the other for that of Spain; while some cried out for independence and a republic, and commenced firing upon their fellow citizens. Several palaces have been burnt, and several noblemen assassinated. The public buildings, containing the records of the courts of justice, have been destroyed, and all the documents burnt. British subjects and property were, however, respected by both parties. A brisk firing was continued from the 15th to the 20th of July.

In the London Times of the 14th Aug. is the Queen's letter to the King, dated 7th Aug. The Times observes, "It is clear and strong—it is indignant and pathetic; there is no evil passion which it does not shame—there is no generous, or manly, or moral feeling, which it does not rouse with animated and unadorned eloquence. The illustrious writer speaks home to every heart when she describes her unexampled wrongs; while the reasoning which she offers against the intended aggravation of them, deserves to be deeply pondered upon by every thinking mind in the community."

The following is the concluding paragraph of this interesting letter:

"I have now frankly laid before your majesty a statement of my wrongs, and a declaration of my views and intentions. You have cast upon me every slur to which the female character is liable. Instead of loving honoring, and cherishing me, agreeable to your solemn vow, you have pursued me with hatred and scorn, and with all the means of destruction. You wrested from me my child, and with her my only comfort and consolation. You sent me sorrowing through the world, and even in my sorrows pursued me with unrelenting persecution. Having left me nothing but my innocence, you would now, by a mockery of justice, deprive me even of the reputation of possessing that. The poisoned bowl and the pointed arrow are means more manly than perjured witnesses and partial tribunals; and they are less cruel, inasmuch as life is less valuable than honor. If my life would have satisfied your majesty, you should have had it, on the sole condition of giving me a place in the same tomb with my child—but, since you will send me dishonored to the grave, I will resist the attempt with all the means that it shall please God to give me."

The trial of the Queen commenced on the 17th of August, before the House of Lords. The concourse of people which assembled in the vicinity was immense. The Lord Chancellor arrived at the House of Lords at a quarter past 8. At half past nine the Duke of Wellington arrived on

horseback. The papers say his reception was not flattering. The Duke of York appeared on horseback shortly after, and was greeted with loud cheers, which he acknowledged by taking off his hat several times.

At a quarter past nine precisely, the Queen arrived at St. James square, from Brandenburg house. The people assembled in the square greeted her with the most enthusiastic cheers, the clapping of hands, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Her majesty graciously expressed her gratitude by frequent inclinations of her head, and on alighting from her travelling carriage, repeatedly bowed to the assembled multitude.

After the House of Lords had been organized, the Queen, attended by Lady Hamilton, and followed by her counsel, entered the House from the robing room. Their Lordships rose and made an obeisance. Her Majesty took her seat in a chair prepared for her beside the steps of the throne. She was dressed in mourning, with a white veil thrown over her head, which covered her bust.

After some preliminary points of law had been settled, Mr. Brougham, the Queen's counsel, came forward for the purpose of being heard generally against the principle of the Bill. He made a speech of considerable length, which he concluded as follows:

"The sooner you retrace the step you were induced to take in an unwary moment, the sooner you will promote the peace and real safety of the country, and the more you will consult the true dignity and honor of the crown. If your Lordships decide that this measure shall proceed no further, you will be saviors of the state, and secure the substantial happiness of the whole community."

Mr. Denman was then called, and informed, by the Lord Chancellor, that but two counsel could be heard. Mr. Denman, on account of indisposition asked the indulgence of being heard the next day, which was granted, and the House adjourned.

The Queen left the house almost immediately, amidst the shouts of the multitude.

On the question for annulling the proceedings, the votes were, Contents 41—Non-Contents 200.

Lord Byron arrived in London on the evening of the 17th inst. just as the House of Lords had adjourned, with despatches for the Queen from the Continent.

London, Aug. 15.
Peers are crowding to town from all parts, from the continent as well as Scotland and Ireland. The metropolis will be more full of nobility and gentry than at any time within the memory of man.

The Pioneer schooner is now passing up the river Thames, with a cargo of witnesses against the Queen, from the continent, which she received from a foreign man of war in the North Sea.

We trust this day will not pass over without a question being put to his Majesty's ministers in the House of Lords, as to their interference with despotic courts on the continent, against the efforts of the people who are struggling for a representative government. Rumors of a policy fatal to the peace and credit of this country are abroad; and it is material that, at a moment of such internal disturbance, the public mind should not be alarmed by accounts of subsidies, and of interference with continental disputes, that would, to a moral certainty, plunge us into the gulph of bankruptcy.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes, under date of the 8th of August, "The French government did not permit the Paris journals to publish the note of the Russian Cabinet until it appeared in the papers of Milan and Florence. The Ministers of the great Powers are now preparing a declaration from the Holy Alliance on the subject of the late events in Spain and Naples, which will be published with the greatest solemnity. The Censors have prevented the Paris journals from giving this news."

A private letter from Vienna, of July 27th, states that the negotiations with Russia are going on, and there is a frequent interchange of couriers. An interview is expected to take place between the Emperors of Russia and Germany and the King of Prussia. The news of the approaching death of the Pope was confirmed; and it was reported the Austrian troops would, on his demise, occupy the states of the Church.

It is reported that four Camps are about to be formed; the two greatest will be on Hounslow-Heath and on Black-Heath.

The funeral of the Duchess of York took place yesterday.

Mr. James Brougham, brother of the Queen's counsellor, left town on Saturday for the continent, on matters relative to the ensuing trial.

The Rev. Mr. Gillespie, minister of Kells, has been arrested for praying for the Queen. He acted as Chaplain to the Stuartry yeomanry, and in his prayer, after many petitions in behalf of his Majesty, he added the words—"Bless also the

Queen;" and, for this high crime, was arrested the same evening by the commanding officer.

Vienna, July 29.

Agreeably to news from Corfu, which we have this instant received, peace between the Porte and Ali Pacha, of Janina, has been concluded under the condition that the latter shall continue to administer the Cachaik confided to him by the Porte, without interfering in any manner with the government of the territories which he has usurped.

From the New York Evening Post, POSTSCRIPT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

After our form was made up we received by the ship Magnet, in 34 days from Liverpool, London papers to the 22d, and Liverpool to the 24th of August inclusive. Although, it will retain the paper until a late hour, yet we cannot but think our readers will be amply repaid by a perusal of the summary we have it in our power to give.

The trial of the Queen proceeded without any extraordinary occurrence until Monday the 21st, when after finishing his opening speech, the Attorney General introduced his first witness by the name of Theodore Majocchi. "On hearing his name called (says the Courier,) she turned round and screamed aloud, 'What! Theodore!?' and hastily darted from her seat, through the door of her apartment, followed after a short interval by Lady Ann Hamilton. This was about half past 12 o'clock. Her Majesty had not been seated above three minutes.—The scream and exclamation of the Queen operated upon the feelings of the house with electric effect. A long pause ensued. Peers Counsel and strangers looked as if they doubted the evidence of their eyes and ears, not a word was spoken and 5 minutes elapsed before the proceedings were resumed." An interpreter was then sworn, and the witness was examined. The following statement of his testimony is given verbatim from the latest paper.

From Gore's Liverpool Advertiser, August 24th.
HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 21.

THE QUEEN'S TRIAL.

Theodore Majocchi's examination.

In the beginning of the year 1815, Bergami became a quarry to her royal highness. Bergami told me that he would before Christmas holidays, make me a present. Bergami wore livery. He dined at the table of the upper servants.—Hieronymus sometimes divided the duty of Bergami about the Princess. The duty was taken by turns amongst the upper servants. In the morning, when they carried the tray for breakfast, Hieronymus often performed the service out of his turn. As to the room of the Princess and that of Bergami, there was a corridor and cabinet between them, and on the left was the bed room of Bergami, there was nothing else. On the other side of the room of Bergami there was a saloon. No person slept in the cabinet.—The other servants were separated. Bergami met with an accident, a kick from a horse, when the Princess went to Agnan. It was necessary to bring him home. I did not do so. I waited upon him. The first time I saw the princess was in presence of Hieronymus & Dr. Holland, who was dressing his foot. At last vinegar was brought. In consequence of this accident I was put to sleep in the cabinet for five or six nights. I saw somebody pass in the night—there was always a fire in the room. I saw her Royal Highness pass through the corridor to Bergami's room twice during this time—half an hour past midnight. She staid there about 14 or 15 minutes. She passed on in her return, very softly and very near my bed not to see me I heard only some whispers in Bergami's room. Between fifteen and eighteen minutes she remained the second time, and I heard a whispering conversation. There was a small garden attached to the cabinet, which was for the most part always locked, more often closed than open. Bergami kept the key. I never saw her walk in the garden. About a month, or forty or forty-five days she remained at Naples. Bergami attended her. Some English left her Royal Highness, Mons. Sicard, Capt. Hesse, equey, as he was said to be; the Chamberlain, a tall man, I believe his name is Gell; he had two small mustachios. I do not know whether Mr. Keppel Craven was one. I do not know him by name. A small lady, rather thin, left her also, but I do not recollect her name. From Naples I went to Rome and from thence to Civita Vecchia. We went on board the Clorinde to Leghorn. A lady, tall rather fat, joined the Princess at Genoa, lady Charlotte Campbell. The princess lived in a palace on the road leading to Milan. Between Bergami's room and the Princess's there was a room purposely for trunks and portmanteaus. In coming out from the Princess's room, there was likewise an entrance through the Cabinet for the portmanteaus to Bergami's room. At Genoa Bergami breakfasted in a

small room at the top of the grand saloon. He and the Princess took breakfast together. I was hired to wait upon her Royal Highness, and waited upon both. Nobody else breakfasted there. I knocked at Bergami's door one night to awake him, to tell him there was people in the room. It was half past one. Bergami made no answer, though I knocked so loud that Bergami must have heard me.

The Princess rode out sometimes in company. Bergami accompanied her. Bergami put his arm around her to put her on the ass; that is, he held her hand lest she should fall. Bergami had more authority than the other servants. There was an apparent familiarity kept up between the Princess and Bergami. At Milan she first resided at the house called La Castana, which belonged to the family of Barromeo. At the house of Barromeo the bed chambers of the Princess and Bergami were separated only by a wall. There was a staircase between the rooms, and two doors, one from the Princess's chamber, and the other from Bergami's, led out to the staircase. The staircase was a secret staircase, and there was a small apartment near it where Louis Bergami slept. Her Royal Highness sometimes breakfasted with Bergami. She remained at Milan about forty or fifty days. She took a journey to Venice. Lady Charlotte Campbell accompanied her from Genoa to Milan. I knew the Countess of Oldi; she came into the service of the Princess two or three days after Lady C. Campbell went away. The Countess of Oldi was said to be the sister of Bergami. I knew it; but it was not generally known at first. At Venice we went to the Grand Hotel de Bretagne. The bed rooms of the Princess and Bergami were near to each other. They were divided by the saloon into which both bed rooms opened. I saw the Princess walk out with Bergami, both at Milan and Venice, arm in arm—twice at Milan, and often at Venice, between 9 and 10 o'clock at night. Bergami dined at the table with the Princess, first at Genoa, and always afterwards, as well as I can recollect. Bergami sat sometimes on the right, sometimes on the left, and sometimes opposite the Princess. The first time the Princess was at Genoa, Bergami dined with her.

From Genoa they went to the Villa de Lamo, on the Lake Como. Here there were two ways of getting from Bergami's room to the Princess's: one through two other rooms, and one by a passage. These apartments were separate from the other apartments of the house. The witness was in the habit of making Bergami's bed, & it frequently appeared as if it had not been slept in. From thence they went to the villa d'Este, and thence to Genoa again on board the Levantier. Visited the Court of Sicily, and at Messina the Princess took a house. Here there was a passage through the Countess Oldi's bed room, communicating with those of the Princess and Bergami. Had seen Bergami go into the Princess's room when not entirely dressed. From hence they proceeded to Tunis, and on board a pique to Catania. Whilst at Tunis she resided some time in the palace of the Bey. Here also there was a communication between their bed rooms, which the witness described. She visited the grotto of the seven sleeping men. Whilst here, Bergami dined with her royal highness, and they were left tete a-tete after dinner, and the Princess sitting on her travelling bed, with Bergami near her. Hence they proceeded to St. Jean d'Acre. They travelled by night and slept in tents by day. The Princess's tent had a small travelling bed and a sofa in it, and Bergami reposed under the same tent with her royal highness. From the above place they proceeded to Jaffa, thence to Jerusalem embarked on board the polacca again, on the deck of which a tent was fixed as before. A bath was also prepared on board for her royal highness. The witness was employed to fill the bath, and Bergami came down to try the temperature of the water. He then returned to her royal highness, but handed her down to the bath, entered the room with her, and they were shut in together. On one occasion, more water was required. Witness took it down, and Bergami received it at the door of the cabin. Witness could not tell whether the Queen was actually in the bath at the time or not. Witness recollected their landing again in Italy. Bergami landed some days before the Princess, and the witness remembered the affectionate leave taking between them, when Bergami kissed the Princess most affectionately. Witness then related the circumstances attending their return to Villa d'Este, where they remained about 6 weeks, during which time the Villa Bergami became the property of the Chamberlain, and her Royal Highness went to visit him there. Here likewise the sleeping rooms were situated as was usual. Two or three balls were given, which were only attended by the peasantry. Her Royal Highness afterwards proceeded on her journey to Bavaria, accompanied, as usual, by Bergami and the rest of her suit. On her arrival at Munich, they proceeded to the Golden Stay, where the apartments which her Royal Highness had formerly occupied were prepared for her; but as the sleeping rooms were distant, some change was ordered by Bergami, in the presence of her Royal Highness.

At this period, (a quarter before five,) the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The Interpreter took his station, and the witness Majocchi was put to the bar. The Solicitor-General resumed the examination of the witness who was under examination yesterday.

Mr. Brougham was continuing his cross-examination at two o'clock, up to which

period no facts were elicited from Majocchi, which invalidated in the slightest degree the testimony he had given.

About 12 o'clock the Queen arrived at the House of Lords, and after passing some time in her private apartment, entered the body of the house. The Lords all rose and made their obeisance as her Majesty passed to her usual seat within the bar. The chair on which she was seated was turned round in a position to afford her a full view of the witness, to whom she is quite near; her veil was up and she occasionally threw her eyes intently upon him. Shortly after she took her seat, she turned to Mr. Brougham, and uttered a few words, apparently in correction of the interpretation of a phrase.

Her Majesty, on her return to St. James's square, yesterday evening, immediately ordered her dinner, and having hastily partaken of that meal, she proceeded in her post-chariot and four to Brandenburg House. She seemed, on her departure, greatly to have recovered the agitation with which she was effected when she left the house.

When her Majesty retired to the little room appointed for her use, adjoining the entrance to the House of Peers yesterday, her manners were extremely hurried. She threw herself in a chair, and for some time did not utter a syllable. As it was possible when she did speak that her observations might be overheard, Sir T. Lyttonwhit peremptorily desired that no person should be permitted to approach her apartment. In about an hour, she was joined by Mr. Alderman Wood, with whom she conversed for several minutes.

This morning at 10 o'clock, there were not more than 20 persons collected in St. James's & those of the lowest description! Curiosity seems to have been satiated, & the enthusiasm even of the mob which we have described her Majesty to have received, is almost entirely abated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Aug. 21.

Lord Castlereagh moved that the house, at its rising do adjourn to Monday, September 18.

Lord F. Osborne, declared, that he would do all in his power to prevent the bill from polluting even the threshold of the house; that rather than be present if it did come, he would vacate his seat. He moved an address to the King to prorogue the Parliament, till their assembling should be required for the despatch of business.

Mr. Hobhouse seconded the motion.

After a few words from Lord John Russell, and from Lord Francis Osborne, the amendment [of Mr. Brougham] was negatived without a division; and the original motion for adjourning the house until that day four weeks was put and carried. The house adjourned at a quarter past 6 o'clock.

It is stated, in a circular paragraph, sent to all the papers, that her Majesty was perfectly aware Theodore Majocchi was to have been one of the witnesses against her. This seems singular, when we reflect on the consternation she expressed at hearing his name called, and finding him actually in her presence. We cannot help believing she was taken quite by surprise; and that the last man she expected to see in the hands of her accusers was "her faithful domestic Majocchi." This man was a great favourite with Bergami, and those who have read "The Memoir of the Queen," will probably recollect that it was Majocchi who, posted in the anti-room of her Majesty's bed chamber, at Genoa, by the happy signal of firing a pistol, gave notice to his royal mistress of the approach of some persons who "penetrated so far as to her bed chamber."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

To the politeness of Captain Craycroft, of the fast sailing schr. "Tom," arrived at this port yesterday from St. Andro, we are indebted for files of Spanish Gazettes down to the first of September. We subjoin translations of some of the leading articles.

It would appear that the march of Revolutions had not closed. One of a very formidable and decisive character has just taken place throughout the Kingdom of Portugal, attended as might be expected with considerable bloodshed. The revolutionists had proclaimed King John, as their constitutional King, and demanded a government similar to that of the Spanish Cortes.

This revolution, as that in Spain, was begun and effected by the *Soldiery*.

A conspiracy to subvert the Throne of the Bourbons, had been discovered in Paris and the conspirators arrested. Such were the vigilance and energy of government that the tranquility of Paris was not in the least interrupted by the discovery.

The utmost tranquility prevailed throughout all Spain.

Revolt in Paris—Revolution in Portugal, &c.

The following is extracted from the Government Gazette, published at Madrid, August 29, 1820.

"BORDEAUX, Aug. 23d.

Interesting news from Paris arrived by an express:—

An express which left Paris on Sunday the 20th instant, at half past four A. M. brought to the Prefect the "Moniteur" of that day, which contains the news of an attempt made on the 19th, to excite a rebellion among the troops, & to lead them to the Thuilleries for the purpose of declaring a member of the family of Bonaparte sovereign of France—this excess of madness and infamy will not go unpunished. The authors of this

execrable plot are under arrest and will be tried. What Frenchman, what native of Bordeaux is there who does not shudder to find that there yet exist men who dare to attempt the dethronement of the best of the Louises, a descendant of Henry the 4th, for the relation of a tyrant who has devastated France for 20 years, and twice delivered it up to foreigners. The following is the article from the *Moniteur*.

"PARIS, Aug. 20—Moniteur.

"The government has been for some time advised of the existence of plots for exciting the troops to rebellion. It was assured that the excellent spirit which animated the French soldiers would render abortive the projects of some individuals, always ready to sacrifice their honour and the repose of the country to their pride and avarice. The government watched their steps. These fools thought it was in their power to overturn the throne and the institutions which France owes to her king. A certain number of the officers and sergeants of the corps composing the garrison of Paris were seduced, & some of the Royal guard were among the conspirators.

Last night these officers proposed to go to the barracks, to assemble the soldiers, to march against the palace of our Kings, and proclaim as sovereign a member of the family of Bonaparte; but several of those, who were supposed to be seduced by perfidious propositions, informed their chiefs without loss of time of the plot which was about to be put in execution. The government could no longer delay. The persons concerned in this criminal conspiracy were arrested by the gens d'armes.

It appears that the plan of the conspirators was to get possession of Vincennes, where a fire broke out about 3 P. M. but was soon extinguished. This was done it is presumed to create confusion so as to favour a surprise. France has a right to expect that this attempt will be punished in such a manner as to strike a terror into those who, forgetful of their duty and their oaths, wish to turn against social order those arms intended for its defence. Nothing should be neglected in order to bring to punishment the authors & accomplices of a conspiracy which directed against the throne and the charter, thus attacks the feelings and the most valuable right of every individual of the nation. The highest tribunal, that which the charter has empowered with the suppression of attempts against the security of the state by a salutary imprisonment will, without doubt, be engaged with the trial of the greatest crime punishable by our laws.

Free from all influence, incapable of listening to any improper suggestions, this august tribunal will know better than any other how to recognise innocence, and dissipate ill-founded suspicions, as it will also know how to adjudge the guilty, whomsoever they may be.

The city of Paris enjoys the most perfect tranquility. The citizens were apprised at the same moment of the existence of the plot and of the imprisonment of its authors."

Supplement to the Universal, Madrid, Aug. 31, 1820.

By an express which has arrived at this Court from Coruna, which place it left on the 28th instant, we learn the following news of the revolution of Portugal; that it was commenced in Oporto and its provinces by the Portuguese troops, who proclaimed the Constitution, & what ever the Cortes might institute, and their august sovereign Don John the 6th; that several other garrisons had followed this example; that D. N. Barro, Portuguese colonel of the 9th regiment of infantry, had taken command of the province of Minho, general Wilson, who commanded there, having been displaced; that all the offices held by the English had been given to natives; and finally that the liberty of the nation had been proclaimed at Lisbon, & the authorities arrested after some bloodshed.

This information is confirmed by other expresses which have just arrived from Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos.

It is said that they have adopted the Spanish Constitution.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Courier.

STRIPED GRASS.

This grass is cultivated in gardens as an ornament, its variegated stripes of color being considered as giving it a very beautiful appearance. No means, so far as we know, have ever been taken by the agriculturist to cultivate it in the field; indeed, it is generally supposed that cattle will not feed upon it, and that it affords little or no nourishment. This is a mistaken notion, and which is entirely done away by a fact which has come within our own observation. Mr. Woodward, living in Plainfield, in the eastern part of this state transplanted into his garden, several years since, a root of this grass; here it remained and grew for several seasons, until the son of the old gentleman, becoming tired of having it in the way, pulled it up, & carrying it to the head of a large meadow which belonged to his father, threw it into the brook which nearly equally divides the meadows; supposing that the water would kill it, but here it took root, and continued to grow. For two or three years it was entirely neglected; and it has, by its seed falling off, and being carried down the stream, spread extensively through the meadow, producing yearly a large crop of excellent hay. The stripes of this grass have nearly disappeared, & the whole blade has become of a rich dark green color. This grass grows to the height of three or four feet, and very

thick, and, if cut a few days earlier than common meadow grass, makes a fodder of which cattle are very fond.

HARTFORD APPLES.

Hartford (Conn.) Sept. 25.

Among the numerous productions of the season which have been thought worthy of notice in the public prints, we believe there is none which will quite compare with six apples which were presented to us last week by Mr. Raphael, an enterprising farmer of this town. They were of the description called Pumpkinsweetings, and the whole six weighed something over five pounds and fourteen ounces. The largest one weighed seventeen ounces and a half, and measured thirteen and a half inches in circumference. We intend, if we can preserve them, to exhibit them at the Cattle Show and Fair, where we hope to see many other specimens of fruit, vegetables, &c. equally creditable to the farmers of Hartford county.

MORE APPLES.

We have just been shown six apples, raised by Mr. John Spencer, of East-Hartford, which weigh in all 72 ounces and the largest thirteen ounces & a half. The growth of these is perhaps more extraordinary than those mentioned above, as they are of the Seek-no-further species (vulgarly pronounced *sign-fider*) which rarely grow larger than a common apple. They may be seen at the Mirror office.

LARGER STILL.

Since the above was prepared, we have been favored with the following statement of the weight of six apples, raised by Mr. John Jones, of East-Hartford, and picked from the tree on Thursday last. They are of the Pippin kind, and weigh as follows:

1 apple weighed	18 oz.
1 do.	17
4 do. each	16 oz. 64

Total 99 oz. or 6 lb. 3 oz.

PEACH TREES.

The cultivation of this tree has become very interesting to gardeners in the vicinity of this city. A very simple mode of preserving and restoring them when apparently nearly destroyed by the disease so fatal to them in this quarter, and commonly called the "Yellows," has been accidentally discovered by a gentleman in this city. A statement of the fact, as it occurred, will convey all necessary information: In the fall of 1818, a very fine tree standing in his yard was apparently dead from the effects of the above-mentioned disease—throughout the fall and winter very large quantities of common wood ashes were casually thrown by the servants about the root of the tree. To the astonishment of all who had seen it the preceding fall, it put forth its leaves vigorously the next season, and bore a abundance of fine fruit. A small quantity of wood ashes was again thrown round its roots last fall, and the tree is now so full of fine fruit that it has become necessary to prop it up. This is a very simple remedy, and certainly worthy of trial.

The foregoing paragraph is from Mr. Lang's Gazette of this morning. A gentleman has since called upon us, who has tried the same experiment with all the success he could have desired. He wishes us to recommend this simple method of preserving this valuable fruit tree to the public; and he also suggests to the New York Agricultural Society, the expediency of having printed handbills of the above article, stuck up in all the markets, and given to every countryman who attends them, that the information may be as widely diffused as possible.—N. Y. Com. Ad.

Extract of a letter from Manchester, of August 14.

"We never had more business doing in Manchester than of late & at this time Russia has opened a large field to us, our market is completely swept of goods, and for many descriptions orders may be had for months to come, & we are looking for an improvement in price, which the poor weavers will get."

Genius of Connecticut.

It is a singular fact, that the United States are indebted for nearly every Poet of more than ordinary genius and taste, to the small state of Connecticut. Of Connecticut poets, whose names are familiar to us, we can name Trumbull, Barlow, Dwight, Hopkins, Humphries, Alsop, Pierpoint, (now of Boston, and author of that beautiful little work, "Airs of Palestine") the inimitable Croaker, author of Fanny, and we believe some others. The names above comprise a circle of wit and poetic genius, larger and brighter, than can be found in the whole union besides. Why Connecticut should have been made the chosen residence of the Muses, we leave it for some one more wise than ourselves, to determine.

GEORGETOWN, (D. C.) Sept. 26.

There is now nearly ready for launching, at our ship yard, a vessel built for the Importing and Exporting Company of this town, which in point of model and beauty surpasses, we believe, any other vessel built in this country since the war—she is drafted after the model of the Baltimore clippers, but has a decided advantage over all of them in the requisites for swift sailing. We understand that General Smith has ordered another of a larger class to be put on the stocks immediately after the launch, which if the tide serves, will probably take place on Saturday next. If the architect is as happy in all his drafts as in this instance, our town will become more famous for beautiful vessel than Baltimore. It is but justice however, to state, that the drafts

man is from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, a place where ship building has been carried to greater perfection than in any country in the known world, and to which place the model for swift sailing owes its origin.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7.

ELECTION RETURNS.

TALBOT COUNTY ELECTION.

CANDIDATES.

Democratic.

CONGRESS.

Robert Wright 160 134 222 130 645

Thomas Culbreth 198 192 41 92 313

ASSEMBLY.

Daniel Martin 236 202 188 144 790

Nicholas Martin 233 198 184 144 779

William Hayward, jr. 261 201 174 143 779

Samuel Stevens, jr. 253 203 173 143 772

Federal.

Nicholas Thomas 188 171 181 164 704

William H. Tilghman 183 169 165 163 685

Robert Banning 187 179 138 161 685

John Goldsborough 192 170 138 164 684

Caroline County.

CONGRESS.

Thomas Culbreth 669

Robert Wright 240

ASSEMBLY.

Democrat Federal

Fredk Holbrook 686 William Potter 651

Peter Willis 673 Richard Hughlett 630

Wm. M. Harcastle 668 James Houston 623

Dr. Wm. Whiteley 666 Th. Goldsborough 611

SOMERSET COUNTY.

ASSEMBLY.

Federal Ticket Democratic Ticket.

Mattias Dashiell 851 Joshua Bracton 517

Josiah F. Polk 778 John Ryder 443

Levin R. King 791

L. P. Denma 808

WORCESTER COUNTY.

ASSEMBLY.

FEDERAL DEMOCRAT

T. N. Williams 1176 J. Spence 1145

E. K. Wilson 1170 A. Spence 1142

Charles Parker 1159 Riley 1121

William F. Selby 1153 Quinton 1125

RENT COUNTY.

ASSEMBLY.

Federal

Upper District 172 173 170 188

Middle do 228 227 224 218

Lower do 189 189 183 179

589 589 562 562

Democrat

Brown

Upper 213 212 224 210

Middle 188 188 179 175

Lower 177 178 171 142

578 578 574 567

Dorchester county has elected Three democrats—Mr. Le Compte and the fourth democrat received an equal number of votes.

We understand that in Cecil, Calvert and Prince Georges counties the democratic ticket has prevailed.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION

For Talbot is over and lost by the Federalists, and from the extraordinary majority, greater than that of the federalists in 1816; we anticipate no more than similar results in the other doubtful counties; for Democracy seems to have been at her wits end and at the top of her speed—these backed by Democratic Judges (all good and true men) have put the matter at rest. So let it be—the power ought to reside in the people! If a sovereign misuses or sports with power, he is apt to repent it—we wish it may not be the case in this instance. We, and those who profess our principles, are sincere in our professions; we have said what we honestly believed—If we have been mistaken with regard to the Democratic party's views in the state, time will tell it, and when we are found to be mistaken, we will acknowledge the error and make that atonement which patriotism and justice demand. Let the controlling power of the state remain with the freemen of the counties—Preserve the independence of the Judiciary full and steadfastly—Place honest and able men in all high offices, and honest and competent men in all other subordinate ones—Persecute none at all for their opinion's sake, or because of their opposition—Lay aside sycophants and bankrupt and famerupt petitioners for office, who have no other merit or pretensions than guarding voters, and see that the administration of justice is fairly, fully, freely & equally extended to all men; then give to Baltimore all she can justly ask for her welfare and improvement and that of her citizens, denying to her one atom more of political power than she now has, and Democrats, under these pledges, are as welcome to the power and emoluments of office, for us, as any other people—We do not mean that we have not personal preferences among men; we have—and unfortunately the lot of that man who has not—but we

...speak of the public weal and as a politi-
cian, say, that with all our preferences, o-
pinions and beliefs, we are ready to ac-
knowledge any error, when convinced of
it, and we shall feel perfectly contented
to see the power of the state vested in
hands, faithful, competent and discreet
enough to wield it to the greatest advan-
tage. We have and we do still believe
that Federal men in the state are gener-
ally the most competent, and therefore we
preferred them—we felt too all the pride
of opinion and devotion of a partizan—
these we can only lay down when our op-
ponents shall convince us, by their acts,
that we have mistaken their views. We
mean neither to trim or ask quarter; but
if they will let federal men in for the
enjoyment of a full share of security for
person and property and rights, they may
have all the offices and all the emolu-
ments.

Nothing surely can be more legal than to
permit a young man, offering to vote, to swear
to his own age—This is modern improvement—
We suppose it is next best testimony to legal
evidence.

Nothing can be fairer too, than to write let-
ters to men of 40 & 50 years of age, who have
been regularly voting twenty odd years, telling
them not to go to the polls, to vote as objec-
tions would be made, that they were not line-
ally free white male descendants—all these
things to be sure must be kind, legal and fair,
because they help on an election.

Queen Caroline of England.

WHAT!!! THEODORE!!!
The interesting concerns relating to
this wretched woman, have gone on be-
fore the House of Lords, in the form of a
"Bill of Pains and Penalties," and have
been reported to the 22d August inclu-
sive; which will be found in our column
of to-day.

The remonstrating letter of the 7th
August, addressed to King George the 4th,
seems to have lost, in the progress of the
trial, all that force which its pathetic elo-
quence, its daring remonstrance, its bold
expression and its disorganising represen-
tations were so well calculated and so
pointedly intended to give it. The letter
is a splendid composition—the passions
are finely expressed—the best and worst
views are ably taken—actions are highly
wrought—possibilities are worked up into
likely results—and that which power
must abused could do, is consid-
ered as certainly to happen. If we
did not know the characters, our
hearts at this recital would burst forth
for the Queen; out as it is, we regard it
as a beautifully eloquent and romantic
appal, better adapted to give fame to the
writer than exculpation to Her Majesty.

On the first day for acting on the "Bill
of Pains and Penalties," (17th August),
such was the enthusiasm among the mob &
the Queen's adherents, that it was estima-
ted that three hundred thousand people
of all sorts attended her, and surrounded
the House, when she went up to the House
of Lords to attend her trial. The Queen
conducted herself with the utmost firm-
ness and dignity throughout the whole,
until the 21st, when Theodore Majocchi, (a
witness) was brought in before the House
of Lords—upon announcing his name,
the Queen suddenly screamed out,
"What!!! Theodore!!! & instantly retired
in a hurried manner to her private
room adjoining that in which the Lords
held their session—She seemed overpow-
ered at the appearance of this attendant
who she knew was most intimately ac-
quainted with all her private transactions
& movements. She did not know that he
was to appear against her; the names of the
witnesses on the part of the crowd had
been refused her, & this constituted one of
her councils objections to her trial. After
some time the Queen rallied again, and
came to the charge, notwithstanding the
deep and marked impression made upon
every member of the House of Lords, and
upon all within their presence, by her un-
expected discomfiture at the sight of Ma-
jocchi, which impression was evinced by a
long and deathlike silence in the house.

At 10 o'clock, A. M. on the 23d there
were not more than 20 persons at St James
Square—every day before this the crowd
was immense and almost unmanageable
—such is the change of things.

It is confidently asserted in Paris, that
one of the objects of the last audience
which Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian am-
bassador, to our court, had with his maj-
esty, was to make known to the king of
England, that the 5 years imprisonment
of Bonaparte, agreed on in 1815, having
expired, Austria will no longer be a party
to his detention, and would no
longer send out a commissioner, in which
sentiments Russia concurred.

N. Y. E. Post.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Mr. Graham,

You find that my prophecy has been
fulfilled: for my last communication has
elicited the ireful animadversion of two of
Mr. Smith's correspondents, whose lucid
and cutting retorts have thrown your far
in the back ground. It is, I apprehend,
distinctly understood, that all original
communications that appear in the public
newspapers, are fair game, and subject to
satire, criticism, ridicule and confutation.
At any rate, whatever I may publish to the
world through that medium, becomes the
property of the public; and I feel myself
responsible for every sentiment there con-
veyed. They may be used with decen-
cy and decorum, but they never shall be
abused and perverted with impunity. Fair
and honorable controversy, is the sublime
privilege of freemen, who disagree on
matters that are not susceptible of demon-
stration—but that privilege can never
sanction vulgarity, or legalize perversion
and prevarication.

It appears then that my observations
have not only tickled, but scratched my
worthy opponent Mr. "Scratch me Toby,"
who in the plenitude of his vanity and ig-
norance, has become the efficient advocate
of his political brethren, Plain Man, Tal-
bot, &c. &c. Had he acted like an honest
man, and given the plain and palpable
interpretation of my sentiments, which
could not be misunderstood by any but
such vulgar gentlemen as himself, he
would have remained unnoticed; but since
he has been pleased to pervert my mean-
ing, from motives known only to himself
and his God, this is to inform him that I
did not mean by the "vulgar" the "free
people of Talbot" or the "voters" of Tal-
bot, because I should have included very
many who I know to be honest and re-
spectable citizens—but by the "vulgar" I
intended to designate such characters as
"Toby" and all others, who, like him, can
prostrate their virtue and respectability
(if they ever possessed any) at the shrine
of malignity and depravity.

My remarks concerning the "British
Faction," were intended, (as any candid
reader might readily discover,) to ridicule
the idea that "Plain Man" wished to con-
vey. But I will now be serious, and in-
form "Toby" that my opinion is, that no
human being can for a moment believe,
that the federalists of Maryland are inim-
ical to our free and glorious institutions,
unless his heart is cankered by prejudice,
and rotten to the core. Such malignant
insinuations are disseminated solely for
to electioneering purposes, and calculated
to impose on such vulgar gentlemen as
"Toby" who may possibly believe them, be-
cause his heart may not have sufficient
soundness to resist the impression. But
to those that proclaim and publish to the
world such preposterous—such infamous
doctrines—which they do not believe, and
know to be false—I would exclaim in the
language of the Poet,

"Who dares think one thing, and another tell,
My soul detests him as the gates of hell."

I have one question for you "Toby"
which you may now answer as conscience
not as policy dictates: for nothing hurtful
to your cause can arise from it, since the
election is over, and your party triumphant.
Be honest for once if you can, and
inform me which is the most correct ex-
position of the state funds, that by "Plain
man" or that by "Plain Truth" in the Ga-
zette? I am ignorant on this subject, and
therefore ask the question purely for in-
formation.

It appears also that I have attracted
the notice of "Justice," who has paid me
an unmerited compliment, by supposing
that I was "Pericles in disguise;" but he
may be well assured, that the author of
Pericles is altogether unknown to me, and
that my remarks were made without the
concurrence or knowledge of the Editor
or any other person, and originated en-
tirely from the nature of the subjects un-
der investigation. He complains that I
"made no reply" and "used no argu-
ments." Now it did not require much pen-
etration to discover, that my object was
to ridicule his arguments, (if they deserve
that name) and whether I have done it
effectually or not, I leave the public to de-
termine, not him. Pericles has furnish-
ed him with arguments enough and facts
too, the latter of which he very often mis-
takes for the former; when he has confuted
and disproved them, it will be time
enough to reply to him then.

Justice has likewise accused me of
making "broad assertions not founded in
truth;" but since he has not condescended
to particularize, I can not disprove. If
he will place one hand on his heart, and
the other on an untruth, & prove it to be
such by palpable & incontrovertible evi-
dence, I will most cordially recant and
acknowledge my error. Otherwise he
must stand convicted of the same crime
that he imputes to his neighbor. Truth is
all my aim: it is the sole scope of all my
efforts and all my views. I am young, un-
experienced and unbacked in the
ways of men; and feel that my conscience
is susceptible of conviction, whenever it
comes in an unquestionable shape. But
as long as I feel that I have some "ground
of principle to stand on"—as long as I
feel that my politics do not proceed from
some "lingering prejudice" or "a super-
stitious attachment to a name"—so long
will I maintain the dignity of indepen-
dence, which alone is the sure guarantee
of lasting liberty.

TIMOTHY TICKLER.

Talbot County, Oct. 3d, 1820.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Episcopal Theological Seminary.

On Thursday the 7th of August, the
Trustees of the Episcopal Theological
Seminary of the United States, met in
Trinity Church, in the city of New Ha-

ven, for the purpose of attending the in-
auguration of the Rev. Dr. Turner, as the
principal professor. Twelve members,
and several agents of the Board were
present, from various parts of the United
States. The exercises in the Church
were attended by the president and pro-
fessors of Yale College, and a large num-
ber of the clergy of the Episcopal and o-
ther denominations. Professor Turner
delivered a learned, able & eloquent in-
augural address, a copy of which at the
request of the board, he has consented to
furnish for publication. Fourteen stu-
dents have already entered the Seminary,
and many others are shortly expected.
Four gentlemen of Connecticut, intend
soon to institute a scholar-ship in the
institution; and the prospects of patronage
from various parts of the United States,
are highly flattering. Considerable sums
are already subscribed, and promis-
ed, in Connecticut and elsewhere; &
there are reasonable grounds for believ-
ing that this Seminary, will soon take a
high stand, among institutions of a similar
nature in our country. Under the direc-
tion of such able, learned and pious pro-
fessors as Bishop Brownell, and Dr. Tur-
ner, what has not the public to hope con-
cerning this Seminary? Will not every
lover of christianity wish prosperity to an
institution which lifts such a powerful
standard against ignorance and infidelity?
And will not all correct Churchmen re-
joice at the prospect of seeing their mini-
stry become more and more learned? The
other learned professions have their col-
leges in which to educate those young men
who are destined to figure in the world; &
why should not the church have her semi-
nary, in which to educate her sons in all
the scriptural learning of primitive christi-
anity? To practice for us in law or phys-
ic, we are anxious that men should be
profoundly learned in their profession; why,
then, is it, that we are willing to trust the
concerns of our souls to those who have
none of these qualifications?

To further this laudable design, the
trustees of the Seminary, will soon make
an appeal to your correct views, and to
your generosity for support. Will you
not then be prepared to open your hands
wide in the good cause? Will not gentle-
men of wealth, feel it to be a privilege to
"cast in, of their abundance, to the offer-
ings of God?" Yes, surely.

A gentleman from New York intends
soon to establish another professorship.

A few days after the meeting, it was as-
certained, that in the Book Store of Mr.
Eastburn, of New York, a full set of "the
apostolic fathers," and primitive writers
on the subject of christianity, whose works
are considered orthodox and authentic by
the Christian Church, consisting of more
than 50 large folios, was to be disposed of.
These works are all in their original lan-
guages, and many of them of the oldest
editions extant, in the most perfect state
of preservation. Another such perfect
and full set, probably cannot be found in
the United States. At 9 o'clock, A. M.
a subscription was opened in New York,
and before 12, a more than sufficient sum
was subscribed and collected to purchase
the whole; they were carefully boxed
up the same afternoon and sent to the
Seminary. This augurs well for the Semi-
nary and the Church. As our country
advances in population, wealth and
science, may we not hope to see it ad-
vance in Theological learning.

A TRAVELLER,

who was an eye witness.

MARRIED

On Thursday, the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr.
Samuel Rawley, Mr. Jacob C. Wilson of Car-
oline county, to Miss Mary C. Smith of Dor-
chester county.

DIED

On the 25th ult. after a lingering indisposi-
tion, in the 44th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZ-
ABETH COLSTON, consort of Mr. Jesse Colston,
of Dorchester county.

"Life's little stage is a small eminence,
Inch-high the grave above; that home of
man,
Where dwells the multitude; we gaze a-
round;
We read their monuments; we sigh; and
while
We sigh, we sink; and are what we deplored;
Lamenting, or lamented, all our lot."

On the 27th ult. after a long and
painful illness, Mrs. REBECCA BARRETT, of
Dorchester county, in the 71st year of age,
"Insatiate archer! could not one suffice?
Woe's cluster; rare are solitary woes;
They love a train; they tread each other's
heel."

So frequent death,
Sorrow he more than cause; he confounds;
For human sighs his rival strokes contend,
And makes distress distraction."

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni ex-
ponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, and
to me directed, at the two suits of John Ed-
monson and the President Directors and Com-
pany of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against
Col. Wm. Hayward, will be sold at public
sale, in Easton, on the public square, on
Tuesday the 7th day of November next, be-
tween the hours of 11 and 5 o'clock of the
same day; the following lands and elements
of the said Col. William Hayward, to wit: one
plantation situated in the lower district of this
county, whereon Andrew Reed lived, con-
taining by estimation, Five hundred and fifty
Acres of Land. One other Plantation where-
on Samuel Eason lives, situated as aforesaid,
containing by estimation Four Hundred and
fifty Acres of Land. One other Plantation in
Tuckahoe, whereon Daniel Frampton lives,
containing by estimation Three Hundred A-
cres of Land. One other Plantation on St.
Michaels River, whereon Stephen Sticheberry
lived, being part of a tract of Land called
"Sheepheads Point," also, all that part of a
tract of land called "Theobald's Addition," on
St. Michaels river, containing by estimation
two hundred Acres, to satisfy the debt, dam-
ages, costs and charges of the above men-
tioned executions.

WILLIAM THOMAS,

late Sheriff of Talbot county.

Oct 7

To be Sold

The Farm and Plantation near
Federalburg, in Caroline County, at
present in the occupation of Mr.
Joseph Douglass, as my tenant. The
terms of payment will be very reasonable.
Persons inclined to purchase will be pleased
to apply to me.

NS. HAMMOND.

October 7th, 1820 3w

NOTICE.

To be rented for the ensuing year,
The House and Premises on South
Street, in Easton, now occupied by
Mr. Isaac Atkinson.

NS. HAMMOND.

October 7th, 1820 4w

The Members

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

ROB. MOORE, Secretary.

Easton, 9th mo. 7th, 1820.

To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The front and back rooms of tenement No.
3, with a cellar under the same—now occu-
pied by Mr. Peter Tar as a Shoe Shop.
Also—The Cellar under tenement No. 4,
now occupied by Mr. Joseph Kemp as a Porter
Cellar.

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

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

SAMUEL GROOMER.

Easton, Oct 7th, 1820 6w

Agricultural.

The Members are hereby notified, that an
adjourned meeting of the Queen Anns Agri-
cultural Society, will take place at Mr. Chap-
lains, on Saturday the 21st instant, at eleven
o'clock.

THOMAS EMORY, Secretary.

October 7th, 1820.

Two Overseers

Wanted, for the ensuing year, one of
which must be well acquainted with growing
tobacco, &c. To men of real worth the
highest wages will be paid. It is hoped that
none will apply but such as can produce the
most satisfactory recommendations. To save
trouble, in the first instance, to such as live
at a distance, letters directed to the care of
Dr. H. W. Waters, St. Paul's Lane, Baltimore,
enclosing recommendations, will be promptly
attended to by the Subscriber.

CHARLES WATERS,

Waters' Ford, 14 miles from Baltimore.

Aug. 26—6w

Trustee's Sale.

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

The Farm

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

PHILEMON SKINNER, Trustee

For the real estate of Z. Skinner.

Oct. 7—ts

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Judges of Tal-
bot county Court, as a Court of Equity, at No-
vember term, 1819, in the case of Richard
Austin, against John Austin, the subscriber
will cause to be set up and sold at public sale,
on the premises, on Monday the 6th day of
November next, between the hours of 2 and
4 o'clock in the evening, all that tract or
parcel of land called *Justins Chance Re-
surveyed*, alias, *Austons Chance Re-surveyed*, that
composed the dwelling plantation of the afore-
said John Austin in the year 1810, and that he
the said John Austin, by deed, bearing date
on or about the fourth day of June, in the
year 1810, mortgaged to Richard Austin, for
the repayment of the sum of money therein
mentioned. The above land will be sold, ac-
cording to the lines and boundaries expres-
sed in the certificate and grant, agreeably to
which it contains one hundred and eighty-four
acres, and one quarter of an acre, more or
less.

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

Terms of Sale.

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

RICHARD HARWOOD Trustee.

Oct 7—4w

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON
REASONABLE TERMS.

Oct 7

Sheriff

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me di-
rected, at the suit of Michael I
seph Steingasser will be ex-
posed to public sale for cash, on Tuesday the 31st
instant, between the hours of two and three o'clock,
House Green, for cash, the follo-
ty, viz. A lot of ground in the to-
and Tan House thereon, and all
leather in the vats; one bay hor-
se cart. Taken and sold to satisfy
interest and costs of said Fi. Fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.

Oct 7—

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me di-
rected, at the suit of Samuel Groomer, against
William O. Vickers, will be sold at Easton, on
the Court-House Green, between the hours
of eleven and twelve o'clock, on Tuesday the
24th inst. the following property, viz. all the
legal and equitable right and title of the said
William O. Vickers, in and to part of a tract
of land called "Bugby," containing two hun-
dred and thirteen acres.—Taken to satisfy
the debt interest and costs on the above
Fi. Fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.

Oct. 7—3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me di-
rected, at the suit of the state, use of John
W. Newnam against Spedden Orem, will
be exposed to public sale for cash, on the
Court-House Green, on Tuesday the 31st
instant, between the hours of two and three
o'clock, the following property, to wit: part
of a tract of land called *Far Den*, a tract called
Triangle, part of a tract of land called *Ashford*,
and part of a tract called *Waisland*, taken and
sold to satisfy the above fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.

Oct. 7

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni to me di-
rected, at the suit of Daniel Hoffman, against
Joseph Steingasser, will be exposed to public
sale on Tuesday the 31st inst. between the
hours of two and three o'clock, on the Court
House Green, for cash, the following prop-
erty, viz. all the right and title in and to a Tan
House and Lot, in the town of Easton, and
the stock in the vats, one grey horse, one bay
ditto, one horse cart, seized and taken to sat-
isfy the debt, interest, and costs due on the
said venditioni.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.

October 7. 1820

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me di-
rected, at the suit of the state, use of John
W. Newnam, against Hugh Oram, will be
exposed to public sale for cash, on the Court
House Green, on Tuesday, the 31st inst. be-
tween the hours of twelve and two o'clock,
the following property, to wit. A tract of
land called Fox Hole, part of a tract of land
called Fox Harbour, part of a tract called Ea-
son Addition, and a tract called Long Point,
containing two hundred and thirty-six acres.
Taken and sold to satisfy the above fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.

Oct 7 ts

Trustee's Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale for the payment
of the debts of the late John Dougherty, de-
ceased, under and in virtue of a decree of the
honorable, the Judges of Talbot county
Court, in the case of Elizabeth Sherwood and
Thos. Banning, administrators of Hugh Sher-
wood against Robert Sharp Harwood, and the
children & heirs of Mrs. Ann Harwood, who was
the only child and heir of John Dougherty de-
ceased, all those parts of the tracts of land,
called *Carters Science*, *Bakers Pasture* and
St. Michaels Fresh Run, that composed the
dwelling plantation of the said John Dough-
erty in his life time, containing by estimat-
ion about two hundred and twenty acres of land,
more or less.

This Farm was heretofore struck off at Public
Auction to Robert Sharp Harwood, but he,
having failed to comply with the terms of sale,
Public Notice is hereby given, that the same
will be set up again for sale, on Monday the
11th day of September next, on the premises at
3 o'clock in the evening.

Persons disposed to purchase lands near
Easton, are invited to view the farm now of-
fered for sale—the situation is healthy and in
an agreeable neighborhood and directly on the
public road from Easton to Centerville, and
near the Mill of John Bennett Esq.

TERMS OF SALE.

A credit of twelve months will be given—
the purchaser or purchasers giving a bond
with approved security for the purchase mon-
ey with interest from the day of sale—upon
the payment of the purchase money and inter-
est, there will be a deed executed and deliv-
ered to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her
or their heirs or assigns, conveying all the
right, title and estate of the aforesaid John
Dougherty, in and to the land and real estate
so sold, free, clear and discharged from all
claim of the defendants or claimants aforesaid,
or either of them.

The creditors of the aforesaid John Dough-
erty are again warned to exhibit their claims
and vouchers and file the same in Talbot county
court.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee

for the sale of the real estate of
John Dougherty, deceased.

July 15th 1820.

The above Sale is unavoidably post-
poned to Monday the 9th day of October,

at 3 o'clock, P. M.

J. GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

Sept. 16th, 1820.

Notice.

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

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

GEO. H. LANHAM,

Sheriff of P. G. County.

July 13—Sept. 30—2m

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14, 1820.

NO 149.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

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

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

AGRICULTURAL.

The following paragraphs from late French papers may be deserving the attention of our agriculturists. Whether the experiment of cutting grain before it is ripe, has been tried in this country, we are not informed.—*Nat. Int.*

PARIS, July 28.

We have been requested by Mr. Cadet de Vaux to publish in the *Constitutionnel* a discovery of great importance to agriculture and public economy. This discovery is the great advantage which results from the practice of cutting corn (wheat) before its perfect maturity. We owe this discovery to M. Salles, of the Agricultural Society of Bezeaux.

Grain cut eight days before the ordinary time, has, first, the advantage of escaping the dangers which threaten it at that period. This is accidental; but it also has the positive advantage of being more nutritive, larger, finer, &c. & is never attacked by the weevil. These assertions are proved by the most conclusive experiments, made upon a piece of corn, half of which was cut prematurely, the other half at the customary time. The first portion gave a hectolitre more corn for a half hectare. Afterward an equal quantity of the farina was made into bread; that of the corn cut when green, made from six decalitres seven pounds more bread than the other. Finally, the weevil attacked the corn cut when ripe, and the other was free from it.

The moment to reap is, when the grain, squeezed between the fingers, appears pasty, like the crumb of bread immediately after it is taken from the oven.

A subsequent paper contains the following article on the same subject. We published in a late paper the opinion of Mr. Cadet de Vaux on the subject of reaping corn. It is supported by that of M. Mollard, a very respectable agriculturist. They both of them confirm their theory by experiments.

For ourselves, or, we should say, for those of us who are engaged in practical agriculture, we think that cutting corn eight days before its maturity may be advantageous in northern countries, because the corn remaining on the stock till the month of August, has had time to ripen its grain well. But we doubt whether this practice will ever be adopted by the farmers of the southern departments of France. In the plains of Arles, for instance corn is reaped by the 23d of June; it ripens so fast that, if it were cut eight days before its maturity, it would furnish nothing but bran.

The custom of cutting corn eight days before maturity has been practised for many years at the magnificent farm of Mr. Coke, at Holkam, county of Norfolk, in England, as may be seen, page 56 and the following ones, of the *System of Agriculture* of this author, which has been lately translated from the English, and published in Paris. Mr. Coke cuts not only his grain before its maturity, but all other grasses, and even herbaceous plants. He does not hesitate to attribute to this measure the superior quality of his corn and hay to that of other farmers of his country who reap all things at the period of their perfect maturity.

From the American Farmer.

Mr. Skinner,

What we call *smut* in wheat is increasing in a very alarming degree, and it is the duty of every one to endeavor to check its progress.

I find in Duhamel's *Elements of Agriculture*, Vol. I, page 274, a very long chapter on the distempers of corn, in which he has closely investigated the subject; he calls the disease we complain of *Carbon* or *burnt grain*, and particularly distinguishes it from *smut*, which I sometimes have heard called *blast*; however the name is of no consequence.

Mr. Duhamel and Mr. Tillet made a variety of experiments on the subject, and although they could not ascertain the cause, they were satisfied that the disease was communicated by the dust of the distempered grain, and by clearing their seed wheat of the black grains, as well as possible, and washing it in such steps as they recommended, their crops were not very materially injured.—This is a fatal disease, it is spreading far and wide, and must if possible, be checked.

The remedy is perhaps within the reach of every one, and if you can find room in the Farmer, for Duhamel's chapter on the distempers of grain, you will I think render service, to those who wish information. Duhamel's *Elements*, is a book, perhaps not to be found in every library, but the chapter is also in Mills' *Husbandry*, Vol. 2, page 281, as taken from Duhamel. I would transcribe the chapter if it was not so long, and not doubting that you have

the book or can readily procure it in Baltimore. I will ask you to look at it soon, and if it meets your approbation, notice it in the Farmer.

Respecting the benefit of washing grain for seed, I can speak with some confidence, and will relate a circumstance, proper to connect with the subject of this address.

Some years ago I had procured some seed oats of a very superior quality, and continued to sow them for several years, the only objection to them, was, that they had too many blasted heads. (Mr. Duhamel would say smutty heads); this disease continued to increase, until sometimes the dust was offensive to those who secured the crop. One crop in particular was so much infected, that the cradlers were nearly as black as colliers. I cut that crop when not yet too green to tie up and shock, and let them lie without binding, to cure; before they were sufficiently dry to bind, a heavy rain fell and I was obliged to turn them, and the rain so invariably succeeded the turning, that I believe I turned them four or five times before they were sufficiently cured to stack. The consequence was that I had clean grain, but little of it—I seeded this same oats the next season, and although I sought for, I could not find any blasted heads. I continued to sow the same kind several years afterwards without being injured by the blast.

[We are very solicitous that this subject, the *smut* in wheat, should be thoroughly investigated, and once more invite the assistance and co-operation of our correspondents and friends. In subsequent numbers we shall offer the chapters referred to in Duhamel, with extracts from such other authorities at hand as may appear to be relevant and useful.—In the mean time, as no moment is to be lost, we take this opportunity of acquainting our subscribers that in the progress of a tour lately made by the Editor, through the upper counties of Virginia, he was assured by several gentlemen, farmers of great intelligence and experience, that they fully confirmed, after trial, in the efficacy of it used as a steep for seed wheat, to guard the product against the smut.]

From the American Farmer.

MR. SKINNER,

Sir,—Agreeably to what you, (and through you the public,) have been led to expect in support of the theory I have advanced, the practical application of which was to roast Coffee and rye in such a way, and by such a process, that the whole essential properties of Coffee may be so far transferred to an equal quantity of rye, that it is nearly if not utterly impossible for the nicest judges to discern the shadow of a difference. I shall here attempt to support the above position, by explaining the nature of the process; and thus make the secret plain, will be the subject of the present communication.—And if I should be so successful as to have contributed by any means my feeble efforts to facilitate the very laudable exertions so general throughout all ranks of this vast community to retrench and economize, I shall consider myself in this alone amply remunerated.

The article of Coffee is one of great national consumption, and not the least expensive in domestic economy; hence great efforts have been made, and numerous & multiplied experiments essayed, (particularly of late) to find out a cheap, wholesome, & pleasant substitute for Coffee and hence the whole vegetable kingdom has been explored, and almost every herb of domestic culture, together with every species of grain that waves to the breeze, has been minutely tried, but without arriving at the desideratum.

It appears, however, that Rye has obtained a preference over every thing yet tried or known as a substitute for Coffee, if its more general use is a fair criterion by which to judge; and although it is generally believed, that it actually possesses qualities approximating nearest to that of Coffee, yet still there is a nauseous, flat, unpleasant taste much complained of even when used in equal quantities, and which has operated very considerably against its universal adoption. How far the plan now proposed will go to correct this rank, unpleasant taste, so as to remedy the evil—I shall leave to the candor of those who shall try the experiment for themselves.

The leading principles of the process are as follows. The Rye is roasted first perfectly; the instant it is done the Coffee must be put in with the Rye, and kept regularly moving until the operation is completed. The practicability of the mode of roasting, as above stated, appears to be very much doubted, while the effect intended to be produced, seems to be admitted by all. And indeed it does look so very likely at first view, that the Rye at this particular moment (up to the highest degree of heat that is required to roast it completely) should not be literally burnt to coal, by the time the Coffee shall have become perfectly done.

But the nature of the process and the peculiar mode of the operation, need but

be glanced at to show that the principles upon which the *roasting* is performed, is perfectly philosophical, and yet as simple as that the effect intended to be produced is certain.

Which may be explained as follows.—When the Coffee is put in with the roasted Rye, it will be recollected, that it is in a cold (or at least a cool) state, consequently the moment it is put in and becomes intermixed (which will be as quick as the cylinder is put in motion,) it will have the effect immediately, to check and reduce the heat in the Rye many degrees, in the same ratio as the respective properties of heat and cold are equally transferred to each other, by which means they both come to a perfect equilibrium of temperature, and of course several degrees below what the rye stood at when the Coffee was put in with it. It will also be recollected, that rye requires a much greater degree of heat to roast it perfectly, than what is required to perfect the roasting of Coffee. It therefore follows of necessity, that Coffee may be roasted with the roasted rye without the least danger of burning the rye for this very obvious reason, that the Coffee will invariably have acquired a perfect roasting, before it ever can arrive at the degree of heat required to roast the rye.

To explain the nature and manner, and to what extent the aromatic quality and essence of Coffee is communicated, or transferred to the roasted rye, would be very difficult if not impossible, yet the fact itself is not therefore less certain.

It may be explained and demonstrated as follows.—It is well known to all, that a very considerable proportion of the essence, and flavour of the Coffee actually escapes and evaporates in air. The object in view then, is so to manage the process in roasting as to arrest and confine this rising vapour within the sphere of the roasting vessel, and thus transfer the essence of the roasting Coffee to the roasted rye. To accomplish this desirable object, a close vessel or cylinder, must invariably be employed, otherwise the end will be entirely defeated.

The Rye, then, being roasted, under which operation its juices and vegetable oil have been thrown out, it is put in the best possible condition to imbibe the real essence of the Coffee, as in this instance, each grain of rye is somewhat like an empty vessel, which may be filled with whatever can be transferred or communicated to it. It perhaps would not be unworthy of remark here to observe, that it was practicable to roast Coffee and rye at one and the same time in any possible way, that it would be just as reasonable to suppose, that the rye would impart to the Coffee as great a proportion (if not greater, it possessing evidently more juice) of its flat, unpleasant qualities, as that the Coffee would transfer its aromatic quality and essence to the rye. A like process will produce a similar effect, in roasting any other grain, which requires more heat than Coffee, in the roasting. Having myself discovered in the course of experiments, that a small parcel of Coffee being put in with the rye, (before the latter was roasted,) and both roasted together, the Coffee became so much impregnated with the flavour and spirit of rye, as not to be distinguishable, by smell, from the rye.

While I am not insensible to the very considerable improvement, and economizing, which I have already realized, I would respectfully call the attention of men of science and others, to a further examination, and even severe scrutiny, into this interesting subject—a subject vastly important to individuals and nations.

P. WILLIAMSON.

From a late London Paper.

INHUMAN CONDUCT.
Town Hall, Southwark.

During the greatest part of yesterday, Sir John Eamer was laboriously employed in the investigation of an extraordinary case, in a summons granted at the instance of a handsome young woman, against two females, named Shurey and Cronan.

The defendant, Mrs. Shurey, is a married woman, but lives with a man named Michael Callaghan, in Kent street; and the other prisoner is their lodger. About a year ago, the complainant had the misfortune to get acquainted with Callaghan, who professed a warm attachment towards her, and as he introduced himself as a young man free from all incumbrance, she allowed him to visit her, where she was at service, on the footing of a lover. In an unguarded hour, she became the victim of seduction, and being unable to conceal her situation from her master and mistress, the loss of her place was the consequence. She then got lodgings in a wretched alley in the borough, where her seducer still visited her, & promised faithfully to marry her, as soon as his affairs were a little arranged; but within a few days of her acquaintance, he deserted her altogether. She was without friends or money, and during her illness experienced the great-

est privations; she frequently sent to Callaghan for some relief, but he refused to give her any. A day or two after her recovery, she went to his lodging with a child (a fine boy) and presented it to him; he received her in the presence of the defendants with the greatest scorn, and made many unfeeling remarks on the poor child in which he was joined by both the women. The complainant, in a great passion, laid down the child and went away, but next morning repenting what she had done, she went back with the intention of bringing it away, when to her great surprise the defendant, Shurey, denied that she ever left a child there; the complainant, however, seeing her own infant in the woman's arms, made an effort to take it away, on which the latter called loudly for assistance, and a number of persons came in from the street, to whom she represented that the complainant had forcibly attempted to take away her child, and the consequence was, that the poor woman was maltreated and turned into the street.—She made many subsequent attempts to gain the child, in all of which she failed; meanwhile the infant had sunk to half its original size, from want of proper attention and nourishment. Last Tuesday she made a last and desperate effort to get her child, but was attacked by both the prisoners, her clothes torn from her back, as well as two handfuls of her hair, and she was finally kicked down stairs, and severely contused about the head and body.

Mrs. Shurey now produced the child, in obedience to the mandate of the Court, and a painful spectacle it presented, being in a sickly and emaciated state, whilst in various parts the skin was excoriated. It appeared as if every means had been resorted to to accelerate the poor child's death.

The defendant protested stoutly that the child was her own offspring, and refused on any consideration to deliver it up to any one. She called a number of witnesses, who stated their belief that she had been delivered of a child within the last six weeks, which child they believed she then had in her arms.

On the other hand, the complainant, in the most earnest manner, declared that it was a conspiracy amongst them to detain the child till it died for want of care, which would exonerate its inhuman father from the claim which the parish would necessarily make on him for the child's support. She also called a number of women, who bore testimony to the birth of the child, and identified the one which Mrs. Shurey carried as the same of which she had been delivered in their presence.

Amidst all this conflicting testimony, the worthy magistrate was at a loss how to act; but observing the prisoner giving the breast to the child, he desired that she might be examined, when, to the astonishment of all present, it was discovered that she had no milk at all, and that her presenting the breast to the child was no more than an attempt to impose upon the magistrate! Her confusion, when desired to show that she possessed breast milk, entirely deprived her of utterance; she could make no excuse, the question was so directly pointed, but hand-d the child over to the complainant; who, on receiving it, pressed it to her bosom with maternal fondness, whilst she bathed the little innocent with tears of joy.

To add to the confusion of the woman, Shurey, a female who was present stated that she had been on terms of intimacy with her for many years, & she believed she never had a child in her life.

Sir John Eamer said he did not at that moment recollect any law that would punish such flagitious, such infamous conduct, especially as neither the defendants nor their witnesses had been sworn to their evidence. There could be little doubt of their object in detaining the child. Its appearance sufficiently justified every suspicion on that head; and if it had died (and it was very surprising it did not) they would have been most assuredly hung for the murder. With regard to the assault, that was sufficiently proved, and he should order them to be detained till they procured good bail.

NEW-ALBANY, Sept. 7.

A Monster let loose on Society.

John Deahman, the murderer of Frederick Knolte, John Jenzer, &c. made his escape from the jail of New Albany, (Ind.) on the night of the 21st Aug. This man is one of the most daring, experienced murderers that has been heard of in America. That citizens may be on their guard in every quarter of the United States, a brief history and description of the man is hereby given.—By his own account, he joined a band of robbers on the Rhine in Germany, at 10 years of age; he continued with that band, and occasionally joined others, until 20 years of age, when he entered in the cavalry of Bonaparte; during the time he was with the robbers they committed depredation in many parts of that country, he was frequently detected and con-

finied in the strongest prisons, but always found means to escape. He came to this country from Amsterdam about two years since, was at or near Maysville, Ky. for some time, from thence he came down the Ohio river to Shippingport, &c. his first appearance in New-Albany, was as a friend of Knolte's who was a baker, and came over in the same ship with him. He has confessed that he murdered Knolte while he was sleeping in his shop, by striking him on the head with an axe, then cutting his throat from ear to ear, and at midnight put him in a sack, dragged him to the river and with a skiff took him out from the shore and let him go; he then went to Shippingport, told his & Knolte's acquaintances that Knolte owed him a considerable sum of money & had given up his establishment to him & gone down the river—he then took possession of the shop for several days, (using the precaution to strew ashes and flour to conceal the blood on the floor,) sold out the effects of Knolte—persuaded Jenzer to go down the river with him under the pretence of selling him land, out (as he says) with an intent to murder him. They left New Albany together in a boat, delayed the time by going on shore occasionally hunting, until he found a convenient place for his purpose, where they landed, about six miles below New Albany, at night, built a fire in the woods; Jenzer being chilly, got near the fire; Deahman took Jenzer's gun, stepped a few paces and shot him through the head, then beat in his skull with an axe—he then burned Knolte's clothes, made a rope fast to Jenzer's leg, dragged him to the water, made the rope fast to the skiff, towed him down the river about six miles and cast him off. He got 46 watches from Jenzer; about \$16 in money, and 1 watch from Knolte. The bodies of Knolte and Jenzer were discovered a few days after the murder of each of them—also, a third person was found murdered, floating a few miles below where Jenzer was discovered, who had a stone fastened to his leg—there is every reason to believe that Deahman murdered the third.

John Deahman is 29 years of age this present month, he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, stout built across the breast; has an uncommon well formed face, rather high forehead, good sized nose, somewhat Roman, sharp but pleasant black eyes, black hair, complexion rather dark, his skin having a Jewish cast; he appears pleasant, except when ruffled, then he shews horror, his movements are quick, he speaks the German, French and English languages, the English he speaks somewhat broken, with an accent peculiar to foreigners from the continent of Europe, his voice is soft. No calculation can be made as to the route he has taken, but we may expect to hear of murder being committed whenever he is in want of a small sum of money; to use his own expression "he has been brought up in blood." It may be well to bear in mind, that he may disguise himself in a woman's attire, as he hinted such a thing should he liberate himself from prison.

A reward is offered by the governor of the state of Indiana, to any person who will apprehend and keep said John Deahman where he may be brought to justice.

Should he be taken, it should be remembered, that iron alone, are insufficient to keep him.

New Albany, Ia. Sept. 7.

THE ABANDONED WRETCH IS FOUND!
We have reason to believe Providence has stopped his career!!

The body of JOHN DEAHMAN, the murderer of Frederick Knolte, John Jenzer, &c. (as mentioned last week,) was found on Sunday last, in a woods about 13 miles from this place, near the town of Greenville, in a state of putrefaction, the flesh mostly gone from his head and neck, his eyes out, appeared to have been done by buzzards. What leads to a belief that it is Deahman is, at the time of his escape from prison, he had a high fever upon him—and it was remarked by the Sheriff, that he could not live. From appearances near where the body was found, he had been some days in a state of agony, the ground being very much beaten up—his garments scattered in different directions, and the body naked—in the lining of the hat was found a three dollar bill—the clothing was identified to be that of Linthcum, a horse thief, who made his escape from prison with Deahman, and whose wife it is probable furnished him with other clothing. What gives greater strength to the belief that it is the body of Deahman, is a particular mark Providence put upon him, by growing together two toes on his left foot; as also, particular scars from wounds which he said he had got in battle. These circumstances were mentioned by his wife, who appears an innocent, inoffensive woman—and who fled to this town for protection, as early as it was made known to her that her husband had liberated himself, she fully believing he would murder her and her two small children, which he often threatened. The above marks were on the body which was found.

New Albany, Ind. Sept. 16.

The investigation of the charges on which the bill of pains and penalties against her majesty depends, has now made sufficient progress to enable the public to judge of the nature of the allegations, and of the evidence by which they are to be supported. Of the probable final issue it becomes us not to speak, and it would be indecorous to say we have formed an opinion. We have endeavored to keep our minds free from bias, and open to conviction as to any thing in favour of the accused, and shall do so to the end. It is no offence however, against this principle to say, notwithstanding the manoeuvres of faction, never so destitute of evidence, however it may be disposed of finally, however neutralized, however rebutted, fully to justify ministers in the steps they have taken. We could with confidence put it to the heart and conscience of every man, not infected so much with the violence and malevolence of party, as to be incapable of every liberal & honorable sentiment, whether, with such charges against her, her majesty could be suffered to claim the dignities, and rank, and honours, and influence of queen consort, without solemn legislative investigation. If any doubt can remain it lies in this, whether they acted wisely in advising an accommodation at all, though the conditions were the non-residence of the queen in England. Their motive was and could be no other than a regard to the parties concerned, and to public morals. This was honorable to them, whether the judgment they formed were right or not; and if a disgusting disclosure has been made, we now know to what the obligations of the country are due—to that party who regarded the case as one which could not but produce injury, and that was enough for them. We are not speaking of that large class who have been the ardent advocates of the queen from generous feelings, though accompanied with no little simplicity; we advert to those who have been evidently engaged in an underplot, the principal movers of a scene painted to excite sympathy and feeling, only that it might be used as a screen behind which more covertly to organize tumult and spread dissension.

Nothing can possibly prevent the complete triumph of ministers over the base suggestions of party, which represent them as lending themselves to vague rumours, and equivocal jealousies in order to blot the character of her majesty, but the proofs of a conspiracy to get up this evidence; a suggestion, (so destructive is the spirit of party in some minds to every thing honourable,) which has been even intimated, and by the grossest of the tail-piece of faction, openly coated. If a conspiracy actually existed, it would not follow, as a thing of course, that ministers were its authors, or even privy to it. They must have been its dupes, but they can scarcely be considered as so destitute of intelligence as not to have detected it. Earl Grey, not a very cool man either, has done them justice on this point, and by this has shown, that party spirit, strong as it is, has not yet destroyed all fairness and candour. But as yet, certainly, no proofs of conspiracy have appeared. There are no indications of concert. The pilot of the vessel, in which several of the scenes are laid, and the captain had recently arrived before their examination, and appear to have had no communication with the servants of her majesty, after the termination of the voyage. As yet, not a symptom of conspiracy, has appeared; and the attempt to implicate the administration in this foul charge has found no support in any thing which has yet transpired.

On the evidence itself, all the comment we feel ourselves at liberty to make is, that the first witness, Theodore, has had to stand the brunt of a severe cross-examination, which, though it evidently perplexed and confounded him, does not appear to us to have in the least shaken the important parts of his testimony. There is great stupidity about the man, which will be interpreted differently. With some it will weaken his evidence; with others it will strengthen it, as rendering it less probable that he could have invented so connected and circumstantial a story. It is of importance too, that it was admitted that he was a favorite while in her majesty's service; a circumstance which probably occasioned her agitation when he first appeared at the bar. The testimony of the master and pilot of the vessel fully confirm the testimony of this man as to the transactions on board the vessel, and even go beyond it and here it may be observed, that the strength of the case will lie greatly in this corroboration of testimony by the witnesses among themselves. What would have little weight, when left to the solitary testimony of some of the witnesses, who are to be received with caution, may acquire commanding evidence, when a number of circumstances are confirmed by many, where no collusion can be made to appear. Such appears to us to be the aspect of the case, in its present stage. It may assume other and new views; and it is satisfactory to observe that, from the dispassionate conduct of the house of Lords, the most impartial investigation must take place. But, in as far as the proceedings have gone, it has not justified that high tone assumed either by the queen or by her partisans. The most ridiculous attempts have been made by those persons, who so foolishly committed themselves at the first to the absolute innocence of her majesty, to discredit the evidence as far as it has gone. We hope they have better ground in reserve for "triumph," and we shall be as satisfied as any, if they are made

visible by the future proceedings. As yet the case lies wholly against them, and the most sifting cross examination has done nothing, hitherto to shake the main and most important parts of the testimony.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 6.
The ship Thames, capt. Peck, arrived from London yesterday afternoon. We understand she brought but one paper—the Times of the 31st of August—one day later than the papers by the Albion. We have had the perusal of this paper, in connection with the Editors of the Post, Gazette & Mercantile Advertiser, and have selected every article of interest. The proceedings of the House of Lords in relation to the Queen, contained in this paper, are only of the 30th of August—an abstract of which, up to half past two o'clock of that day, was published in this paper last evening.

Two witnesses were afterwards introduced, viz. Paoli Ogini, under cook to the Queen, and Louisa Dumont. The examinations of these two fill more than five close columns; and we have not room to-day to give our usual summary.

Paoli Ogini, who was in the service of the Princess of Wales as under cook, deposed to his knowledge of Bergami, before he formed part of the Princess's household. He first knew Bergami at Lodi, in 1808—1809, and saw him in prison there. He remembered balls being given at the Barona by the Princess, which were attended by the country people in the neighborhood, farmer's daughters, the wife of an innkeeper, &c. but no persons of any rank in life. None of the nobility in the neighborhood attended. He knew Mahomet. He described, like the other witnesses, the lascivious dance which he performed before the Princess, on more occasions than one.

Mr. Wilde cross examined this witness, but merely as to trivial and unimportant points.

The examination of Louisa Dumont, a waiting maid of the Queen's, from whom important testimony was expected, commenced on the afternoon of the 30th, but was not finished when the house adjourned. She advanced to the bar with a degree of confidence which even the penetrating glance of Mr. Brougham, who eyed her from "top to toe," did not at all affect. She swears to many of the improprieties charged to the Queen, which her station in the bed chamber of her mistress enabled her to witness; but up to the time of the adjournment she had testified to no act of guilt, though the circumstances she relates, would be considered as strong presumptive evidence.

A ministerial paper of the 30th of August has the following article: "Guilt, like all other things, has its degrees and palliatives. The pains and penalties sought for against the queen cannot be enforced without a violation of the laws of God and man! Let them look to this. Something may be fairly done to preserve the throne from a degraded queen, but nothing can be done to secure even a king's husband's honor at the expense of those laws which the three estates of the realm have sworn to keep inviolate. Let us hope that the innocence of our queen may be established, and all will triumph. Let us, however, rest assured that, if a contrary verdict should be given, nothing will be done under the excuse of her crime, against the sacred laws of God, which proclaim unmerited divorce to be unmerited tyranny. The country looks with confidence to the decision of the peers, who are to consider not only the question of the queen's guilt, but what is due to pity & to mercy, & to the sympathy of a brave and suffering people."

In answer to the address of the Hammermen Society, the Queen says, "However severe my trial may have been, I trust they will ultimately be productive of good to myself, and to the people of these realms."

The Times of the 31st, in its leading article, states that the public begin ardently to wish that the commons had not adjourned for so long a time; relief being expected from some step of theirs. From the course of the examination, which has yet proved nothing, the character of the witnesses, and the general state of feeling in the country, we even expect that something will be done. The effect of a successful examination against the queen, would have been to induce the nation to suspend its general testimonies of regard towards her; but it appears that though myriads have addressed her majesty, the number and importance of the addresses by no means cease or decline. The same journals throughout the metropolis and the country contain in one column the filthy details of the Italian witnesses against the queen, and in the next the affectionate addresses of British subjects, expressive of the increasing regard of the nation. This could not be the case if the evidence for the prosecution, coming forth before that for the defence is known, made any impression whatever to the detriment of her majesty. The morals of the nation may be injured by the daily reports in the journals, but its faith cannot be shaken. It is too well known what her majesty suffered before from a conspiracy against her life as well as honor.

It has been decided by the Presbytery, that the Rev. Mr. Gillespie, who was arrested for praying for the queen, had done nothing to merit such treatment. Her majesty has since been regularly prayed for in that quarter.

Paris papers of the 27th had reached London. They are said to contain nothing of importance. The French 5 per cents had risen to 78f. 35c.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The queen proceeded to the house of

lords yesterday morning about 11 o'clock. Her majesty was received by the people along the line of her route with the liveliest demonstrations of esteem and affection, but the crowds in the streets, owing to the unusually early hour, were not so numerous as they were on Tuesday.—The centinels presented arms as her majesty passed, and she was received on her arrival at the house with the accustomed military honors. Her majesty went to her private apartments, where Mr. Brougham attended her.

The witnesses called in the house of lords yesterday were sworn on a New Testament bound in black morocco, with a white cross on the part which they kissed.

It is said that his majesty will continue to reside at Windsor, during the remainder of the summer months.

Drury-Lane Theatre.

The tragedy of Othello was performed on Monday evening—we quote the following, from the fourth act to point out how it was received by the audience:

Emilia—I will be hang'd if some eternal villain, some busy and insinuating rogue, some cogging cozening slave, to get some office,

Have not devised this slander: I'll be hang'd else. (Applause from all parts of the house.)

Iago—Fy, there is no such man; it is impossible.

Des.—If any such there be, Heaven pardon him!

Emilia—A halter pardon him! and H-I'll gnaw his bones! (Thunders of applause.)

Who keeps her company?

What place? what time? what form? what likelihood? (The pit stood up and cheered.)

The Moor's auns'd by some most villainous knave,

Some base notorious knave, some scurvy fellow;

O, Heaven, that such companions thou'dst unfold;

And put in every honest hand a whip To lash the rascal naked thro' the world, Even from the east to the west.

(The pit stood up again, the men waved their hats & women their handkerchiefs—the acclamations throughout the whole house were loud and general, and lasted several minutes.)

The name of Theodore Majocchi was announced some time since in the Paris papers to all the world, as one of the principal witnesses against the queen, and the account was transcribed in all the English newspapers. It is then probable that her majesty alone should be ignorant of the circumstance? But in fact this Theodore was well known to have been the principal personage in devising and planning the prosecution against his mistress. In an article dated Vienna, July 26, it is stated, "Many of the Italian witnesses against the queen of England have been here with lord Stewart, lord Castlereagh's brother. Among them is one Majocchi and his wife, & two children. These witnesses are well paid; Majocchi has ten francs a day, his wife five, and each of his children four, besides an allowance of one hundred and fifty francs a month for that part his family which he left at Como, and which is paid by the English government."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The arrival of the ship Herald at Boston in 20 days from Liverpool, brings London dates to the 2d Sept. The following items of intelligence are furnished by the Boston papers:

Accounts have been received in England from the expedition to the arctic regions of America, dated in January last, at which time the party were in comfortable quarters at Cumberland house. The cold was very severe—the thermometer at 56 below 0—Game was abundant, and provisions plenty. They were to proceed northward as soon as the season would permit. The French house of peers assembled August 26, and ordered the attorney general to proceed with the process, against the conspirators. They appointed a committee of 12 on the proceedings relative to the conspiracy. Some disorders had taken place at Brest. A paragraph under date of Rome, August 15, represents Benevento and Ponte Corvo as in a state of complete anarchy. It is said that the emperor Alexander is about to visit Vienna. An article dated Vienna, August 16, says that the object of his journey is to take into consideration with his ally, the emperor of Austria, the present state of Europe, & that the king of Prussia has been invited to the interview. The duke of Cambridge was expected at Vienna. Papers of September 1st, mention that further arrests had been made, and that the house of peers were to be assembled as a court of justice for the trial of agents in the late conspiracy. It is stated that two persons had been arrested in Belgium and sent to Paris. The Abbe de Pradt had been tried before the court of Assize for a libel, and acquitted. French five per cent stocks, August 29th, 78f. 20c. Fifty houses have been destroyed by fire at Cashel, Ireland. The Neapolitan soldiers at Palermo were still detained prisoners. At a meeting of "householders and married women of the parish of Marylebone," a resolution was passed for providing by subscription, a princely annuity for the queen. A great carnage is said to have taken place at Constantinople between the Janissaries and some other troops, 250 houses were destroyed by fire at Smyrna on the 13th of July. Affairs are said to remain unsettled in Italy. The national guards of Brest have been disbanded for insubordination; and the Sub-Prefect dismissed from office.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Her majesty on reaching Brandenburg house, on Friday night, had a long consultation with Messrs Denman and Wilde, the result of which was highly satisfactory.

These learned gentlemen left her majesty at a late hour, having received explanations and instructions which confirmed their confidence in the strongest manner, as to the ultimate result of the proceedings now in progress. On Saturday morning, in conformity with her usual habit, her majesty rose at an early hour. She breakfasted with Alderman Wood and was extremely cheerful. Addresses, are hourly pouring in upon her from all parts of the country, as well as information tending to throw light upon the present investigation. On the step of the door, as her majesty left the house, several ladies were assembled, who pressed to touch her clothes, and many were perceived to shed tears of sympathy and affection. All the way to the House of Lords, the same lively scene was presented, and the same demonstrations were evinced. Saturday morning, a gentleman of the highest respectability was in waiting to St. James Square, from an early hour, to give Alderman Wood the strongest testimony on the subject of Majocchi's real character. New lights are too said to have been thrown on the conduct of the captain and mate of the poacca, whose evidence was calculated to make a momentary impression. All the private friends of her majesty entertain no doubt of establishing her innocence, in despite of all that has been urged to her prejudice.

Queen's Trial, 14th day.

The whole of this day was occupied in the examination of Mademoiselle Dumont, and in a long and protracted debate on a rule of order which were not wholly gone through with when the house adjourned. Her Majesty's Counsel had obtained some important letters of this witness, which were totally irreconcilable with the testimony she was laboring to make.

We received yesterday the Paris papers of Monday last. On Sunday morning there was a grand review in the court of the Tuilleries of the National Guards, the Royal Guards, &c. The king took his station in the balcony of the pavilion de l'Horloge, and was cheered by the people assembled.

The Constitutionnel says—"Letters from Brescia, of the 17 of August, state, that the Austrian columns destined to reinforce the army of Lombardy, were daily expected, and that this army, it appears, is to be at least 80,000 strong."—Accounts from Augsburg of the 23d ult. in the same journal, quote letters from Inspruck, stating, that the number of Austrian troops which were traversing the Tyrol to proceed to Italy, were estimated at about 25,000 men. It is added that the greater part of the garrisons in the Tyrol were also marching for Italy. Advances from Rome of the 10th state, that the ecclesiastical states are also to be occupied by Austrian troops.

Mr. Thomson, a second American Roscius, is just arrived from the United States, where he has been playing all the principal parts in tragedy, and theatrical report says, he is to make his debut here at Drury Lane Theatre.

Wallack, who is said to be wonderfully improved since he left Drury Lane Theatre for America, and Junius Brutus Booth, are both engaged at the above house for the ensuing season.

Kean, after concluding his present engagement, goes to Liverpool, where he will probably play a few evenings, and then embark there for America.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Assault on the Duke of Wellington. The treatment received yesterday by the duke of Wellington, was more serious than it has been represented. Long after the Queen had left the House of Lords, a party of about 300 of the populace remained at the end of Great George street, as if lying in wait for his grace. On his approach they pressed close on him, and assailed him with the most tremendous yell. One fellow caught at the duke's collar, and another attempted to seize his stirrup, apparently with a view to unhorse him. The patrol seeing his Grace's danger, rushed forward and drew their cutlasses, a severe scuffle ensued, one of them aimed a blow at the man who attempted to unhorse the duke, but it was turned aside, and struck a woman on the arm, who received a deep wound. In the mean time the duke mended his pace, and got off into the Park; his grace and the patrol were pelted with mud and oyster shells all the way down Great George Street.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

To the politeness of Capt. Cleveland, of the ship Beaver, from Guayaquil, &c. we are indebted for important commercial and political intelligence, for which he will please accept our thanks.

Information of the Revolution in Spain had been received at Lima, via Valparaiso, which the Government endeavored to repress, but it was generally credited, and was productive of general satisfaction.

By the last accounts from Rio, from Buenos Ayres, all was in confusion. The citizens were in arms, defending themselves against Alvear, who was without the town, with a body of desperadoes, and threatened destruction to the place, if he entered. He had, however, it was reported, been worsted in some of the encounters which had occurred.

The accounts from Chili were to the effect that, at which time the expedition for the invasion of Peru was in great forwardness. The expedition was to consist of 9 vessels of war, 20 transports, and about 6000 troops, under the command of San Martin, who with the Supreme Director was at Valparaiso, hastening the preparations. It was expected they would sail the beginning of August.

Capt. C. states that the continued pre-

sence of an American ship of war was necessary to the security of American property against the voracious appetite of Lord Cochrane.

The Tyne British ship of war, sailed from Callao, on the 31st June, with 3,500,000 dollars, belonging to Spanish Merchants. She landed a part at Rio Janeiro, and sailed from there on the 24th of Aug. for England.

We have been obligingly favored by a commercial friend with the following extract of a letter, dated Valparaiso, June 21, giving some further particulars of the military movements in South America.

"The Patriots of New Grenada have possession of Buena Ventura, and some other ports in the Pacific, as also of Santa Fe. They have penetrated into the Province of Popayan, and hope ere long to be at Quito. Perhaps Guayaquil may also experience a change of government—and at any rate a communication is already opened between Buena Ventura, and this; and the Deputy from the Republic of New-Grenada is now here, soon to sail for that port with a considerable quantity of arms and military stores.—These articles will soon be scarce here, and large supplies will be wanting to send to that quarter, and to the coast of Peru, after the army under General San Martin shall have landed there."

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Boston Patriot, dated Villa de Praya, St. Jago, July 6, 1820.

"By the arrival of His B. M. brig of war Thistle, captain Hager, from Sierra Leone, on the 25th ult. I received the unwelcome intelligence of the death of the Chief Agent of the American colony at Sherbro, (who was the Rev. Samuel Bacon,) and eight others; that great confusion had prevailed among the settlers who were at one moment about to abandon the place, when, through the assistance of the British colony at Sierra Leone, and some native chiefs, tranquility was restored—they are mostly in a languid state, and I am fearful that not one third of what now remain will be numbered among the living next December.

It is greatly to be lamented that the settlers should have arrived just at the commencement of the rainy seasons, & more so that they should undertake to colonize at Sherbro, one of the most unhealthy places on the coast, without a harbor for large vessels, and its proximity to Sierra Leone has always prevented slaves from carrying on any trade there; while Bulam, more healthy, and a fertile island, having good harbors, situated at the mouth of the Rio Grande, claimed by the king of Kanabuck, remains uninhabited, and can be purchased of him for a trifling compensation. One powerful inducement to colonize at Bulam, would be to suppress that abominable traffic in human flesh, carried on to so alarming an extent at the Portuguese settlements of Bissao and Cachon up the river.

Capt. Hager informs me that a few weeks since off Rio Pongas, he sent a boat with a midshipman and 14 men up the river to board a vessel lying at Curtis' wharf taking in slaves and was fired upon from the shore—after surrendering, all but two Kroomen were barbarously murdered by Thomas Cress. Exasperated at the act, he proceeded to Sierra Leone where he was joined by His B. M. brig Snapper & taking on board experienced pilots, returned to the river, where he stormed and carried Curtis' battery, and destroyed every building and slave factory in that vicinity. In the engagement the Snapper's main mast was perforated with two shot, and much injured in her other spars and rigging. The Thistle received but little damage. Cress' finding it was useless to contend with such a superior force, spiked his guns and escaped to the woods, with John Ormand & two Spanish factors, and their faithful slaves, whom they employed as artillery men. Benjamin Curtis, father to Thomas, who was a native of Boston, died a few months since at his castle up Rio Pongas.

The U. S. ship Cyane; E. Trenchard, Esq. commander, is expected here in 10 or 12 days from Teneriffe; & will proceed to the coast, visiting Sherbro on her cruise down. After which, she will return here to paint and overhaul her rigging.

Illustrissimo Senhor Antonio Ferrreira, for many years Governor of Bonavista, has resigned his situation, and Illustrissimo Senhor Joao Cabral de Cunha Goldolphim, has been appointed to succeed."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.

DARING ROBBERY.

Between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, on Saturday evening, the house of Mr. Mann, residing in South Third-street, between Shippen and Plum streets, next door to Mr. John Floyd's Distillery, was robbed by a gang of villains in a very daring manner. Upon Mrs. Mann's opening the door, at which they had previously knocked, they rushed in and having seized her, they stopped her mouth, blind folded her, tied cords round her arms and ankles, carried her into the back kitchen and laid her upon the hearth. They then proceeded to ransack the house and took 6 keys containing Spanish Dollars, two of which they carried off and the remaining four they left in the yard. The two keys carried off contained about \$2000. We understood that part of the gang were secured the same evening.

The price of newspapers in London, containing proceedings of the trial of the Queen, were from half a crown to a pound note each, and increasing in value each day, as the trial progressed.

THE ELECTION.

We have not yet seen correct statements on this matter—bad as it is, it is not worse than the truth—the maws of Democracy would bolt every thing, and then howl like a hungry Alligator for more. The following is the true statement as it now stands.

Delegates Elected	Dem.	Federal.
Baltimore City	2	0
Baltimore County	4	0
Annapolis City	2	0
Prince Arundel	4	0
St. Mary's	3	0
Washington	4	0
Queen Anns	4	0
Frederick	4	0
Caroline	4	0
Albany	4	0
Charles	0	4
St. Mary's	0	4
Montgomery	0	4
Allegany	0	4
	46	31

Federal Senate

Moffit, a minister of the Gospel, regularly ordained, is elected in Queen Anns, of course he can't take his seat, and that inquiry may be made in five minutes; but, no doubt, as usual, some scheme will be patched up to let in a majority of one, and thus that which was lost by neglect and good-for-nothingness is secured by stratagem and power—Dorset and Prince Georges must answer this—Cecil, Caroline and Talbot were and are always doubtful—Calvert was schemed away and scattered away—Frederick did not quite come up to her promise. Kent and Worcester command all praise—there men get like men. The rest of our federal counties have the applause due to upright men who persevere in well-doing—such as due to Charles, St. Marys, Montgomery, Allegany and Somerset.

Alexander the Deliverer—The Anti-Revolutionary Alexander.

The world are in breathless expectation to see the answer of the four great courts of Europe, viz. London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin, to the Manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, disapproving of the Revolution in Spain, and calling upon these powers, members of the Holy Alliance, to express their disapprobation of a course of things which places Kings under the controul of their people, and invites them to a state of readiness to check and put down such interferences with the Rights and Privileges of Crowned Heads.

However this manifesto may be at war with the republican tenets of the sovereignty of the people, or the common sense doctrines of the rights of man—doctrines which plain rational men, like ourselves, hold to be supreme and indefeasible—yet all must acknowledge that this Russian Manifesto is truly an Imperial Paper, highly characteristic of an Autocrat. About forms of government an American Republican cannot condescend to contest—with us nothing can be esteemed good or tolerable but the sovereignty of the People and a Representative Legislature; but if men in different climes will institute different governments, let their governments be maintained according to their own doctrines. Wherever the sovereign power is, there let it be maintained; and if the nature of the government requires it to maintain itself, so be it. We will compassionate a people who have a government different from our own, but we are not a going a gaping for vulgar popularity, by heaping approbrious epithets upon a Crowned Head who finds it a duty to make a stand against a Spanish or Italian Cortes. It is as much the duty of the Autocrat of all the Russias to maintain and defend his crown, as it is our own to defend and guard the sovereignty of the People; and if in us it would be lawful and right to wage a war to prevent our beautiful and happy Popular System from being debauched or broken in upon by Royal Principles or Despotism, Influences, can it be less the duty of the Autocrat to summon his Ministers and Hangers to put down revolutions that strike at the very life and heart of his system? If the land we live in joined Continental Europe, and we saw systems maturing in some of the neighbouring kingdoms to put down Republican governments like our own, and we had reason to fear that such systems would, if unrestrained, endanger our popular government

every Republican citizen be for waging a war to save his government? Those who have the care of our government would be wanting in duty if they did not do so and the duty is not less in others on whom a similar burden devolves, be the form of government what it will.

Without meaning or wishing to disparage the late Revolution in Spain, which by all Americans is, so far, well received, we would recal the recollection of our readers to the enthusiastic reprobation uttered against the administration of the late William Pitt, for his settled distrust of, and bold opposition to, the French Revolution—It was then said to be impious to wage war against France, because of her new revolutionary principles and doctrines of equality. The republic of France, one and indivisible, was the political idol of the day, and we hiccupped out diurnal d—mna—tions against Billy Pitt and his French war, over flowing bowls and sparkling glasses. McIntosh was then forced to espouse revolutionary France and to upbraid George the 3d and his minister, in strains not less glowing and eloquent than those, which the classic and erudite Walsh now pours forth against the Autocrat and his manifesto.

The rights of man were then about to be established—the triumph of reason over superstition was about to take place—liberty was about to usurp the throne of tyranny, and equality was about to extinguish all title, rank, and discriminations in life. The prospect was charming and futurity, as foretold by the enthusiasts of that day, was to be little short of the bliss of the immortal gods.

We do not pretend to hint that the revolutions of these times have about them the indices of the other—the present seem to want the enthusiasm, the madness, and the wickedness of the former—yet these may follow; we hope not—but they may follow—at least we have seen enough of revolutions to caution us against too sanguinely entertaining a perfect conviction that all who have been oppressed, have virtue, and firmness, and moderation to be rational and free, when the opportunity is presented—and with all our devotion to popular sovereignty and systems, we are very far from letting off fiery denunciations against those, whose duty it is to defend themselves, their government and nation against dangers of all sorts, even though they may bear the burden of a Crown, or labour under the misfortune of being the most powerful Autocrat in the un verse.

SPAIN.

Ferdinand the Great—Ferdinand the Constitutional.

A proposition has been made in the Cortes to bestow upon Ferdinand the surname of *Great*—The epithet *Constitutional* was also suggested. This mooted case is not yet determined.

Ferdinand had gone to drink the mineral waters of Salcedon—Bulletins of his health were daily transmitted to the Cortes—These might be aptly termed *Constitutional Bulletins*.

SPANISH CORN LAW.

The Cortes have decreed, that no wheat shall be imported into Spain unless the price exceeds four dollars per fanega (five fanegas make eight bushels) that is two dollars and a half per bushel—and no flour to be imported unless the price exceeds twelve dollars a barrel.

This project began at first from a view of aiding the Agricultural interest of Spain, but it met with a hearty concurrence as a measure of powerful retaliation upon Russia, for the Emperors late famous manifesto. It is computed that Russia annually receives from Spain, nearly five millions of dollars, for wheat raised on the borders of the Black Sea—the Greeks are the carriers.—*Nat. Gaz.*

FROM THE NORFOLK BEACON, OCT. 5.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUERRIERE.

We have the satisfaction to announce the arrival in *Hampton Roads*, on Tuesday night about eight o'clock, of the U. S. frigate *Guerriere*, capt. WARRINGTON, 51 days from Gibraltar, via Madeira, the Coast of Africa, and Cape de Verd Islands, without having any communication with those places. The officers and crew of the *Guerriere* are all in good health.

The following officers came passengers in the *Guerriere*, viz: Capt. Finch, late of the *Columbus* 74; Lieut. Baughan, Sailing Master Malbone; Midshipmen, J. D. Brown, T. Brown, A. Alexander, J. Hodge, T. B. Handy.

A letter received from New Orleans of the 6th ult. says, there had been ninety deaths of fever there during the last five days, notwithstanding the city contained but little more than a third of the usual population. The cases are much more malignant than last year, and baffled the efforts of the physicians.

It is very extraordinary that two aunts of the present Queen of England were accused of adultery with menials. One of her Majesty's aunts, her father's sister, the Queen of Frederick William H. king of Prussia, was divorced in consequence

Hair Dresser! She was confined to the fortress of Stettin, for a period of nearly thirty years, where she died. She was not the mother of the present king of Prussia, his mother was a Princess of Hesse Darmstadt. The other aunt was Matilda, Queen of Denmark and sister to George III. She was accused of having had a guilty intercourse with Struensee, her surgeon. She was in consequence, all the way to Zille, in honorable exile, where she died.

British Museum.

Cure for the Fever and Ague.

Take half an oz. of yellow bark, quarter of an oz. cream tartar, quarter of an oz. cloves, powder them together, and mix them with one pint of Port wine. Or double the quantity of powder to one quart of wine, and take an half gill every hour, until the disease is removed, not to be taken when the fever is on.

If Port Wine cannot be obtained, Claret will answer the same purpose.

FROM THE DELAWARE GAZETTE.

THE BACHELOR.

Calling the other evening to see a single gentleman somewhat on the wrong side of forty, I found him walking backwards and forwards over the floor, with his hands in his pockets. "Why the man must be in love," said I, laughingly as I entered. "Not at all, not at all," he replied, "but I am in a confused d—ll humor. I do believe I'll marry the first woman that comes in my way, for the sake of being any thing but an old bachelor. I am tired to death with teasing and quizzing, and bantering on every side. I can't step out of the door without a napkin pinned to my coat, or a red flannel cockade sewed to my coat. I went twice to Church last Sunday, with a pig's tail stuck under my coat collar in imitation of a queue. About a month since, I visited an uncle of mine, who dressed as plain as George Fox, with a queen and ten of hearts stuck upon either button behind, by whom I have never been able to learn. It would seem they took pleasure in tormenting—I slept last night in Mrs. D—s's seat washed and I found myself sprawling on the floor, ere I discovered the chair had but three legs; and Miss Fanny pretending to think I had fainted, threw a tumbler of water directly into my face. All this is thought to be very innocent, as I am an old bachelor; and should they break my neck, as I verily believe they will, they will say—"O never mind, he was nothing but an old bachelor." Now, yesterday morning a parcel of young girls, at the head of whom was Fanny D—, by some means or other gained admission into my store which being filled with ironmongery is the last place in the world I should have apprehended they should select as a theatre for mischief. But so it was, while I was singing at church, they were knocking my kettles and pots to a much more terrible tune. The next morning presented a dismal scene. I was quietly getting shaved, when my boy who opened the store, ran into the room with inexpressible terror, knocked the barber over a kettle of hot water in opening the door, and with the little breath that remained, declared that the store had been robbed. Although it was some distance, I ran out with my face just lathered, and a towel stuck under my chin. The store was not yet opened, and was very dark; so, as you may suppose, I broke my shins over the scattered ware. There was razors and hobsnails scattered over the floor, interspersed with locks keys, and screws; and a large copper still filled with frying pans, case knives, scissors, my portable desk, suture-coat, and many articles too numerous to mention. This was all done to torment the old bachelor. I have now determined to marry the first woman who is so good natured as to have me."

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

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

JAMES WILLSON, Jr.

Easton, Oct. 14th, 1820.

\$40 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, on Sunday the night of the 8th inst. a Negro Boy named Harry. When he went off he had on Kersey clothes; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high; dark complexion; he went off in my sail Canoe, her bottom is green and steers with a cross tiller. It is probable he has gone to Baltimore or across the Bay. Any person who will take up said Boy and secure him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the County; and Twenty dollars if taken in the County.

WILLIAM SKINNER,

Dorchester County, Oct. 14.

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be offered at Public Sale on Wednesday the 25th inst. the Personal Estate of Garey McNeal, late of said county, deceased, on a credit of nine months on all sums over five dollars—for all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required—said estate consists of a negro woman and three children, slaves for life—Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Attendance will be given by EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Administrator of Garey McNeal dec'd.

October 14 1820.

Remain to complete the GRAND CATHEDRAL LOTTERY, now drawing in the City of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the Governor and Council.

THE CAPITAL PRIZES OF

40,000 Dollars; 3 of 5,000 Dollars
30,000 Dollars; 1 of 4,000 Dollars
20,000 Dollars; 1 of 3,000 Dollars
10,000 Dollars; 8 of 2,000 Dollars
Twenty-five of 1,000 Dollars, &c. &c.

ARE STILL UNDRAWN.

SPLENDID DISTRIBUTIONS.

Distance Adventurers are informed that this lottery is regularly progressing to its completion. On Wednesday the 18th inst. the three first drawn numbers will be entitled to One Thousand Dollars each—On Wednesday the 25th inst. the first drawn number will be entitled to Two Thousand Dollars—On Wednesday the first of next month, the first drawn number will be entitled to

Twenty Thousand Dollars!!

On the Wednesday following (the 8th) the three first drawn numbers will be entitled to One Thousand Dollars each, and on Wednesday the 22d of next month, being the ninth day, the first drawn number will be entitled to the GREAT CAPITAL of

Forty Thousand Dollars!!

Besides the above, are the floating prizes of 10,000 Dollars, 5,000 Dollars, &c. &c. and the Grand consolidated Capital of

Thirty Thousand Dollars!!

Which is payable without Discount! So splendid an opportunity has never been offered, particularly as by the arrangement of the scheme, there are no Blanks drawn till after the ninth day; during the interval therefore the adventurer has the chance of drawing the Capital prizes without any possibility of loss—The scheme is the most popular ever presented to the United States.

Tickets \$20 | Quarters \$5 | Eighths \$2 50
Halves 10 | Fifths 4 | Tenths 2

To be had, (warranted undrawn) at either of

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Offices, Baltimore—114 Market-St. or No. 1 Exchange.

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

J. I. COHEN, Jr.

Secretary to the Managers—Baltimore.

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

MORE CAPITAL PRIZES have been obtained at COHEN'S OFFICE than at any other office in America.

* The earliest intelligence of success will be forwarded.

Baltimore, October 14, 1820.

SALE POSTPONED.

Trustee's Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale for the payment of the debts of the late John Dougherty, deceased, under and in virtue of a decree of the Honorable, the Judges of Talbot County Court, in the case of Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Manning, administrators of Hugh Sherwood against Robert Sharp Harwood, and the children & heirs of Mrs. Ann Harwood, who was the only child and heir of John Dougherty deceased, all those parts of the tracts of land called "Carter's Neck," "Bakers Pasture" and "St. Michaels Fresh Run," that composed the Delling Plantation of the said John Dougherty in his life time, containing by estimation about two hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less.

This Farm was heretofore struck off at Public Auction to Robert Sharp Harwood, but he having failed to comply with the terms of sale, Public Notice is hereby given, that the same will be set up again for sale, on Monday the 11th day of September next on the premises at 3 o'clock in the evening.

Persons disposed to purchase lands near Easton, are invited to view the farm now offered for sale—the situation is healthy and in an agreeable neighborhood and directly on the public road from Easton to Centerville, and near the Mill of John Bennett Esq.

TERMS OF SALE.

A credit of twelve months will be given—the purchaser or purchasers giving a bond with approved security for the purchase money with interest from the day of sale—upon the payment of the purchase money and interest, there will be a deed executed and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, conveying all the right, title and estate of the aforesaid John Dougherty, in and to the land and real estate so sold, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants aforesaid, or either of them.

The creditors of the aforesaid John Dougherty are again warned to exhibit their claims and vouchers and file the same in Talbot County Court.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Dougherty, deceased.

July 15th 1820.

The forenoon of Monday the 9th inst. (the day to which the above Sale was postponed) being rainy, but few persons attended at the hour appointed for the Sale; it was therefore (by consent of the persons principally interested) postponed to Wednesday the 18th inst. (October) at 3 o'clock, P. M.

J. GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

Oct. 14th, 1820.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honorable Judges of Worcester County Court. Will be sold by the Subscriber all the real estate of which Thomas Franklin died, seized in Worcester County. The above property is situate in the upper part of said County, and consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of land. The sale will take place on Saturday the eleventh day of November next, at the Town of Berlin, in said County. The purchaser or purchasers must give bond with approved security for the purchase money, at the expiration of twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale. The creditors of Thomas Franklin will take notice that they are to exhibit their claims in the said court with the vouchers thereof within six months from the said day of sale.

THOMAS N. WILLIAMS, Trustee.

Oct. 14—20

Sheriff's Sale.

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

Oct. 14—30

BOARDING & LODGING.

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

JOHN STEVENS, Jr.

Easton, Dec. 27, 1819.

Notice.

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

John Johnson,

and says he was purchased by a Mr. Johnson, a Southern purchaser, and was sold by said Anderson to Mr. Robert Turner of New Orleans. John Johnson is about 25 years of age, of an Olive complexion, about five feet 3 inches high, had on a white committed, a new For Hat, a blue over jacket, a blue shirt and Oxburg trousers. The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward, prove property, and take him away or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

ALLEN ROWIE, Sheriff of Talbot County.

October 14, 1820.

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Prince George's county, on the 12th inst. a negro man, who calls himself WILLIAM, about 26 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, stout made, who says he is the property of a Mr. Logg, and that he was sold by John Stuart, of Jostack. He has a small scar on his left wrist, and another very large on his left thigh, appearing to be from the effects of burns. Had on when committed an oxburg shirt and white twilled trousers. The owner of the said negro is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

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

GEO. H. LANSHAM,

Sheriff of P. G. County.

July 13—Sept. 30—2m

Agricultural.

The Members are hereby notified, that an adjourned meeting of the Queen Anns Agricultural Society, will take place at Mr. Chapman's, on Saturday the 21st instant, at eleven o'clock.

THOMAS EMORY Secretary.

October 7th, 1820.

The Members

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

ROB. MOORE, Secretary.

Easton, 9th mo. 7th, 1820.

Clark & Green,
Have just received and are now opening
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
CH ICE
FRESH GOODS,
Adapted to the present and approaching
seasons, which they will sell very cheap for
Cash. Their friends and the public generally
are respectfully invited to give them an early
call.
Sept. 30.

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

GOODS,
Which they offer very cheap for cash. The
Public are invited to call and see them.
THOMAS & GROOMER.
Easton, Sept. 29

To be Sold
The Farm and Plantation near
Fredsburg, in Caroline County, at
present in the occupation of Mr.
Joseph Douglass, as my tenant. The
terms of payment will be very reasonable.
Persons inclined to purchase will be pleased
to apply to me.
NS. HAMMOND.
October 7th, 1820 3w

NOTICE.
To be rented for the ensuing year,
The House and Premises on South
Street, in Easton, now occupied by
Mr Isaac Adkinson.
NS. HAMMOND.
October 7th, 1820 4w

The Members
Of the M. A. Society, for Queen Anne's, Tal-
bot and Caroline counties, will please to take
notice, that a stated meeting of the Society
will take place on the first 2d day (Monday) of
the 11th mo. (November) next, at the house of
John Hunt of Hillsborough.
ROB. MOORE, Secretary.
Easton, 9th mo. 7th, 1820.

To Rent,
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
The front and back rooms of tenement No.
2, within collar under the same—now occupied
by Mr. Peter Tar as a Shoe Shop.
Also—The Cellar under tenement No. 4,
now occupied by Mr. Joseph Kemp as a Porter
Cellar.
Likewise—A House and Garden on West
Street, suited for a small family, now occu-
pied by Elijah Young.
Persons in each case to be had on the first
of January next.
SAMUEL GROOMER.
Easton, Oct. 7th, 1820 6w

BOOT & SHOES.
JOSEPH SCULL,
Has Just Returned from Baltimore with
A General Assortment of
Ladies & Misses
MOROCCO & PRUNELLE SHOES.
(A number of which are of the best quality.)
Having commenced manufacturing, he has
brought with him an assortment of the best
materials, and having a number of excellent
workmen, will endeavor to have Boots & Shoes
made to order in the best manner.
He has also on hand, of his own make, a
general assortment of all kinds of Leather
Shoes.
Also a number of the best Boots, together
with a variety of other articles, all of which he
will sell cheap for cash.
Easton, Sept. 16th, 1820—1f

To be Rented
For the ensuing year, a Farm in Fransquak
about eight miles from Cambridge, lately in
the tenure of Mrs. E. G. Enalls.
This Farm contains about Three Hundred
Thousand Corn Hills in each of three fields,
and is considered equal to any lands in the
county, for wheat, corn and tobacco.
A great bargain may be had if immediate
application be made to
JOS. E. MUSE.
Cambridge, Sept. 23—3w

Two Overseers
Wanted, for the ensuing year, one of
which must be well acquainted with growing
Tobacco, &c. To men of real worth the
highest wages will be paid. It is hoped that
none will apply but such as can produce the
most satisfactory recommendations. To save
trouble, in the first instance, to such as live
at a distance, letters directed to the care of
Dr. H. W. Waters, St. Paul's Lane, Baltimore,
enclosing recommendations, will be promptly
attended to by the Subscriber.
CHARLES WATERS,
Waters' Ford, 14 miles from Baltimore.
Aug. 26—6w

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

The Farm
Now occupied by William Skinner, lying in
Talbot county, between Wye and Tuckahoe
creeks, formerly the residence of the late Wil-
liam Roberts, and subsequently of Zebulon
Skinner, containing about five hundred acres
of land. This property is so well known, that
a further description is deemed unnecessary.
Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited
to view the premises. This property will be
sold to the highest bidder, on the following
terms, viz the purchaser or purchasers paying
eight hundred dollars of the purchase money,
when possession is given, and one half of the
balance of the purchase money in three years,
and the balance at the expiration of five years,
by giving bond with approved security, bear-
ing interest from the first day of January next,
when possession will be given. The sale will
take place between the hours of 12 & 3 o'clock.
PHILEMON SKINNER, Trustee
For the real estate of Z. Skinner.
Oct. 7—1f

THE SCHOONER
JANE & MARY.
The Subscriber gratefully acknow-
ledges the past favors of his friends
and customers and the public in gen-
eral, and informs them that the **JANE & MARY**,
commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, in whom
the utmost confidence may be placed,
has commenced her regular routes be-
tween Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton
every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday
at 10 o'clock. A. M.—All orders will be punc-
tually attended to by the Captain on board.
The Publics Ob't. Serv't.
CLEMENT VICKARS.
N. R. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will
attend at his office in Easton, as usual to re-
ceive all orders, every Monday Morning.
C. V.
February 14—

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.
THE SLOOP
Edward Lloyd,
EDWARD AULD, MASTER.
Will leave Easton-Point on Thurs-
day the 24th day of February, at 10
o'clock A. M. returning leave Bal-
timore every Sunday at 9 o'clock
A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and
Baltimore on the above named days during the
season.
The **EDWARD LLOYD**, is in complete
order for the reception of Passengers and
Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantial-
ly built of the very best materials, copper fas-
tened, and completely finished in the first rate
Packet style for the accommodation of Pas-
sengers. She has a large and commodious cab-
in with twelve berths, and two state rooms
with eight berths, furnished with every con-
venience.
All orders left with the subscriber, or in his
absence with Mr. Thomas Henry, at his of-
fice at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received
and faithfully executed.
EDWARD AULD.
Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT
MARYLAND.
CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.
Has commenced her regular route between
Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving
Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock
A. M. for ANAPOLIS & BALTIMORE, via Todd's
Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at An-
napolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start
from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for
Baltimore—Returning leaves Baltimore for An-
napolis and Easton every Wednesday and Sat-
urday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at An-
napolis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts
from thence at half past 12 o'clock P. M.
arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock the same even-
ing, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place
known by the name of the Double Mills.
Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$3.25
From do. to Annapolis 2.50
From Annapolis to Baltimore 2
Easton, Feb. 28—

Look this Way.
The Subscriber offers his sincere ac-
knowledgement to his old friends and Custom-
ers for their patronage, for upwards of twenty
years, and takes the liberty to inform them
that a present occasion as a Carriage Maker's
Shop, that commodious framed building, the
property of Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols at the South
end of Washington street, directly opposite
the dwelling of Testram Needles, and admits a
continuance of their favours—any person the
subscriber is indebted to, either on the firm of
Hopkins & Spedden, or on his own account, he
will thank them for their custom. I will do
their work on very pleasing terms with neat-
ness and despatch, for the purpose of settling
the claims I am owing.
LEVIN T. SPEDDEN.
Easton Sept 16

Was Committed
EMANUEL.
To the goal of Prince George's County,
Md. as a runaway, on the 31st July, a negro
lad, about 18 years old, slender made; 5 feet 8
inches high; had on a cotton and thread shirt,
and osenby erg. cowse; &c. calls himself
and says he was purchased by Doctor William
H. Triplett, of Fowle Road, Virginia, and by
him sold to a negro-buyer the day before the
runaway, but does not know his name. The
owner of the above negro is requested to
come forward, prove property, and take him
away, or he will be disposed of as the law di-
rects.
GEO. H. LANHAM,
Sheriff P. Geor. County.
Sept. 23—2m

Caroline County Orphans' Court,
26th day of Sept. A. D. 1820.
On application of John Baynard, a administra-
tor of Lewis Baynard, late of Caroline County,
deceased, it is ordered, that he give his no-
tice, required by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased's estate, at
that the same be published once in each week
for the space of three successive weeks in one
of the newspapers printed at Easton.
In Testimony that the 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 26th
day of September Anno Domini, eighteen
hundred and twenty.
Test,
JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r. of wills
for Caroline County.

In compliance with the above order,
Notice is hereby given, that all persons
having claims against the said deceased, are
hereby warned to exhibit the same with the
vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or be-
fore the 15th day of June, eighteen hundred
and twenty o—they may otherwise by law
be excluded from all benefit of the said de-
ceased's estate.
Given under my hand this 26th of Septem-
ber 1820.
JOHN BAYNARD, Adm'r
of Levin Baynard, deceased
Sept. 30. 3w.

GROUND PLASTER OF PARIS.
Manufactured and for sale, by the subser-
ber—delivered at the Wharves free of ex-
pense.
WILLIAM BROWNE.
late Kent & Browne,
Corner of Franklin and Paca Street.
Baltimore, Sept. 9, 1820.

**JACOB GIBSON, contained, the said Edward R. Gibson, and Jennette his wife, possessed them-
selves of the aforesaid mortgage lands and pre-
mises, and received the rents and profits there-
of. That the said Jacob Gibson, left a widow,
Rebecca Gibson, and the following persons his
heirs at law, and devisees to wit: Edward R.
Gibson, and Jennette, his wife, Fayette Gibson,
Ann Reynolds, and Joseph W. Reynolds, her
husband, Harriott Bennett, and her husband
Thomas P. Bennett, Frances Tilton, the wife
of James Tilton, jun. Clara Tilton, Nehemiah
Tilton, Edward Gibson Tilton, and Nancy Gil-
son, that James Tilton, jr. and Frances Tilton,
resides out of this state, to wit, in the State of
Delaware. That Clara, Nehemiah, & Edward
G. Tilton, are Infants, and under the age of
twenty one years, and reside out of the State
of Maryland. The object of this bill is, to ob-
tain a decree against the said respondents, or
some of them, thereby to compel them or some
of them, to pay and satisfy to the said complai-
nants, the said sum of thirteen hundred & six-
ty eight dollars and nine cents, and all the in-
terest due, or to grow due, thereon, together
with their costs and charges; and in default
thereof, that all and every of the aforesaid re-
spondents, and all persons claiming under them,
or any of them, may be foreclosed of and from
all equity of redemption, or claim in and to the
said mortgaged lands, and premises, and every
part thereof; or that the said mortgaged lands
and premises may be sold, and the money arising
therefrom, be applied to reimburse & satisfy
the said complainants, for the said sum of thir-
teen hundred and sixty eight dollars, and nine
cents, and all the interest due or to grow
due thereon, together with their costs; and
that the said complainants, may have such fur-
ther and other relief in the premises as shall
seem proper and agreeable to equity and good
conscience. It is thereupon sixth day of
June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred
and twenty, ordered and adjudged by Talbot
county court, sitting as a court of equity, that
the said complainants, give notice of the said
bill, and of the object thereof, by an advertise-
ment to be inserted in the newspapers printed
in Easton, Talbot county, for three months pre-
vious to the second Monday in November next,
warning those of the said respondents, who re-
side out of the State of Maryland, as of record
to be and appear in Talbot county court, in
person or by Solicitor on the said Second
Monday of November next, to show cause, if
any they have, why a decree should not pass
as is prayed.**

TO RENT,
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
A House and Lot on Washington Street, at
present occupied by Peter Stevens.
Apply to
ROBERT MOORE,
or
WILLIAM W. MOORE.
Easton 8th mo. 26th, 1820—1f

House & Garden
TO BE RENTED.
To be rented for the next year the House &
Garden where Mr. Oakley Haddaway now lives
at Easton Point. The dwelling house is con-
venient and comfortable, with a good kitchen
to it. The Garden is also very good. It will
be a good situation for a public Boarding
House or Tavern. For terms apply to the
Editor of this paper.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, August 5—

Signor Moscarelli,
From Italy, and late from the City of
Washington,
Where he has been teaching in the first
families for the last 3 years, respectfully informs
the Ladies and Gentlemen of Queen Anne's
that he has commenced teaching on the fol-
lowing instruments of Music, viz:
PIANO FORTE,
VIOLIN,
SPANISH GUITAR,
PEDAL HARP,
BUGLE,
TRUMPET, &c. &c.
ALSO—
Singing in the Italian Style,
Signor M. also tunes & repairs Piano Fortes
Organs, &c.
Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to subscribe,
will please leave their names with Mr. Chap-
man in Centreville, and they shall be immedi-
ately attended to.
Sept. 30 3w

NOTICE.
Was committed to the goal of Prince George's
County, on the 13th instant, as a run-
away, a negro man, who calls himself SAMU-
EL, tolerable black, about 34 years old, 5 feet
5 inches high. Had on when committed, an
oszenburg shirt, corrus trousers, and an old felt
hat; has a small scar near the left corner of his
mouth, and has lost one of his upper foreteeth,
says he belongs to John Ireland, of Calvert
County, near St. Leonard's Creek. The owner
of the above negro is desired to come for-
ward, prove property, pay charges, and take
him away, or he will be disposed of as the law
directs.
GEO. H. LANHAM,
Sheriff of P. G. County.
Sept. 30—2m

Notice.
Was committed to the goal of Prince George's
County, on the 19th inst. a negro man,
who calls himself WILLIAM, about 26 years
old, 5 feet 7 inches high, stout made, who
says he is the property of a Mr. Legg, and
that he was sold by John Stuart, of Jocktack.
He has a small scar on his left wrist, and an-
other very large on his left thigh, appear to be
from the effects of burns. Had on when com-
mitted an oszenburg shirt and white tailed
trousers. The owner of the said negro is de-
sired to come forward, prove property, pay
charges and take him away, or he will be dis-
posed of as the law directs.
Unless taken out of the jail by the owner
and expenses paid, on or before the expira-
tion of two months, he will be discharged from
confinement, by order of the chief Judge of
the first Judicial District of Maryland.
GEO. H. LANHAM,
Sheriff of P. G. County.
July 13—Sept. 30—2m

Agricultural.
The Members are hereby notified, that an
adjourned meeting of the Queen Anne's Agri-
cultural Society, will take place at Mr. Chap-
man's, on Saturday the 21st instant, at seven
o'clock.
THOMAS EMORY, Secretary.
October 7th, 1820.

Trustee's Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Judges of Tal-
bot county Court as a Court of Equity, at No-
vember term, 1819, in the case of Richard
Austin, against John Austin, the subscriber
will cause to be set up and sold at public sale,
on the premises, on Monday the 6th day of
November next, between the hours of 2 and
4 o'clock in the evening, all that tract or
parcel of land called *Justus Chance Resur-*
veyed, alias, Austons Chance Resurveyed, that
composed the dwelling plantation of the above
said John Austin in the year 1810, and that he
the said John Austin, by deed, bearing date
on or about the fourth day of June, in the
year 1810, mortgaged to Richard Austin, for
the repayment of the sum of money therein
mentioned. The above land will be sold ac-
cording to the lines and boundaries expressed
in the certificate and grant, agreeably to
which it contains one hundred, and eighty four
acres, and one quarter of an acre, more or
less.
The sale is ordered to be made to raise the
balance of the mortgage money and interest
due to the said Richard Austin, and the cost
of suit, and the expenses of the sale, &c.
This farm being within a few miles from
Easton, and both the arable and wood land
being pretty good, is desirable property, and
worthy the attention of any person who wishes
to purchase lands near Easton.

Terms of Sale.
The whole of the purchase money must be
paid on the day of sale, after the ratifica-
tion of the sale by the Court aforesaid, and the pay-
ment of the purchase money, the subscriber
as Trustee, will convey to the purchaser or
purchasers, & his, her or their heirs or assigns,
the land and real estate so sold to him, her or
them, free, clear and discharged from all
claims of the defendant John Austin afore-
said.
RICHARD HARWOOD Trustee.
Oct 7—4w

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of sundry writs of vendition ex-
ponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, and
to me directed, at the two suits of John Ed-
mundson and the President Directors and Com-
pany of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, a-
gainst Col. Wm. Hayward, will be sold at pub-
lic sale, in Easton, on the public square, on
Tuesday the 7th day of November next, be-
tween the hours of 11 and 5 o'clock of the
same day; the following lands and premises
of the said Col. William Hayward, to wit: one
plantation situated in the lower district of this
county, wherein Andrew Reed lived, con-
taining by estimation, Five hundred and fifty
Acres of Land. One other Plantation where-
on Samuel Eason lives, situated as aforesaid,
containing by estimation, Four Hundred and
Fifty Acres of Land. One other Plantation in
Tuckahoe, wherein Daniel Frantmon lives,
containing by estimation, Three Hundred Ac-
res of Land. One other Plantation on St.
Michaels River, wherein Stephen Stetehly
lived, being part of a tract of Land called
"Sheepheads Point," also, all that part of a
tract of land called "The obolds Addition," on
St. Michaels river, containing by estimation
two hundred Acres, to satisfy the debt, dam-
ages, costs and charges of the above men-
tioned executions.
WILLIAM THOMAS,
late Sheriff of Talbot county,
Oct 7

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of fieri Facias to me di-
rected, at the suit of the State, use of John
W. V. Newman, against Hugh Orm, will be
exposed to public sale for cash, on the Court
House Green, on Tuesday, the 31st inst. be-
tween the hours of twelve and two o'clock,
the following property, to wit. A tract of
Land called Fox Hole, part of a tract of Land
called Fox Harbour, part of a tract called Easton
Addition, and a tract called Long Point,
containing two hundred and thirty-six acres.
Taken and sold to satisfy the above fieri Facias.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
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By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me di-
rected, at the suit of the State, use of John
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Court House Green, on Tuesday the 31st
instant, between the hours of two and three
o'clock, the following property, to wit. part
of a tract of Land called Fox Hole, a tract called
Triangle, part of a tract of Land called Ashford,
and part of a tract called Wiantland, taken and
sold to satisfy the above fieri Facias.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
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Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me di-
rected, at the suit of Samuel Groomer, against
William O. Vickers, will be sold at Easton, on
the Court House Green, between the hours
of eleven and twelve o'clock, on Tuesday the
24th inst. the following property, viz all the
legal and equitable right and title of the said
William O. Vickers, in and to part of a tract
of land called "Bugsy," containing two hun-
dred and thirteen acres.—Taken to satisfy
the debt interest and costs on the above
fi. Fa.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
Oct. 7—3w

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me di-
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seph Steingasser, will be exposed to public
sale on Tuesday the 31st instant, between the
hours of two and three o'clock, on the Court-
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erty, viz. A lot of ground in the town of Easton,
and Tan House thereon, and all the stock of
cattle in the vats; one bay horse, and one
brown cart. Taken and sold to satisfy the debt
interest and costs of said fi. Fa.
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the landlord, the sheriff took possession of a house in Cresson's alley, the tenant being absent at Baltimore. To their astonishment on entering the chamber, they found a box, near his bedstead, on opening which they discovered the remains of his wife, who had died about 5 years ago, and on further search in the garret, a coffin was found, containing the ashes of his child who had died about 3 years ago.

They were immediately interred. The officers and neighbors can conceive no possible motive for this act of infatuation & folly;—and what renders it truly astonishing, that he should thus preserve the remains of his wife, is that since her death he has married a second wife!

PUBL. GAZ.

AGRICULTURAL.

We are happy to observe about us a rational and steady growth of public opinion in favour of agriculture. It argues well for the prosperity of any country to find men of education, feeling and acting as practical farmers. To agriculture, a nation that has the right ambition of being virtuous and great, will first address itself; and there can be no better proof that the hearty and sound elements of political economy, are thoroughly understood in that country where the ploughman and corn grower are respected and respectable. Nothing, at this moment, so contributes to the durability of China, and her government, with all its ill regulated system, its world of abuse, ignorance and error, and its overgrown and hungry population—nothing so contributes to the upholding of the huge fabric of its government, as the amazing veneration there shown to farmers and to agriculture. The noblest spectacle, among all the parades of war and politics, and all the pageantry and coruscation of imperial government, for the contemplation of the philosopher and the statesman, must be that, in which the great emperor of China, the emperor of a country whose smallest provinces are empires, is seen, publicly turning up the earth, in the presence of all his subjects, all his armies, all his nobility, all his household and household gods—with a plough. Such is true nobility! Such is being indeed the father of one's country.

We are in a fair way to feel a like veneration for the tillers of the earth in America.—Our farmers begin to feel that there is a greatness as well as goodness and innocence in working in the open air, and trusting to the God of harvests for a blessing upon their labour. They are losing that idle and childish ambition of seeing their sons lawyers, ministers, doctors and shopkeepers. They begin to regard a gentleman farmer, with a stock of good sense and a good education, with a plenty of sober theory in his brain, and a good practical knowledge of farming and grazing, to temper, and restrain his experimentalizing, as the true gentleman after all. And they are right. It is a proud name. To be indeed a FARMER—is to be one of God's own children—a good and wise man.—*Fed. Rep.*

Agricultural Society of Maryland.

The Agricultural Society of Maryland convened agreeably to adjournment, on Wednesday the 11th inst. at the Pavilion Garden and after transacting some business adjourned to the following day at 10 o'clock.

On Thursday the Society met and an ADDRESS was delivered by the President, ROBERT SMITH, Esq.

After the Address was concluded, it was moved by Dr. STEWART, that the thanks of the Society be offered to the President for the able address delivered, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Skinner, in blank, which being filled by the president, with the names of the gentlemen mentioned, it was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the future regular meeting of the Agricultural Society of Maryland, shall be on the first Wednesday of June, and on the second Wednesday of October, of each and every year, and that at every such meeting there shall be an Agricultural Fair for the exhibition and sale of the best breeds of neat cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and other animals—of wagons, carts, ploughs, harrows, and other implements of husbandry—of all kinds of seeds, and also of every species of domestic manufactures.

Resolved, That Gen. C. Ridgely, of Hampton, Wm. Patterson, Col. John E. Howard, Wm. Gibson, Henry Thompson, J. S. Skinner, Dr. Allen Thomas, Dr. Wm. Stewart, B. W. Hall and Lloyd N. Rogers, be, and they are hereby appointed a committee, with full powers to them, or to any three or more of them, to provide a suitable place for the holding of such fairs, and to make all needful arrangements in relation to the same, and especially so that the public shall be duly notified thereof; and also to distribute such premiums as the society may direct to be awarded at the said fairs.

AN ADDRESS

To 'The Maryland Agricultural Society,' From their President, R. Smith, Esq. Delivered at their Semi-Annual Meeting on the 12th inst.

Those, who study the physiology of vegetation, have to encounter difficulties not met with in other physical researches. The Rationale of the effects of experiments in Agriculture cannot, in general, be traced with the scientific exactness attainable in other disquisitions. Besides the great length of time, required in ascertaining the result of each individual trial, the silent progress of vegetation is affected sometimes, by some unknown principle in the soil, and, at all times, by

the varying indeterminable state of the atmosphere.—Solid foundations, however, for rational illustrations in this department of knowledge, have been formed from a careful examination and collation of experiments furnished from time to time by judicious, painstaking cultivators of the soil.

In the estimation of some agriculturists, science is unfortunately considered as nothing but the imaginary speculation of visionary theorists. In its true point of view, it is regarded as 'the refinement of common sense,' improved by a knowledge of principles, that have been established by a series of facts and by the diversified experience of many years. It is only in this point of view, as warranted by practice, that science is in any degree, worthy of the attention of the practical cultivator.

Agricultural chymistry, it is true, is, as yet, but in its infancy. Its admonitions ought therefore, to be received with all the circumspection of the most wary caution. They, nevertheless are indubitably, at all times, entitled to respectful and mature consideration. It is from chymistry that we have learned the most useful lessons in agriculture. It is by the aid of this science that we have discovered the commixture of those ingredients, which constitute good land & of those which constitute bad land.

'The soil is the great Laboratory in which the food of plants is prepared.' The atmosphere is but an auxiliary. And hence it is that the qualities of soils are universally considered objects of the highest importance. All soils consist of certain primitive earths differently combined. These have been enumerated and classified with great precision by the chymists. To their classification, however, it is not my intention, on this occasion to resort. In language more familiar, although less exact, I shall content myself in stating, as sufficient for the practical purposes of agriculture, that the soils of our country are, in general, clay, sand, gravel, clayey loam, sandy loam and gravelly loam.

Clay, sand and gravel need no description, I would only remark, as to sand and gravel, that the difference between them is merely in the size of their constituent parts, viz. the grains of the one and the pebbles of the other.

Clayey loam is a compound soil, consisting of clay and sand or gravel, with a mixture of calcareous matter, and in which the clay is predominant.

Sandy or gravelly loam is a compound soil, consisting of sand or gravel and clay, with a mixture of calcareous matter, and in which the sand or the gravel is predominant.

Calcareous matter is any substance that burns to lime.

By chymical tests we are to ascertain all those primitive earths and the proportionate parts thereof, which compose a soil naturally fertile. By the same means we are able to ascertain which of those salutary earths and what proportions thereof are not to be found in a soil naturally sterile, and also what principle, if any, noxious to vegetation, may be therein contained. We are thence necessarily led to the conclusion, that the absence of those salutary earths, on the presence of that noxious principle is the cause of the sterility, of such a soil; and, of course, with a view to its improvement, the surest method is to supply by artificial means, such defects, or to destroy by an appropriate specific such noxious principle. But in the practice of agriculture, as in the practice of medicine, the greatest difficulty is in ascertaining with precision the proximate cause of the malady. *Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas!*

The sterility of a soil proceeds from one or more of the following causes, viz. 1st. Its bad texture.—2nd. The absence of some essential ingredient.—3rd. The presence of some noxious principle.

The requisite texture of a soil is such a composition of the different earths, as is best adapted to absorb and to retain such portion of moisture as is the most conducive to the purposes of vegetation.

If the land should be too stiff & cold from an excess of clay, its texture will be improved by the application of sand or gravel. If it should be too light and hungry from a redundancy of sand or gravel, its texture will be benefited by the use of clay. And if the calcareous matter should happen to be too abundant, the application of clay or sand is recommended.

Calcareous matter is an essential component part of all lands naturally fertile. Should there be a deficiency of this ingredient, lime is useful to supply the defect and thus to improve the constitution of such a soil. The benefit of lime, in such a case, is from the calcareous matter it contains. And the benefit of the calcareous matter is from the carbonic acid gas with which it is combined. Carbonic acid gas is a compound fluid, consisting of charcoal dissolved in oxygen. In its operation as a manure, this compound is decomposed by the process of vegetation, its charcoal, i. e. its carbon is absorbed by the plant and becomes a constituent part of it. It hence would appear as a necessary corollary, that the carbon of carbonic acid gas is the ingredient by virtue of which lime is a manure.

The beneficial effect of carbonic acid gas on vegetation, is illustrated by the experiment of infusing it into water. Impregnated with this element, water acquires a vast accession of nutritious virtue, and when applied to the roots of plants, is most powerfully and efficaciously.

The powder of limestone pounded by any kind of mechanical means, retains the carbonic acid gas, which the stone originally contained. It consequently, by virtue of this gas, has an immediate opera-

tion as a manure. But limestone, when reduced to powder by burning, loses, for a time, this nutritive ingredient. In consequence of this loss it is, that quicklime is in all soils with the two exceptions hereafter stated, prejudicial to vegetation. Nay, water, in which quicklime has been dissolved, is so injurious to plants as to kill grass watered with it. Nor does this lime become a manure, until it has gained anew the carbonic acid gas, of which it had been deprived by the process of burning. This principle it (in due time) does regain by absorbing it from the atmosphere and from all vegetable and animal matters with which it may come in contact.

By the chymists, however, it has recently been discovered, that the quantity of carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere is very small, and that therefore this essential ingredient is drawn principally from the vegetable and animal matters in the soil. This discovery may serve to explain the common practice of applying a large quantity of quicklime to rich land and a small quantity to poor land.

A rich soil abounds with various vegetable and animal matters, with which the lime lies in contact, and from which it absorbs the carbonic acid gas. In proportion to the richness of the land, will be the abundance of these vegetable and animal matters; in proportion to such abundance will necessarily be the supply of carbonic acid gas, and of course, in such ratio ought to be the quantity of lime applied to the land. As the poor land contains little or no such vegetable and animal matters, lime used thereon will have to absorb the requisite carbonic acid gas almost altogether from the atmosphere; and as the atmosphere affords but a very small supply, lime applied in a large quantity to such a soil, must necessarily remain for a considerable period of time before it can be saturated with this ingredient. During the whole period of such deprivation it will be injurious to vegetation. If, then, the vegetable and animal matters in the soil should be so scanty as to furnish carbonic acid gas sufficient, for example, to saturate only one tenth part of the lime applied to the lands, the other nine parts of such lime would be prejudicial, & thus the soil, by this application would be injured in the ratio of nine to one—and such lime would moreover, continue to be prejudicial, more or less, until it should be duly impregnated with this essential gas, from the small supplies slowly afforded by the atmosphere.

In the use, then, of quicklime, as a manure it is desirable to apply only as much as will be speedily saturated with carbonic acid gas from the vegetable and animal substances contained in the soil. As this cannot be ascertained with precision, it is advisable not to incur the risk of applying, at one time, a very large quantity. A small portion occasionally repeated would be the safest course: And the quantity, each time ought to be regulated by the estimated quantity of vegetable and animal substances in the soil.

If, however, the lime should have been exposed, previously to its application, so long as to have become perfectly mild, that is, completely saturated with carbonic acid gas, no apprehension ought to be entertained as to the quantity used on either poor or rich land.—Containing, in that state, as much of this nutritive ingredient, as it is capable of absorbing it; in virtue thereof, operates at once as a manure, on all soils and in proportion to the quantity used, except in cases where there is in the land a sufficiency of calcareous matter. Instead of extracting, as in the process of quicklime, the nutritive element from the vegetable and animal matters in the soil, the mild lime leaves them just as they were, and takes with it into the soil the accession of immediate food afforded by the carbonic acid gas with which it was combined.

In this mild state, lime, at all times and on all lands, ought to be used, unless there be in the soil some noxious principle, which quicklime might have the effect of correcting; or unless the soil abound with hard or inert vegetable matters; which lime when caustic, would bring into a state of more rapid decomposition and solution.

The e is a species of limestone; which contains a large quantity of Magnesia. The lime of such stone has by some, learned as well as unlearned, been deemed a poison to vegetables. This hypothesis, merits, on the present occasion a short explanation.

Magnesia; like lime, is in its natural state, combined with carbonic acid gas, and is in the same manner deprived of it by calcination. It also, like lime regains this principle by absorbing it from the atmosphere and from vegetable and animal matters. Magnesia, however, has a much weaker attraction for carbonic acid gas than lime, inasmuch, that it cannot be combined with it, as long as the lime, united with it, remains in a caustic state. The lime, in such a state, attracts by its superior powers carbonic acid gas, not only from all vegetable & animal matters in the soil, but from the Magnesia itself, and consequently the Magnesia can absorb no portion whatever of this element until after the lime be completely saturated; but magnesia after it becomes combined with carbonic acid gas, instead of being a poison, is like lime, by virtue of this ingredient, a useful constituent of soils, and it is only when deprived of it, that it is, as in the case of lime, injurious to vegetables. The essential difference, then between them is this, that Magnesia needs a much longer time than lime in recovering this nutritive ingredient, and, of course, in becoming a manure. It is hence presumable, that the opinion of the deleterious effects of the Magnesian lime has proceeded from the

very great length of time, which the lime requires in regaining the carbonic acid gas, and especially as, during that long period of deprivation, it either occasions sterility or greatly injures the crops. The extent and duration of such injurious effects must necessarily be in proportion to the barrenness of the soil to which the Magnesian lime may be applied & to the quantity that may be used.

Land apparently very good, as to its texture; and as to its component parts, may nevertheless, be extremely sterile. The cause of this sterility is sometimes, not within the reach of common observation. There may be in the soil a principle noxious to plants, which cannot be discovered but by the application of some chymical tests. For example; there may be the salts of iron which are prejudicial to vegetation.—These salts can be discovered by means of re-agents employed on such occasions by chymists, and, when discovered, they can be decomposed & neutralized by the application of quicklime. A few years, since, a case worthy of notice, occurred in England. Sir Joseph Banks had a field remarkable for its sterility, although it was apparently of a very good quality: He put some of the soil into the hands of an eminent chymist to be analyzed. It was found to contain sulphate of iron. The obvious remedy recommended was lime, which converted the sulphate into manure. And from that time the field has proved to be productive and valuable.

These few observations, imperfect as they are, have been submitted to your consideration under a faint expectation that in some small degree, they may have a tendency to induce an opinion that the practical cultivator and the inquisitive physiologist ought to go hand in hand with a view to the advancement of the great interests of agriculture. To have given to these observations the extent required by a full examination of the subject, would have been an unreasonable trespass upon the time, and probably upon the patience of the society. It has not been my intention, on this occasion to range in so vast a field, as to discuss the multitude of direct and collateral matters, which, in such an examination, would necessarily have occurred. My humble purpose has been merely to sow upon our land a single handful of the grain of science, in the fond hope, that, from the cultivation thereof, or from the selection of a better seed, we may, hereafter, one and all, reap an abundant harvest.

The University of Maryland, an institution highly reputable to our state and extensively beneficial to the community, intend to constitute a new chair for a professorship of Geology and Agricultural Chymistry. Judicious as the Faculty have hitherto been in all their appointments, no doubt can be entertained as to the talents and acquirements of the gentleman who is to occupy so honorable a station. Enveloped in darkness, as is at present, the theory of agriculture, a vista from this chair will, I trust, be opened, which will afford us a distinct perspective of the subjects obscurely presented by me, and of other agricultural matters infinitely more interesting.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

In the district of country called Rome, a species of wheat, or triticum, was shown to me as indigenous. The novelty of the idea pleased me so much, that I pursued the discovery through all its labyrinths and ramifications.

Some years ago, it was discovered in a wet soil and in a beaver meadow, near Western, and also in a swamp covered with woods near Rome. Its stalk is more compact and its leaves larger, than that of the common wheat. Its height is also greater, and except having short beards at the apex, it is in other respects bold.—It is said to resist the power of frost, and to be proof against winter killing.

Is this wheat indigenous, or was it imported and accidentally conveyed to the places where it is found?

If the latter, why is not wheat found growing wild in more cultivated parts of the country? I am persuaded that it is an indigenous plant, and if so, it may be considered one of the greatest discoveries of the age. It is the vegetable destined by nature for this climate, and it casts light upon the natural history of the most important of the Cerealia which has hitherto been enveloped in obscurity.

Wheat grows in the old world from Egypt to Siberia, upwards of thirty degrees of latitude. Pennant says that wheat will ripen as high as latitude 62 north, but so uncertain is the crop throughout Sweden, that it is called the seed of repentance. A species of wheat which is called Siberian, and which has been found growing wild in that country ripens in a latitude still more north than that laid down by Pennant. Kaimes observes, that—"Writers upon Natural History have been solicitous to discover the original climate of wheat, rice, barley, (which must, from the creation, have grown spontaneously) but without much success. The original climate of plants left to nature cannot be a secret, but in countries well peopled, the plants mentioned are not left to nature—the seeds are carefully gathered and stored up for food. As this practice could not fail to make these seeds rare, agriculture was early thought of, which by introducing plants into new soils and new climates, has rendered the original climate obscure. If we can trace the climate it must be in regions destitute of inhabitants, or but thinly peopled. Anson found in the Island of Juan Fernandez many spots of ground covered with oats.—While the French possessed Fort Dauphin, in the island of Madagascar, they raised excel-

lent wheat. That station was deserted many years ago, and wheat to this day grows naturally among the grass in great vigour. In the country about Mount Tabor, in Palestine, barley and oats grow spontaneously. In the kingdom of Siam there are many spots where rice grows year after year without any culture. Dianderous Siculus is our authority for saying, that in the territory of Leontinum and in other places of Sicily, wheat grew wild without any culture. And it does so at present about Mount Atna. Dianderous Siculus also says that Isis was the discoverer of wheat and barley, and that Osiris taught the manner of cultivation. And according to Berosus, Mesopotamia abounded with wild wheat amongst the other indigenous plants.

Tibullus says of Osiris—
Primus aratra manu solerti fecit Osiri;
Et ceneram ferro sollicitavit humum.
And Ovid thus speaks of Ceres:
Prima Ceres unco terram dimovit aratro.

Prima dedit leges.
Why should not wheat grow spontaneously in New-York as well as in Sicily, Egypt, Mesopotamia, or Siberia? And the evidence of the fact is as complete in this particular as the nature of the case will admit. The plant was found in a wild state in places remote from thick settlement, which had never been cultivated, and it possesses peculiar characteristics and distinctive qualities. Bendis rye is found in a wild state, and it was frequently seen growing spontaneously before the settlement of the country. Lt. Governor Mercer, of Virginia, thus writes of this plant, a long time before the revolutionary war:—'The wild rye which grows every where in the Ohio country, is a species of the rye which is cultivated by the Europeans. It has the same bearded ear, and produces a farinaceous grain. The ear and grain in the wild state of this plant are less, and the beard of the ear is longer, than those of the cultivated rye, which makes this wild plant resemble more the rye grass in its appearance; but it differs in no other respect from the rye, and it shoots its spontaneous vegetation about the middle of November, as the cultivated rye doth.'

As the indigenous existence of rye in this country is established beyond question, there can be no good reason to doubt the growth of wheat. This curious fact in Natural History, ought to be fully investigated and illustrated. I am told that Governor Clinton has examined the evidence, and that he is so fully persuaded of this wheat's being indigenous, that he has denominated it *Triticum Americanum*; and I believe it is generally understood and admitted that his scientific acquirements render him a complete judge.

Yours,

HIBERNICUS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 7.

The information contained in the subsequent letter, will be received with melancholy sensations by those who have set their hearts on establishing a colony of people of colour on the coast of Africa:

Extract of a letter this morning by the way of Boston.

U. S. SHIP HORNET,

Island of Bonavista, Aug. 27, 1820!

"On our arrival at Sierra Leone, we learned the painful intelligence, that all our colony, except one man had fallen a sacrifice to the unhealthiness of the climate. As the object of our visit was to see and learn the situation of the colony, captain Reed thought it was most prudent not to proceed to Sherbro. Our stay at Sierra Leone was four days, three of which we experienced an incessant torrent of rain night and day. The only way to preserve the crew was to keep them in a state of nudity during the tour of duty. And, thanks be to God, we all enjoyed good health. We saw the Cyane at the island of Tenneriffe, the officers & crew were pretty well. She intends returning to the coast after the rainy season and cruise six months. She has made no more captures.—She left a small schooner off Sherbro, during her absence, commanded by Mr. Townshend, one of the midshipmen, and sad to tell, he, himself, & all his crew have shared the same disastrous fate of poor Bacon and his colony. We leave this to-day to cruise a short time among the Islands, thence we shall proceed to the West Indies, & from thence home."

A letter from Port au Prince, Aug. 23, says the town has been set on fire in 20 places since the great conflagration; that the foreign merchants are very much alarmed, and barricade their doors and sleep with pistols under their pillows. Many hold themselves in readiness to embark at a moments warning.

From the Poughkeepsie Journal Oct. 11.

LARGE APPLES.

In our last we gave an account of a number of large apples in an extract from a Hartford paper. We now have the pleasure of giving our readers an account of several grown in our own county. We have a Rhode Island Greening, taken from a tree in the garden of George B. Everett, Esq. of this village, which weighs 15 oz. A fall pippin taken from a tree on the farm of Joseph Potter, jun. of the town of Beekman, which weighs 16 oz. And an apple of the species called by some the Ox apple, and by others the monstrous pippin, taken from a tree on the farm of Mr. Henry Emes, at Statensburgh, which measures 14 1-2 inches in circumference, and weighed 22 oz. Mr. E. informs us that he has sent a barrel of these apples to New York, and that 160 of them filled the barrel.

SATURDAY

THE

We hope by down the campaign is services, and Gazette into there are no occupy the those who h nations.

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THE EDITOR'S CARD.

We hope our Correspondents will not lay down their pens because the political campaign is over—We always need their services, and ask their aid, to render our Gazette interesting and entertaining—If there are no points of immediate collision, there are always abundance of topics to occupy the attention of such writers as those who have honored us with communications. In a representative government the warfare of freemen is never at an end—after a political contest there is always a momentary calm—this shows the genius of the government and the character of the people; for the former always invites to contest for the sake of improvement, whilst the latter shews submission to the sovereign voice, whenever expressed. The cessation we experience at present, is little more than a necessary armistice until a new campaign is prepared—until then, let us engage our patrons upon points of state policy, national interest, literature, agriculture, and philosophy, with any other branches of political or general science, to which fancy may lead or incidents invite.

One of the many advantages of these periodical seasons of repose from the conflict of party warfare, is the time afforded to the cultivation of science, and the opportunity given to soften and wear away those asperities which political sharp-shooting produces—Let the passions subside with the moment, and let us believe that most of those who are in error, intend well.

It was remarked by one of the most learned men that ever visited this country, a Portuguese, that just preceding a warmly contested election in one of the states, he anticipated from the violence of newspapers, the warmth of political harangues, the inflammable course of conversation, and the floods of defaming handbills, that when the election should come on, a scene of desolation and havoc would ensue little short of those scenes of carnage which mark a revolution in Empires—with this view he obtained a window contiguous to this expected bloody scene, and to his astonishment found, that the warfare was still confined to the tongues and elbows, whilst destruction seemed to fall upon nothing but oceans of grog and tubs of oysters at the neighbouring booths—He then made this reflection, that such a people are fitted by nature and habit for a free representative government, for whilst it is lawful to contend and to assert opinion, they do it with fiery zeal and untiring ardour; but the contest ended, the victors and the vanquished are equally obedient to the result.

THE REVOLUTIONS IN EUROPE.

We see that the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia are to have an immediate meeting at Vienna, to which Mr. Canning is gone from England, and that the Duke of Cambridge is there already. The Emperor of Austria is said to have a large army in readiness, variously reported in number, from 50 to 80 thousand men, which is arranged in detachments of twenty thousand each, near the borders of Italy. What can all this be for? The Autocrat says, for preservation—and we all cry out shameful, horrible, abominable doings. Let those who choose to make up opinions before hand, thunder forth denunciations, and let philanthropic rights of man folks resolve, that all that does not square with their fundamental doctrines is wrong—as for ourselves, we view this matter very calmly without taking upon us to revolutionise or to ameliorate the condition of foreign lands; and when things develop themselves more, we can better come to a satisfactory conclusion. At present we venture to say, that precaution on the part of one government is as much a duty and a right, as reformation is on the part of another; and if one nation says she will seek reformation through the military—another nation may say that she will seek reformation through her military against revolutionising infection.

We sincerely hope that the revolution in Spain will stop at a moderate point—but we hope really against expectation, for we consider that revolution as scarcely yet open to view. It would be unusual that an enslaved, depressed and ignorant people, long humbled by superstitious thralldom, should burst their fetters, civil and religious, and at once stop without bloodshed and without excess at the point of rational emancipation. This is what no anterior period of the world has furnished an example of, and to expect it to happen, would be arguing against the nature of man and things; yet we clime in with the wishes of the Benevolents, and say, we wish it may happen.

If, in the mean time, the Emperors of Russia and of Austria, and the King of Prussia, or any other kings, choose to say, we will consult upon the present prospect of things, and we will be ready to oppose a rampart of breastplates against the

invasion of revolutionary principles, we are far either from saying that they have not a right to do so, or that they would not do right to do so—Enough has not yet been developed, in our judgment, on which we can form a satisfactory opinion. The Autocrat's state paper, appears to some, to claim a right to interfere in all the forms and variations and reformations of government, which any European nation may elect to make for itself; but this is not what we understand by it—we regard it as a mere precautionary consultation, produced by the occurrence of a state of things, which may, or may not be dangerous, as events turn out. And when we come to consider how the flame of revolution has rapidly passed on to Naples, to Sicily, and to Portugal, we are still less inclined to say that there may not be probable grounds for justifying precautionary measures among those who have the power to use precaution. But as yet we all grope in the dark; it is no better than guess work—a few months more will probably convince us, whether revolutions, from the most abject depression to the full enjoyment of constitutional liberty, are to be effected and regulated by reason, or whether man emerging from slavery into freedom, must first riot in lawless excesses, before he can settle down into a well modulated state. The experience of the world has produced an entire code of evidence on one point—we wait to see if the "era of good feelings," as the present is styled by some modern political coxcombs and time-serving sycophants, will furnish any proof to the other.

It is asserted in the democratic papers, that the number of votes taken in Dorchester County, at the late election, exceeds that of any former period—The fact is not so—although there has been a great increase of democratic voters in all the counties considered doubtful this year, the cause of which, is best known to the leaders of that party, and their judges of elections—it will be merely necessary to state, that in Dorchester county, in the year 1819, the whole number of votes taken, were 2016, and at the late election, but 1988—had the voters from the islands got to the polls, the federal majority in that county, would have nearly equalled that of any former year.

From a western paper.
MISERIES OF EDITORS;

"Which, not the sternest of our foes could hear,
"Nor firm Ulysses tell, without a tear"

Pope's Homer.

I. A kind visitor, whom you would make almost any sacrifice to, rather than offend; without the least ill intention in the world, but merely moved & instigated by mother Eve's fatal vice, curiosity, rummaging your private desk, if it happen to be commodiously open, examining your letters and other correspondence; resorting to your composition drawer, on the ground of intimate acquaintance; deranging and inspecting manuscripts, when you had as lieve he had intruded into your wife's dressing room; or peeping over cases, & interrupting compositors, to see the original articles, which you did not intend to show him, or any one else, except through the medium of the press.

II. Receiving a manuscript of which it seems doubtful, whether the writer intended to represent European, Chaldaic or Chinese characters; and after patient resorting to decipher the hieroglyphics, resorting to the author; and hearing his unfeigned expressions of astonishment, that you did not find all as plain & legible as a Market Street Sign.

III. Just as you are in the very busiest part of your daily duties, in preparing your paper, having an obliging call, with a very verbose communication of a private nature, which you are required not only to receive, but to hear read, amid the din of other calls, proof is ready; waiting for proof, sir; and the prospect of a late paper, and subsequent complaint, in anticipation, grinding on your feelings.

IV. Enquiries, "who wrote that article?" when you have no fair right to inform; & when it seems unkind to refuse, & incredible to say you do not know.

V. In a busy moment, receiving a personal lampoon, which you are resolved not to publish; yet wish to give your reasons, without time to explain them. N. B. The writer full of the justice of his cause, and perfectly incredulous, that there are two sides to a question.

VI. A modest request from a good friend, just as your paper ought to be at press, that you would prepare a special article, to suit his particular views; which article must be long, heavy, and uninteresting to all but the applicant.

VII. And lastly, for the present, a quick succession of complaints—such as, "why was our advertisement omitted?" that communication will be quite too late to-morrow—the other papers have that news much more in detail—I wonder you should publish so many light articles, and leave out commercial ones—this is an important time, and politics ought to be your principal object—literary articles ought to claim a part of your attention;" till with forlorn gaze, you measure, with your eye, the extent of the columns of your paper, and wistfully exclaim.

"Ye Gods! annihilate but time, and space;
And make us printers happy!"

POSTSCRIPT.

Another Dreadful Misery.

While you are collecting news from a dozen or twenty different papers; when you have to keep in your mind's eye the leading features of all; to have all your papers misplaced and your arrangements broken in upon by the busy interference

of a half dozen good natured, friendly loungers, who, after having agonized your feelings into a high fever, retire one after another, humming a tune of "what's this dull town to me," or giving some other indication of their idle propensity or negligentaire.

A Peer, on coming out of the House of Lords was assailed by the mob with loud demands of a shout for the Queen. He endeavoured for some time to push his way through and to evade compliance, but at last, surrounded and threatened with violence, he stopped short and took off his hat. "And must I cry, the Queen for ever," said he to his persecutors. "Yes, yes, off with your hat—You must, you shall!" exclaimed the mob. "Well then," said he, "if I must, here goes, my boys—Huzza! the Queen for ever, and may all your wives be like her."

London Courier.

The following gentlemen are elected to represent Maryland in the 17th Congress.

Joseph Kent, Raphael Neale,
Samuel Smith, Philip Reed,
Peter Little, Robert Wright,
H. R. Warfield, John Nelson,
Thomas Bayly.

MARRIED

On Thursday the 4th inst. major WILLIAM CAULK to Mrs. ATRIDGE STEVENS, both of this county.

DIED

On the 6th inst. in Dorchester county, Mrs. SARAH wife of Robert Dennis, Esq. in the 53d year of her age. Through her lingering illness, she manifested that true Christian spirit which only lives with the followers of a meek and crucified Saviour; as also through the course of her life she was like a bright & shining star in her neighborhood, holding forth this emphatic language, "Follow me as I follow Christ." In the death of this truly excellent woman, her husband, relatives and friends have met with a loss only to be felt by those who knew her worth.

"Hosannah to Jesus on high!
Another has entered her rest;
Another has 'scaped to the sky,
And lodged in Immanuel's breast:
The soul of our sister is gone
To heighten the triumph above;
Exalted to Jesus' throne,
And clasped in the arms of his love."

—On Tuesday last, very suddenly, Mr. James Higgins, of this county.

—On Thursday last, Mrs. Rachel Watts, of this county.

—On the 5th inst. at Denton, Mr. Joseph Harrison, for many years inn-keeper of that place.

—On the 10th inst. after a long illness, Dr. Robert Stevens, of Denton.

—On the 10th inst. Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Ozment of this town.

—On the 12th inst. at the residence of her brother, (Dr. Robert Moore,) Nancy Moore of this county.

Sheriff's Sale.

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

A. BOWIE. Shff.

Oct. 21 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

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

A. BOWIE. Shff.

Oct. 21 4w

Mrs. Susan Seth,

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

Oct. 21.

Take Notice.

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

WILLIAM FERGUSON, Collector of the Tax for Talbot County.

Oct. 24—3w

The Members

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

ROB. MOORE, Secretary.

Easton, 9th mo. 7th, 1820.

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

COHEN'S OFFICE, Baltimore, October 8th.

ONLY SEVEN DRAWINGS

Remain to complete the GRAND CATHEDRAL LOTTERY, now drawing in the City of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the Governor and Council.

THE CAPITAL PRIZES OF

40,000 Dollars 3 of 5,000 Dollars
30,000 Dollars 1 of 4,000 Dollars
20,000 Dollars 1 of 3,000 Dollars
10,000 Dollars 8 of 2,000 Dollars
Twenty-five of 1,000 Dollars, &c. &c.

ARE STILL UNDRAWN.

SPLENDID DISTRIBUTIONS.

Distant Adventurers are informed that this lottery is regularly progressing to its completion. On Wednesday the 18th inst. the three first drawn numbers will be entitled to One Thousand Dollars each—On Wednesday the 25th inst. the first drawn number will be entitled to Two Thousand Dollars—On Wednesday the first of next month, the first drawn number will be entitled to

Twenty Thousand Dollars!!

On the Wednesday following (the 8th) the three first drawn numbers will be entitled to One Thousand Dollars each, and on Wednesday the 23d of next month, being the ninth day, the first drawn number will be entitled to the GREAT CAPITAL of

Forty Thousand Dollars!!

Besides the above, are the floating prizes of 10,000 Dollars, 5,000 Dollars, &c. &c. and the Grand consolidated Capital of

Thirty Thousand Dollars!!

Which is payable without Discount! So splendid an opportunity has never been offered, particularly as by the arrangement of the scheme, there are no Blanks drawn till after the ninth day; during the interval there fore the adventurer has the chance of drawing the Capital prizes without any possibility of loss—the scheme is the most popular ever presented to the United States.

Tickets \$20 | Quarters \$5 | Eighths \$2 50
Halves 10 | Fifths 4 | Tenths 2

To be had (warranted undrawn) at either of

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Offices, Baltimore—114 Market-St. or No. 1 Exchange.

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

J. I. COHEN, Jr.

Secretary to the Managers—Baltimore.

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

MORE CAPITAL PRIZES have been obtained at COHEN'S OFFICE than at any other office in America.

* The earliest intelligence of success will be forwarded.
Baltimore, October 14, 1820.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN E. COSTEN

Test, THOMAS MARSHALL,

JOHN M. HILL,

SAMUEL G. FLUHARTY,

MARK

MATTHEW FLUHARTY,

MARK

MATTHEW FLUHARTY

MARK

THOMAS MARSHALL,

JOHN M. HILL,

SAMUEL G. FLUHARTY,

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MATTHEW FLUHARTY,

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THOMAS MARSHALL,

JOHN M. HILL,

SAMUEL G. FLUHARTY,

MARK

MATTHEW FLUHARTY,

MARK

House & Garden

TO BE RENTED.

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, August 5—

SALE POSTPONED.

Trustee's Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale for the payment of the debts of the late John Dougherty, deceased, under and in virtue of a decree of the Honorable, the Judges of Talbot county Court, in the case of Elizabeth Sherwood and Thos. Banning, administrators of Hugh Sherwood against Robert Sharp Harwood, and children & heirs of Mrs. Ann Harwood, who was the only child and heir of John Dougherty deceased, all those parts of the tracts of land called "Curtain Corner," "Baker's Point" and "St. Michael's Fresh Run," that composed the Dwelling Plantation of the said John Dougherty in his life time, containing by estimation about two hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less.

This Farm was heretofore struck off at Public Auction to Robert Sharp Harwood, but he having failed to comply with the terms of sale, Public Notice is hereby given, that the same will be set up again for sale, on Monday the 11th day of September next on the premises at 3 o'clock in the evening.

Persons disposed to purchase lands near Easton, are invited to view the farm now offered for sale—the situation is healthy and in an agreeable neighborhood and directly on the public road from Easton to Centerville, and near the Mill of John Bennett Esq.

TERMS OF SALE.

A credit of twelve months will be given—the purchaser or purchasers giving a bond with approved security for the purchase money with interest from the day of sale—upon the payment of the purchase money and interest, there will be a deed executed and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, conveying all the right, title and estate of the aforesaid John Dougherty, in and to the land and real estate so sold, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants aforesaid or either of them.

The creditors of the aforesaid John Dougherty are again warned to exhibit their claims and vouchers and file the same in Talbot county court.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee

for the sale of the real estate of John Dougherty, deceased.

July 15th 1820.

The forenoon of Monday the 9th inst.

(the day to which the above Sale was postponed) being rainy, but few persons attended at the hour appointed for the Sale;

it was therefore (by consent of the persons principally interested) postponed to Wednesday the 18th inst. (October) at 3 o'clock, P. M.

J. GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

Oct. 14th, 1820.

BOARDING & LODGING.

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

JOHN STEVENS, Jr.

Easton, Dec. 27, 1819.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
EVENING THOUGHTS.

The last beam of day faintly glow'd in the west,
While night her dark mantle was spreading around,
Her shades had already enshrouded the east,
And swiftly was verging to earth's western bound.

A moment I gaz'd on the remnant of light—
Another I look'd—and behold it was gone!
'Twas clouded and hid in the shadows of night,
Though it lately in splendor and brilliancy shone.

Then child of the east, which at day break was born,
As bright, and lovely as morning could be,
How soon from the record of time thou art torn,
And deeply inur'd in eternity's sea.

True emblem of man, who is fated a while
To lord it o'er earth, then his being resign;
For however so brightly his morning may smile,
His eve is envelop'd in darkness like thine.

Oh yes, faded light, I behold in thy doom,
A mirror where plainly my own I can view!
Though blest with the pleasures of life in its bloom,
Yet soon, very soon, shall I perish like you.

LURELDO.

Trustee's Sale.

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

The Farm

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

PHILEMON SKINNER, Trustee
For the real estate of Z. Skinner.

Oct. 7—4

BOOTS & SHOES.

JOSEPH SCULL,

Has Just Returned from Baltimore with
A General Assortment of

Ladies & Misses

MOROCCO & PRUNELLE SHOES.

(A number of which are of the best quality.)

Having commenced manufacturing, he has brought with him an assortment of the best materials, and having a number of excellent workmen, will endeavor to have Boots & Shoes made to order in the best manner.

He has also on hand, of his own make, a general assortment of all kinds of Leather Shoes.

Also a number of the best Boots, together with a variety of other articles, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

Easton, Sept. 16th, 1820—1f

NOTICE.

To be rented for the ensuing year,

The House and Premises on South Street, in Easton, now occupied by Mr. Isaac Atkinson.

NS. HAMMOND.

October 7th, 1820 4w

To be Sold

The Farm and Plantation near Federalburg, in Caroline County, at present in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Douglass, as my tenant.

The terms of payment will be very reasonable. Persons inclined to purchase will be pleased to apply to me.

NS. HAMMOND.

October 7th, 1820 3w

FALL GOODS.

Clark & Green,

Have just received and are now opening

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE

FRESH GOODS,

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

Sept. 30.

THOMAS & GROOMER.

Easton, Sept. 9

GROUND PLASTER OF PARIS,

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

WILLIAM BROWNE.

Late Kent & Browne,

Corner of Franklin and Paca Street.

Baltimore, Sept. 9, 1820.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.
Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M. for ANAPOLIS & BALTIMORE, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore—Returning leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills.
Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$3 25.
From do. to Annapolis 2 50.
From Annapolis to Baltimore 2.
Easton, Feb. 28—

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.

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

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

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

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY.

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

The Publics Ob't. Serv't,
CLEMENT VICKARS.

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

C. V.

February 14—

Was Committed

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

EMANUEL,

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

GEO. H. LANHAM.

Sheriff P. Geor. County.

Sept. 23.—2m

NOTICE.

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

GEO. H. LANHAM.

Sheriff of P. G. County.

Sept. 3 0—2m

Notice.

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

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

GEO. H. LANHAM.

Sheriff of P. G. County.

July 13—Sept. 30—2m.

Notice.

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

John Johnson,

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

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff of Talbot County.

October 14, 1820.

BILL IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

MAY TERM, 1820.

The Bill in this cause states, that Thomas Weyman, of Talbot county, being seized & possessed of a considerable Real Estate, the same being parts of the original tracts of Land called "Bensons Enlargement," "Bog Hole" & "Barns Neck" which, with other Lands, were resurveyed by the late John Shannahan, deceased, and called together "Chance Resurveyed," containing the quantity of one hundred and forty acres and a quarter of an acre of Land, more or less, lying and being in the county aforesaid, & having occasion for money, & wishing to borrow the same from the President Directors, and Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland at Easton, applied to the complainants to become his securities and endorers to the said Bank, for the sum of twelve hundred dollars; and in order to indemnify the said complainants, against the said Suretyship, proposed to mortgage, to the said Complainants, the said Lands, and Premises, above named. That the said Thomas Weyman, did borrow the said sum of money of the said Bank, & the said complainants, did become his securities & endorers for the repayment thereof. And that to secure & indemnify the said complainants against all loss, injury, costs & charges, to which they might be liable, and subjected, on account of the said Suretyship, the said Thomas Weyman, did, on or about the 19th of May, 1813, make and execute a Deed of Mortgage to the said complainants, of the aforesaid lands and premises; bearing date, the same day and year aforesaid; and did, thereby grant bargain and sell, the same, for the consideration in the said Deed expressed, unto the said complainants, their heirs and assigns, subject to a proviso, or condition, in the said deed contained; that if the said Thomas Weyman, should pay to the said President, Directors, & Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, at Easton, the said sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars, with all the interest, costs, charges and expenses due, or to become due, thereon; & should save and indemnify the said complainants from all injury, loss, costs, charges and expenses, to which they might be liable, or subjected by reason of the said Suretyship, then the said deed, and all things therein contained, should cease and be utterly null and void, and of no effect. That the said Thomas Weyman, on or about the 21st day of June, 1814, made and executed to Jacob Gibson, of the said county, a deed of the said Lands and premises, and thereby conveyed to him, his heirs and assigns, all the title and estate which he had therein, or thereto. That Thomas Stevens, Esquire, on or about the day of

181—by virtue of sundry writs of vendition exponas, to him directed, sold all the right, title and estate, of the said Thomas Weyman, in and to the said Lands and premises, to one Anthony Ross, his heirs & assigns. That the said Thomas Stevens, made to the said Anthony Ross, a deed of the said Land & premises, bearing date the same day and year last aforesaid, and thereby conveyed to the said Anthony Ross, his heirs and assigns, all the title and estate which the said Thomas Weyman, had therein or thereto. That the said Anthony Ross, made to the said Jacob Gibson, a deed, bearing date the same day, and year last aforesaid, and thereby conveyed to him his heirs and assigns, all the title and estate which the said Anthony Ross, had in and to the said Lands and premises. That the said Thomas Weyman, did not pay to the said President, Directors, and Company, of the Farmers Bank at Easton, the said sum of twelve hundred dollars, or any part thereof, or all the interest, costs and charges due thereon; but wholly neglected and refused to do so.—That in consequence thereof, long after the same became due, the said complainants were compelled to pay to the said Bank as the surties of the said Thomas Weyman, the said sum of twelve hundred dollars, together with the interest, costs, charges and expenses, that had accrued thereon, amounting in the whole to thirteen hundred and sixty-eight dollars and nine cents. That the original note, put into bank by the said Thomas Weyman, with the said complainants as securities, was renewed at sundry times, on the faith of the said mortgage, accordingly to the usage and custom of the said Bank. That although on the face of the said notes, the said complainants appear, the one as drawer, and the other as endorser. Yet in fact, and in truth, they were but accommodation notes, put in Bank for the money borrowed by the said Thomas Weyman, and that the names of the said complainants were so placed, for the convenience of the said Thomas Weyman, to enable him to draw the said money, as the last endorser. That the said Thomas Weyman, and the said Jacob Gibson, though often required, and applied to, have wholly neglected, and refused to reimburse to the said complainants, the said sum of money advanced and paid by them to the said Bank, together with the interest, costs, charges and expenses due thereon. That the said Jacob Gibson, at the time of the purchase, and conveyance, of the said lands and premises, of and from the said Thomas Weyman, had notice and knowledge of the said mortgage, and purchase, subject thereto. That the said Anthony Ross, at the time of the purchase and conveyance of the said lands and premises, of and from the said Thomas Stevens, had notice and knowledge of the said mortgage, and purchased subject thereto. That the said Jacob Gibson, who has since departed this life, did in his lifetime make and publish his last will and testament, dated on or about the day of

181— and did thereof constitute and appoint, Rebecca Gibson, executrix, and Edward R. Gibson, and Fayette Gibson, executors; that Edward R. Gibson, has since proved the said Will and taken upon himself the burden and execution thereof, Rebecca Gibson, and Fayette Gibson, having renounced their right to the said executorship. That the said Jacob Gibson, did by his said Last Will and Testament, (among other things) devise and bequeath the said lands and premises to Jennette Gibson, wife of the said Edward R. Gibson, in the words following to wit: "It is my will and desire that the plantation which—purchased of Thomas Stevens, as sheriff, belonging to Thomas Weyman, shall be conveyed to Jennette Gibson, wife of my son Edward R. Gibson, so soon as he Edward, or Jennette, shall pay one thousand dollars, to belong to my personal estate. They are to have the use of it immediately." That Edward R. Gibson, by virtue of the said will possessed himself, of all the personal estate, goods and effects, of the said Jacob Gibson, to a large amount, and under and by virtue of the above mentioned devise, in the last will and testament of the said

Jacob Gibson, contained, the said Edward R. Gibson, and Jennette his wife, possessed themselves of the aforesaid mortgage lands and premises, and received the rents and profits thereof. That the said Jacob Gibson, left a widow, Rebecca Gibson, and the following persons his heirs at law, and devisees to wit: Edward R. Gibson, and Jennette, his wife, Fayette Gibson, Ann Reynolds, and Joseph W. Reynolds, her husband, Harriett Bennett, and her husband Thomas P. Bennett, Frances Tilton, the wife of James Tilton, jun. Clara Tilton, Nehemiah Tilton, Edward Gibson Tilton, and Nancy Gibson; that James Tilton, jr. and Frances Tilton, resides out of this state, to wit, in the State of Delaware. That Clara, Nehemiah, & Edward G. Tilton, are Infants, and under the age of twenty one years, and reside out of the State of Maryland. The object of this bill, is to obtain a decree against the said respondents, or some of them, thereby to compel them or some of them, to pay and satisfy to the said complainants, the said sum of thirteen hundred & sixty eight dollars and nine cents, and all the interest due, or to grow due, thereon, together with their costs and charges; and in default thereof, that all and every of the aforesaid respondents, and all persons claiming under them, or any of them, may be foreclosed of and from all equity of redemption, or claim in and to the said mortgage lands, and premises, and every part thereof; or that the said mortgage lands and premises may be sold, and the money arising therefrom, be applied to reimburse & satisfy the said complainants, for the said sum of thirteen hundred and sixty eight dollars, and nine cents, and all the interest due or to grow due thereon, together with their costs; and that the said complainants, may have such further and other relief in the premises as shall seem proper and agreeable to equity and good conscience. It is thereupon this sixth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty, ordered and adjudged by Talbot county court, sitting as a court of equity, that the said complainants, give notice of the said bill, and of the object thereof, by an advertisement to be inserted in the newspapers printed in Easton, Talbot county, for three months previous to the second Monday in November next, warning those of the said respondents who reside out of the State of Maryland, as aforesaid to be and appear in Talbot county court, in person or by Solicitor, on the said Second Monday of November next, to shew cause if any they have, why a decree should not pass, as is prayed.

RD. T. EARLE,

Test—
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
of Talbot County Court.
Aug. 12 3m.

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be offered at Public Sale on Wednesday the 25th inst. the Personal Estate of Garey McNeal, late of said county, deceased, on a credit of nine months on all sums over five dollars—for all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required—said estate consists of a negro woman and three children, slaves for life—Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Attendance will be given by
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
Administrator of Garey McNeal dec'd.
October 14 ts.

\$40 Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber, on Sunday the night of the 8th inst. a Negro Boy named Harry. When he went off he had on Kersy clothing; she is about 5 feet 8 inches high; dark complexion; is green and steers with a cross tiller. It is probable he has gone to Baltimore or across the Bay. Any person who will take up said Boy and secure him so that I get him a gain, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the County, and Twenty dollars if taken in the County.

WILLIAM SKINNER,
Dorchester County, Oct. 14.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN

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

JAMES WILLSON, Jr.
Easton, Oct. 14th. 1820.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honourable Judges of Worcester County Court. Will be sold by the Subscriber all the real estate of which Thomas Franklin died, seized in Worcester County. The above property is situate in the upper part of said County, and consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of land. The sale will take place on Saturday the eleventh day of November next, at the Town of Berlin, in said County. The purchaser or purchasers must give bond with approved security for the purchase money, at the expiration of twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale. The creditors of Thomas Franklin, will take notice that they are to exhibit their claims in the said court with the vouchers thereof within six months from the said day of sale.

THOMAS N. WILLIAMS, Trustee.

Oct 14—3w

Sheriff's Sale.

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

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 14.—3w

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
A House and Lot on Washington Street, at present occupied by Peter Stevens.

Apply to
ROBERT MOORE.

or
WILLIAM W. MOORE.

Easton 8th mo. 26th, 1820—1f.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Judges of Talbot county Court, as a Court of Equity, at November term, 1819, in the case of Richard Austin, against John Austin, the subscriber will cause to be set up and sold at public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 6th day of November next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock in the evening, all that tract or parcel of land called *Chastina Chance Resurveyed*, alias, Austons Chance Resurveyed, that composed the dwelling plantation of the aforesaid John Austin in the year 1810, and that the said John Austin, by deed, bearing date on or about the fourth day of June, in the year 1810, mortgaged to Richard Austin, for the repayment of the sum of money therein mentioned. The above land will be sold according to the lines and boundaries expressed in the certificate and grant, agreeably to which it contains one hundred and eighty-four acres, and one quarter of an acre, more or less.

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

Terms of Sale.

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

RICHARD HARWOOD Trustee.

Oct 7—4w

Sheriff's Sale.

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

WILLIAM THOMAS,

late Sheriff of Talbot county.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of the state, use of John W. V. Newnam, against Hugh Oram, will be exposed to public sale for cash, on the Court House Green, on Tuesday, the 31st inst. between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, the following property, to wit: A tract of Land called Fox Hole, part of a tract of land called Fox Harbour, part of a tract called Eason Addition, and a tract called Long Point, containing two hundred and thirty-six acres. Taken and sold to satisfy the above fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE Shff.

Oct 7 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, at the suit of the state, use of John W. V. Newnam, against Spedden Orem, will be exposed to public sale for cash, on the Court House Green, on Tuesday the 31st inst. between the hours of two and three o'clock, the following property, to wit, part of a tract of land called Fox Den, a tract called Triangle, part of a tract of land called Ashford, and part of a tract called Wainland, taken and sold to satisfy the above fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 7

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni to me directed, at the suit of Daniel Hoffman, against Joseph Steingasser, will be exposed to public sale on Tuesday the 31st inst. between the hours of two and three o'clock, on the Court House Green, for cash, the following property, viz. all the right and title in and to a Tan House and Lot, in the town of Easton, and House and Lot, in the town of Easton, one bay the stock in the vats, one grey horse, one bay ditto, one horse cart; seized and taken to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs due on the said vinditioni.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

October 7, 1820

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed at the suit of Samuel Groome, against William O. Vickers, will be sold at Easton, on the Court House Green, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, on Tuesday the 24th inst. the following property, viz. all the legal and equitable right and title of the said William O. Vickers, in and to part of a tract of land called "Bogby," containing two hundred and thirteen acres.—Taken to satisfy the debt interest and costs on the above fi. fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 7—3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, at the suit of Michael Lamb, against Joseph Steingasser will be exposed to public sale on Tuesday the 31st inst. between the hours of two and three o'clock, on the Court House Green, for Cash, the following property,

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28, 1820.

NO 151.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per an-
num, payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square in-
serted three times for One Dollar and Twenty-
cents for every subsequent insertion.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER,
October 11.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

We have obtained the following sketch
of the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Webster
on the Tariff, at the meeting in Faneuil
Hall, on the 21st inst.

Mr. Webster said he felt an unfeigned
embarrassment in addressing the meeting
on a subject, which so many members of
it understood much better than himself.
As it was a question, however of general
and, as he thought, of very high im-
portance, he would beg leave to detain
the meeting for a few moments.

It was in the first place necessary that
he should expel any suggestions of a feel-
ing unfriendly to American manufactures.
He believed there was no ground for sup-
posing that such a feeling existed in any
part of the community. It certainly did
not exist with him. He thought it, there-
fore, quite unjustifiable, that those, who
could not support the proposed Tariff,
should be charged with hostility to Dom-
estic Industry. There was power in
names; and those who had pressed the
tariff on Congress and on the Country,
had represented it as immediately and al-
most exclusively connected with Dom-
estic Industry and National Independence.
In his opinion no measure could prove
more injurious to the industry of the country
and nothing more fanciful than the
opinion that National Independence re-
quired such a measure necessary. He cer-
tainly thought it might be doubted whether
Congress would not be acting somewhat
against the spirit and intention of the
Constitution in exercising a power to
control essentially the pursuits and oc-
cupations of individuals, in their private
concerns—a power to force great and sud-
den changes, both of occupation and prop-
erty upon individuals, not as incidental
to the exercise of any other power, but as
substantial and direct power. If such
changes were wrought incidentally only,
and were the necessary consequences
of such imposts as Congress, for the
leading purpose of revenue, should enact,
then they could not be complained of.
But he doubted whether Congress fairly
possessed the power of turning the inci-
dental into the principal; & instead of leav-
ing manufactures to the protection of such
laws as should be passed with a primary
regard to revenue, of enacting laws with
the avowed object of giving preference to
particular manufactures, and with an en-
tire disregard to all the considerations of
Revenue.—And instead of laying such
imposts as would best answer the purpose
of raising a revenue, with the least bur-
den on the public carrying the impost on
certain articles to a burdensome excess,
with a full knowledge that the increase of
duty will diminish the amount of revenue
raised.

It would hardly be contended that con-
gress possessed that sort of general power
by which it might declare that particular
occupations should be pursued in society,
and that others should not. If such power
belonged to any government in this coun-
try, it certainly did not belong to the gen-
eral government. The question was
therefore, and he thought it a very seri-
ous question, whether in laying duties un-
der the authority to lay imposts, obvious-
ly given for the purposes of revenue, Con-
gress can, reasonably and fairly, lose a
right of those purposes entirely, and levy
duties for other objects. Congress
may tax the land; but it would be a
strange proposition if Congress should be
asked to lay a land tax for the direct
purpose of withdrawing capital from ag-
riculture, and sending those engaged in
it to other pursuits. The power, how-
ever, exists in one case as much as in the
other. It is not easy, it must be con-
fessed, to draw a limit in such cases, and
therefore, perhaps, it must be presumed,
in all cases, that the power was exercised
for its legal purpose, the collection of
revenue; and that whatever other conse-
quence ensued must be regarded as inci-
dental and consequential to the exer-
cise of the power. Still, it was a ques-
tion very fit in his judgment to be con-
sidered by congress, whether it was a fair
and just exercise of power to elevate the
incidental far above the primary object,
or to speak more properly, to pursue the
latter in utter disregard of the former?

But admitting the right of Congress to
legislation over these subjects and on
these purposes, to be quite clear, the in-
quiry was, is it expedient to increase the
duties or imposts to the extent proposed
in this bill? The inquiry was not whether
some change might not usefully be made.
There was no objection, he presumed to
a revision of the table of duties, upon the
common principle of such revisions, now,
or at any time. But the House of Re-

presentatives had put it fairly to the peo-
ple of the United States, whether a new
tariff, to the extent proposed, and on the
principles proposed, should be establish-
ed. And he hoped the people would
give a distinct answer to this ques-
tion. The principle of the question he
understood to be, that we should encour-
age the manufactures proposed most to be
benefited by the bill, principally those of
woollen and cotton cloths, by prohibitory
duties: That restrictions, such as we have
never before imposed, shall be laid on
commerce by way of bounty on particular
manufactures. For his own part, he had
supposed that restrictions on trade and
commerce in order to benefit particular
classes of manufactures, were now very
generally understood to be mischievous
and inconsistent with the just notions of
political economy. They were of two
sorts, such as arise from treaty stipulations
between nations; and such as each nation
may create for itself by its duties on impor-
tations. The understanding between En-
gland and Portugal, relative to the impor-
tation of the wines of Portugal, into
England, was an instance of the first
sort—the prohibition of French silk into
England an instance of the latter.

Both these, and all other modes of giv-
ing great preferences to some occupations
and some modes of investing capital; over
others, he believed had almost univers-
ally proved detrimental. They not only
restrain private enterprise, but often ex-
ceedingly embarrass the operations of
government. In the instance above-men-
tioned, the English government at this
moment experiences the bad policy of
such measures. Notwithstanding the
general peace of Europe, the commerce
between England and France is under-
stood to be almost a nullity. Why? Be-
cause England cannot agree to receive
on fair terms and in exchange for her
commodities such principal articles as
France produces, for exportation, viz.
silks and wine; and why cannot she
agree to receive these articles from France?
Because, as to wine, there is the old
treaty with Portugal; and as to silk,
the manufacture of that article has been un-
naturally forced by high bounties at home;
and if those bounties should now be with-
drawn, some thousands of persons would
be thrown out of employment; so that the
particular agreement with Portugal; and
a concern for the silk manufacturers of
Coventry, completely tied up the hands
of government on subjects supposed to be
of the highest national importance. To
individuals, this policy is as injurious as
it is to government: A system of artificial
government protection leads the peo-
ple to too much reliance on government.
It left to their own choice of pursuits,
they depend on their own skill and their
own industry. But if government essen-
tially affects their occupations by its sys-
tem of bounties and preferences, it is nat-
ural, when in distress, that they should
call on government for relief. Hence a
perpetual contest, carried on between the
different interests of society. Agricul-
turalists taxed to-day to sustain manufac-
turers—commerce taxed to-morrow to
sustain agriculture—and then imposi-
tions perhaps on both manufactures and
agriculture to support commerce.—And
when government has exhausted its in-
vention in these modes of legislation it
finds the result less favorable than the
original and natural state and course of
things. He could hardly conceive of any
thing worse than a policy which should
place the great interests of this country
in hostility to one another—a policy
which should keep them in constant con-
flict, and bring them every year to fight
their battles in the committee rooms of
the House of Representatives at Washing-
ton.

We see that the most enlightened na-
tions, which have adopted this artificial
system are tired of it. We see the most
distinguished men in England, for in-
stance, of all parties, condemning it. The
only difference of opinion is, whether the
disease is not so inveterate as to yield to
no remedy, which would not also produce
great evils? The only difference is,
whether it be an evil, grievous, but to be
borne; or a grievous evil not to be borne.
He alluded to England, because her exam-
ple had been so often quoted, as a model
for our imitation. But why should we ad-
opt, on her example, what she herself la-
ments, and would be glad to be rid of?
We hear the first minister in Great Brit-
ain give his opinion, emphatically, that
England has become what she is, not by
means of this system, but in spite of it.
Why then are we so eager to adopt a sys-
tem, which others, who have tried it, would
be glad to repudiate? Can anything, he
would ask, in this general view of the sub-
ject, be more unwise than that this coun-
try should adopt such a course of policy?
A policy of which he would say, that no
nation had entered upon and pursued it,
without having found it to be a policy
which could not be followed without great
national injury—nor abandoned without
extensive individual ruin. To leave men
to their own discretion—to conduct their
concerns by their own skill and prudence,

and to employ their capital, & their labor,
in such occupations as they themselves
found most expedient, has been found the
wisest, as it is the simplest course of po-
litical legislation. As there is an order
in the natural world, which holds all things
in place—as the air we breathe is wisely
combined and compounded for our use by
the course of nature; so there is a prin-
ciple of regulations, a sort of *vis medicatrix
naturæ*—in the social world. Excess cor-
rects itself. If there be too much com-
merce, it will be diminished. If there be
too few manufactures, they will be in-
creased, with but ordinary care and pro-
tection. For his part, he believed, that
however derided, the principle of leaving
such things very much to their own course,
in a country like ours, was the only true
policy—and that we could no more im-
prove the order and habit and composition
of society by artificial balancing of trades
and occupations, than we could improve
the natural atmosphere by means of the
condensers and rarifiers of the chemists.

Mr. W. proceeded to observe that the
various propositions before Congress at
the last session appeared to him to be e-
quivalent to a direct declaration of the ex-
pediency of abolishing the foreign trade;
or at least of most materially diminishing
it. He did not perceive how any man
could understand it otherwise. The new
duties proposed, and the bills to repeal
the laws respecting credits at the Custom
House, and Drawbacks were to be consid-
ered a part of one system. As to allowing
credits for duties, it had prevailed from
the commencement of the Government.
It had been thought to have been produc-
tive of much good. A few merchants of
the richest class might no doubt be bene-
fitted by repeating this system, because
such a repeal would tend to give them a
sort of actual monopoly in importation.

But to merchants of small capitals, the
charge must be most destructive. On
some articles, such for instance as teas,
the duties to be paid here equal the first
cost. If therefore, the duties must always
be paid before a sale here, the business
would require two capitals; one in China,
to purchase the articles—another here to
pay the duties. This might be very well
for the chairman (Mr. Gray) and a few
other gentlemen—but he (Mr. W.) well
knew that both the Chairman and these
gentlemen saw too well how this would
affect the enterprise of young merchants
to give it their countenance or support.
As to the punctuality and certainty with
which the duties had been paid under this
system, they were wonderful. The loss
from 1789, was most inconsiderable. The
curtailing of the privilege of Drawbacks,
Mr. Webster thought equally objection-
able. He could account for the proposition
only on the supposition that the intention
was greatly to diminish, if not indeed to
abolish the foreign commerce of the coun-
try.

Other nations had deemed it an object
of importance to make their country an
entrepot of Commerce—and for this end
to encourage the importations of such ar-
ticles as were likely to be again exported.
Such also has been our own system heret-
ofore. It was very obvious to what ex-
tent foreign commerce was encouraged by
allowing drawbacks. And if the object
of the present proposed measures be what
he had supposed, he admitted that this,
among others, was a means fitly chosen to
produce the end. There were many gen-
tlemen present who knew much better
than he did, to what extent our foreign
trade consisted, at the present moment, of
foreign articles imported into this country
and again exported. It was certainly very
considerable. He found, by reference
to Mr. Seybert's tables and statements
that the average value of foreign merchan-
dise exported from the U. S. from 1793 to
1817 amounted to 421000ths of our whole
exportations. In some years the exporta-
tion of foreign had exceeded that of do-
mestic produce. It had been stated and
was doubtless true that in some years,
notwithstanding the quantity of India
goods consumed in this country, the am-
ount of sales of those exported, within
the year, exceeded the amount of all the
purchases in India; an important fact, by
the way, for the consideration of those
who consider the East India trade so de-
structive. Mr. W. said he hoped he had
misapprehended the object of those who
proposed these measures. He hoped they
saw a mode in which to reconcile them
with the existence and the fair rights of
commerce; but he confessed he had him-
self perceived no such mode. He found
that on introducing and recommending the
bill the sentiments of the Committee were
thus expressed by its chairman. "Com-
merce has been too long a pet, the spoiled
child of Government; which seems not to
think there are any other interests worth
protecting. The mere creature of legis-
lation, raised to importance by our laws,
and the expenditure of a great portion of
our revenue for its support. Commerce
has presented herself as the Atlas which
supports the Government, the Country,
and all its great interests; now it seems
she cannot support herself."

He, (Mr. W.) begged to differ most
widely from these opinions. He by no

means agreed that the commerce of the
country was the mere creature of con-
gressional legislation. The commerce
of the country was older than congress;
older than the present government. This
commonwealth had a great and profitable
trade, notwithstanding its embarrassments
before congress had the power of legisla-
ting upon the subject.—The country of Es-
sex alone possessed more tons of shipping
before this government was framed, than
belonged to the whole of England in the
reign of Elizabeth—at the time of repel-
ling by her fleets of the Spanish invasion.
Before the organization of the present gov-
ernment, so considerable was the com-
merce of the states that the amount of im-
portations, for some years, rose to several
millions; in one year indeed it fell little
if any short of twenty millions of dollars.
It was certainly true that the government,
during the greater part of its course hith-
erto, had shown a just, but no more than
a just, care for the protection of com-
merce. He thought the government had
done no more for commerce than com-
merce had done for government. Com-
merce, in his opinion, had been the main
support of the public revenue. He did
not, in saying this, mean that any partic-
ular class of persons; the merchants; the
ship-builders, or the ship-owners, for in-
stance, had been the principal support of
government, or had done more than their
part towards that support.

But commerce, by acting upon and en-
riching the agriculture of the country, by
calling into activity all the capital and ex-
citing all the industry and enterprise of
the country, had given to the whole peo-
ple an ability to contribute to the reven-
ue; and it had also afforded an easy and
convenient mode for the collection of re-
venue.—Since the commencement of the
government, three hundred and fifty mil-
lions of dollars have been paid into the
treasury through the custom-house; thirty-
four or thirty-five millions alone have
been obtained from all other sources of
revenue; and this not without much dis-
content, and more than one rebellion.
This does not prove indeed and is not
stated to prove, that any one part of
the community has borne more than its
portion of the public burdens. But it is
stated to show that the country has been
able to do that, which there is no reason to
believe it could or would have done, with-
out commerce.

The commerce of the country so far
from being the mere creature of congres-
sional legislation, was one of the prin-
cipal causes of calling congress itself and
the government into existence.

It is well known as matter of histor-
ical fact, that of the causes which led to
the establishment of the present government,
a very prominent one was the desire to
establish uniform duties and imposts
through the several states and by means
of such uniform duties and imposts to
enable the country to provide for the
payment of the revolutionary debt.

Not to dwell however, longer on this
part of the subject, he wished to call the
attention of the meeting to the immediate
effects should the proposed duties be laid.
And in the first place it is admitted
that a great falling off of revenue must be
expected. No one, as far as he knew, had
computed this loss of revenue at less
than five millions a year. How is this
loss to be supplied? That inquiry was very
natural to the government as well as
the people.

In truth every man in the commu-
nity not immediately benefited by the
new duties, would suffer a double loss.
In the first place, by shutting out the
former commodity the price of the domestic
manufacture would be raised. The con-
sumer therefore must pay more for it.—
And in so much as government will have
lost the duty on the imported article, a
tax equal to that duty must be paid to
government. The real amount then of
this bounty on a given article, will be pre-
cisely the amount of the present duty
added to the amount of the proposed
duty. At least so it appeared to him,
(Mr. W.) and if any calculation could
make it otherwise, he would be glad to
see it. Again; it is proposed to raise the
duties on salt and brown sugar; these are
articles of very general consumption, &
the duty on them is raised probably with
a view of supplying, in some degree, the
loss to the treasury, arising from exclud-
ing other articles. This is a tax, then
imposed to enable the treasury in some
measure, to bear its other losses. In
other words sugar and salt are taxed, be-
cause cotton and woollen clothes are to
be taxed, so high as to prevent their im-
portation—there is a tax on food, in order
that there may be a tax on clothing.
And after all, how few of all the members
of society are to be benefited by this
system, so artificially and elaborately con-
structed. Certainly not all manufacturers,
nor all mechanics; but a particular class
only. All those manufacturers who have
now the home market in their possession,
and export more or less of their wares;
the manufacturers, for instance, of shoes,
nails, cabinet furniture, carriages, &c. all
these are injured, not benefited. They
feel the burden without partaking the pro-

fit. We might add to these at once all
the numerous class whose occupations
are connected directly or indirectly with
navigation and commerce. It is said, to
toll the alarms at the treasury, that the
deficit of five millions in the revenue may
be made up by an excise on domestic ma-
nufactures, when the foreign article
should be excluded. But on what manu-
factures? on cotton and woollen, alone,
or principally? certainly not—on others
as much or more than on them. On car-
riages, for example, among the first. This
is a tax, which, like many others, always
diminishes the demand for the article.—
It takes away, then, at once, the em-
ployment of the artist, who works in
this line: He is a manufacturer, therefore
not benefited, but likely in the end to
be ruined. And yet he (Mr. W.) had un-
derstood that in making but the new cen-
sus, coach-makers and all other handy
craftsmen or tradesmen were denomi-
nated *manufacturers*; and this would show
a great number of manufacturers in the
census, appearing to be benefited by pro-
tecting manufactures. The case he had
alluded to might suffice for an instance
or an example of many; and when the
whole should be investigated, it would be
found that the sorts of manufacturers to
be benefited by the proposed measure,
were very few. An appeal had been made
to the patriotic feelings of the nation.—
It had been said we are not independent
so long as we receive these commodities
from other nations. He could not see
the force of this appeal. He did not
perceive how the exchange of commodi-
ties between nations, when mutually and
equally advantageous, rendered one de-
pendent on the other in any manner de-
rogatory to its interest or dignity. A de-
pendence of this sort exists every where
among individuals as well as nations.—
Indeed the whole fabric of civilization,
all the improvements which distinguish
cultivated society from savage life rest on
a dependence of this kind. He thought
the argument drawn from the necessity of
providing means of defence in war had
been pressed quite too far. It was ex-
actly enough that we had a capacity to pro-
duce such means when occasion should call.
The reasoning assumes, that in war, no
means of defence or annoyance can be
probably obtained, or not without great
difficulty, except from our own materials
or manufactures. He doubted whether
there was much ground for that assump-
tion. Nations had hitherto obtained
military means in the midst of war from
commerce. But a navy, as it was ac-
knowledgeed on all hands that the country
possessed the capacity of supplying itself
whenever it saw fit to make the sacrifice;
he did not see why the necessity of mak-
ing it should be anticipated, why should
we now change our daily habits & occupa-
tions, with great loss and inconvenience,
merely because it is possible some change
may hereafter become necessary? We
should act equally wisely, he thought, if
we were to decide that although we are
now quite well and with very good ap-
petites, yet, as it was possible we might one
day be sick, we would therefore row sell
all our food and lay up physic.

There was, however, Mr. W. observed,
one part of our national defence, which
the advocates of the new measures ap-
peared to have quite overlooked or for-
gotten. He meant the navy. If the com-
merce of the country should cease, the
navy must cease with it. This he thought
too plain to be questioned. A country
with a powerful navy, and little or no
commerce, would be an anomaly in histo-
ry. The great object aimed at, seemed
to be, either to annihilate or greatly di-
minish our foreign trade. Where then
are our seamen to come from, for the na-
vy? By reference to the amount of A-
merican tonnage in 1810, the year when
its amount was greatest, it will be seen
that there were employed in the foreign
trade, 984,000 tons; in the coasting trade,
371,000. The proportion of seamen to
tonnage is of course greater in the larger
vessels; so that probably 3-4ths of the
seamen of the U. S. were employed in
the foreign trade. The coasting trade it-
self would be immediately diminished by
the curtailment of the foreign trade & if it
should afterwards revive and be even in-
creased & extended, there was no reason
to suppose that it would supply seamen, in
sufficient numbers, for the navy. Beside,
the seamen ordinarily engaged in the coast-
ing trade, are not a class of seamen fit
most fit for naval service. In this trade,
the voyages are short; the number of
hands small—not always exclusively sea-
men. There are not the habits of subor-
dination, the attention to self preservation,
the exposure to danger and to hard-
ship, which form the value of the charac-
ter of good seamen. No part of national
defence is so impossible to be suddenly
procured as good seamen. Yet without
them, all attempts towards establishing a
commanding naval power are entirely
vain; as the history of more than one mod-
ern nation has shewn. Let those then,
who would abridge commerce, on the
ground of a more independent provision
for national defence, declare whether they
esteem a Navy to be among our means of

reference. If they do not, their argument may be considered as a fallacy. Mr. W. said he would add a few observations upon a more general view of the subject. We must regard the proposed measures either as intended to be temporary, or as intended to be permanent. If they were to be temporary, the manufacturers would be ruined by their appeal. We must look upon the proposed duties therefore as intended to be permanent; if not permanent at the same rates, yet permanent at such rates as shall preserve the system of manufacturing for ourselves. We are bound, therefore, to regard future consequences and the state of things which may ultimately arise, if this system should be adopted and established. It was the part of true wisdom to look to the end. For his part, he did not consider a great manufacturing population a benefit to be pursued with so much cost. He thought there were great evils in it. When it shall come, naturally, and in the progress of things, we must meet it. But why hasten it? What we see of it elsewhere did not recommend it to us. The great object of good governments was individual happiness, and this, to be general, required something like an equality in condition. He was not advancing any agrarian notions, but he considered that those employments which tended to make the poor both more numerous and more poor; and the rich less in number, but perhaps more rich, were not employments fit for us to encourage by taxing other employments. And this he believed would be the tendency of the manufacturing system, pursued to excess. At present it was probably true that the manufacturing capitals, being generally corporate property, were held in many hands—But if the capital now employed in commerce were also to be put into manufactures, it would in the end, he should think, get the ascendancy, because it would be individual capital, and according to our experience would be therefore better managed.—Manufacturing capital comes in the end to be owned by few. It does not therefore encourage industry like capital employed in some other pursuits. The cause of the establishment mentioned in the report was in point to this argument. Half a million of dollars gave employment to 265 persons, and those principally women and children. Now what employment of that sum in almost any other pursuit could fail to demand and require more human labor? If vested in agriculture, the sum would command good and productive land sufficient to employ, he might almost say, all the cotton spinners in the United States. And how would it be in commerce, suppose it were in the freighting business. A commercial friend had furnished him with a statement which would show the result: A ship fit for that service may cost 15,000 dollars—she will require in her immediate service on board, 15 hands. Then, full occupation for one man is found here on a capital of 1000 dollars. But in the manufacturing establishment two thousand are required. In the first case, however, it is not the immediate employment of the navigators that is demanded and paid. He who furnishes the timber—he who built the ship—all the classes connected with commerce and navigation are employed and paid. Or suppose we look to the West India trade as we have sometimes enjoyed it. That is a trade favorable to small capitals and personal labor. It is a trade of short voyage and quick return; a trade which transports gross commodities both ways, and requires therefore many vessels and those small.

Hence we have seen respectable towns growing up and kept in activity and proceeding to wealth almost by that trade alone.

It must be obvious to every one how much more capital thus employed encourages industry by finding employment and therefore by raising wages, than capital employed in large manufactures.

Between agricultural employments and manufacturing operations no one could hesitate, the thought, as to their effect on individual respectability and happiness. Such was the happy condition of this country, and such the low value of land, that almost every industrious labourer had the means, by his labour, of becoming in a short time a freeholder. He thereby obtains a feeling of respectability, a sense of propriety and of personal independence which is generally essential to elevated character. He has a stake in society and inclined therefore rather to uphold than demolish it. He does not look on all property as the envied possessions of others and as a proper prey for him and his fellows as soon as they may venture to set the power of law and government at defiance; but as a stock in which he has a share and which he is interested therefore to protect. Now we know that the reverse of all this is true of the thousands of journeymen manufacturers in the great establishments of Europe.

They have no stake in society; they hang loose upon it, and are often neither happy in their own condition, nor without danger to the state. Mr. W. stated that he had lately compared the returns of the number of persons committed to gaol, in the several counties in England, for crime or debt, for thirteen years, viz. from 1804 to 1817, with the proportion of agricultural and manufacturing population in those counties respectively. The result was what he should have expected, except that it was much more striking. In the most agricultural counties the number committed to gaol was one in 19,000. In the most manufacturing, one in less than 1000; a proportion of twenty to one in favor of agricultural employments on the moral habits or on the means of subsistence of individuals.

It was well known that the English armies had been principally recruited from among the manufacturing population. It had been stated, he believed, that during the late war the city of Glasgow had furnished as many recruits as all the rest of Scotland. This facility of finding recruits might be convenient to government; but it was hardly an indication of individual happiness and independence. In short, Mr. W. said, he would put it to any man who possessed the blessing of children, whether he would not hope rather that they would be freeholders, though they should till their own soil with their own hand, with the reasonable prospect of respectability and independence, although this freehold were to be beyond the Yellow Stone, or beyond the stony mountains, than that they should go through life, as journeymen manufacturers, taking the chance of the ignorance and the vice, the profligacy and the poverty of that condition although it were in the best manufactory in the richest city in the world.

It was no recommendation to him that the larger factories gave employment to women and children. He thought it a kind of employment not suited to the one or the other; and he had observed that in England, Parliament had lately been obliged to interfere to prevent the cruel and excessive overworking of children in these establishments. He was happy, most happy, to know, that with us all possible care has been taken in regard to the moral habits of the persons employed, especially in the excellent establishments in our neighborhood with which he was best acquainted. But it must be remembered, that the system was but just begun. Those, who come for employment, must come with excellent habits already formed under the care of their parents, in the farm houses of N. England. Thus far all is well. But let us not deceive ourselves. Some situations are favorable to moral habits, and others are unfavorable, and among the last are some of such powerful tendency as no care has even been able to resist. He would not but believe, that the respectable young men of the country would choose hereafter to look for companions for life rather in domestic families, rather among those who are the companions of their mothers, the guardians of their younger brothers, and sisters educated in the family society and with family affections than to go for their choice to the crowded weaving room at a factory in an atmosphere of cotton and oil, and amidst the din of spools and spindles. He knew that he was speaking upon what might be thought the remote effects of these great establishments. Yet not so remote perhaps as we may imagine. If the system be established and adhered to, which he could not believe until he should see it, the effects will not be tardy on their arrival. Two generations in his opinion would change the whole face of New England society. He persuaded himself however, that the proposed change was impracticable. Our very state and condition warred against it. Our best interests, he believed were opposed to it, and of all public measures it was among the very last to which he should give his approbation. He believed the encouragement already given to manufactures would enable them to extend themselves as fast as the general good required. The question was constantly asked, "will you do nothing for the manufacturer?" But this he thought an unfair mode of stating the question; much is already done for the manufacturers. The duties, as they now stand, afford great protection, and in some cases extraordinary bounties, to our manufactures. It was thought that complete satisfaction had been given, at the time, by the law of 1816; which yet had been again altered, most materially, in favor of the manufacturers of woollen and cotton cloth. By that law the duties on these articles was put at twenty-five per cent; but was to be diminished to twenty per cent after three years. By a subsequent act, however, this was altered, and the duty of twenty-five per cent, on their original value which with the usual addition, amounts to 27 per cent.

On cotton cloths, although the nominal rate per cent is the same, the duty is in effect much higher. It is twenty-five per cent on the first cost, but then the first cost, is to be deemed always to be at least twenty-five cents a square yard; whereas in fact of the cotton cloths from India best suited to our consumption, and for which consequently there is most demand in our market, the original price ordinarily does not exceed 7 1-3 cents per yard. Here then is a duty of 6 1-3 cents, on a yard of cloth which costs but 7 1-3;—that is to say, the duty is nearly eighty three per centum on the cost of the article;—and this the importer pays, in addition to the cost of importation. This is so much bounty to the home manufacturers; and yet, in the face of this known fact, we are asked if we will do nothing for our cotton manufacturers; and it is now proposed to raise the bounty from eighty three per cent to 133 per cent. Iron is another article, on which there has been a constant effort to raise the duty. It is an article of very general consumption, in most of the occupations of life.—The cost of importation itself is generally nearly equal to the original cost. By the law of 1810, the duty was fixed at nine dollars per ton. It has been since raised to fifteen and it is now proposed to raise it to twenty-five.

He believed upon the whole, that all reasonable encouragement had been already given to manufactures; and especially to the manufacturers of cloth. He had the pleasure of seeing gentlemen present, not from one only but from sev-

eral of the factories in the neighborhood. If their business was ruinous, as some of the manufacturers had elsewhere pretended, he hoped they would state it. He would be quite willing to leave it to those gentlemen themselves, to say, whether, with the present protection, the best conducted manufacturing establishments did not yield as fair profits on capital as other branches of business? He exceedingly doubted whether they would be willing to come into an average, and divide their present profits with the agriculturists and the merchants. He believed indeed, that the persons connected with the establishments to which he had alluded, had not petitioned Congress for new duties. He believed that others would have been wise to have followed the same course.—That which is most to be desired on these subjects is steadiness & permanency; He hoped the present duties would stand, without increase or diminution; that Congress would adhere to what it had already established; and that both the government and the country would resist all attempts to make new, frequent, and great changes, in the value of property, in the occupations and pursuits of men, and in the means of living.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.
GEOGRAPHY OF BOTANY.
On the effect of climate upon Corn and other productions of the earth.
St. Mary's River, Great Mill P. O.
June, 1820.

John S. Skinner, Esq.

SIR: I duly received the several enclosures, together with the small packet of Golden Sioux Corn you sent me, and noticed the request you were pleased to make for my ideas "on the effect of our long summers upon this very early ripening corn of northern growth, and whether our climate would not cause it to degenerate"—which I understand to mean, whether it would not grow and ripen slower, as well as yield less abundantly, in the climate of Maryland, than in the north-west region whence it comes. I felt thankful to you for the corn, but I was puzzled by your enquiry, never having given any particular attention to early ripening plants. However, your request induced me to think on the different causes and effects of the short northern seasons of vegetation and the long southern season in general, without reference to the peculiarities of any one kind of plant; and such loose thoughts as have occurred to me, are all I can offer as an answer to your enquiry.

The circumstances under which vegetation commences and progresses in a climate far enough north, to limit almost all grains to one short season, to germinate, grow, & ripen, are these: The snows and fast binding ice, in such high northern latitudes, seldom leave the ground uncovered and open during the winter, but continue to accumulate in large quantities. This accumulation of snow and ice, protracts the reign of winter, until the sun is well advanced on the zodiac, towards the northern tropic, and the days have become long and the influence of warm weather has become settled and completely predominant. This greater and more settled continuance of heat being necessary to free the earth by dissolving the high incumbent banks of snow, and the deep fetters of frost, before vegetation can swell a single grain into motion.

Thus, the higher the latitude the shorter is the spring and autumn, and the summer and winter are nearly the only seasons far north. And I believe it is also true, that the higher the latitude the greater and more uniform is the increase of the temperature of the air from its commencement, to the highest degree of summer heat. These circumstances causing, in the out-set of vegetation, a greater union, of heat and moisture, and a more inviolable increment of heat, are favorable to rapid growth. Again, the deeper the snows have been, the more deeply saturated will the earth be, when they disappear, and the more open, mellow, and friable the soil. Moreover, snow is said to contain a considerable quantity of nitrous particles, and its water to have a greater tendency to putrify than rain water. These are also very favorable circumstances. We may then readily conceive, that when vegetation commences under so many more favorable circumstances in the north than in the south, that its first stage of growth must be much more rapid than in the south. And I imagine, that the effect of the preceding winter's moisture is scarcely lost in the earth, or in the vapours, (which must rise and fall in mists and rain for a long time thickly from the deeply saturated soil exposed to a very warm sun,) before plants have nearly attained the size and strength, to dispose themselves to bear flowers and fruit.

Such is the early growth of plants in the north; with us in a more southern latitude, vegetation commences while "as yet the trembling year is unconfirmed;" and timidly advances amid continual checks from the frequent alternations of heat and cold. And though we possess a richer soil generally than in the countries limited to one short season, yet vegetation commences with fewer advantages than in the north, and is more checked, and therefore progresses slower. In the next period of the growth of plants in northern latitudes, after the temperature of the air has arrived at the highest degree of summer heat, and when it is more than probable the greater part of plants have arrived

It will be recollected that my remarks are altogether general, and have no allusion to the country of the Sioux in the fork of the Mississippi and Missouri, which, though more north, yet is a mild climate and highly fertile.

at the critical stage of their growth, and are large enough to dispose themselves to bear fruit; these causes—1st. The excessive heat with diminished moisture while it lasts—And, 2ndly. The decline or diminution of heat which immediately succeeds the acme of summer heat, occasioned by the declination of the sun, is no less rapid, and regular in decrease than was the increase of heat on the approach of the sun; these circumstances both operate as checks to the further growth of plants, and hasten their maturity. Premature ripening occasioned by excessive heat and drought, as well as by too much cold, are circumstances of frequent occurrence, as every farmer must know. The same thing occurs if plants are checked in their growth by being wounded. This is known to our tobacco planters, who, in the dread of frost, split young plants while standing, to make them ripen.—Fruit injured by birds or insects is the first to ripen, from the same cause.

From the above remarks we then see that the principle of vegetable life are these:

1st. The more plants are favored by the temperature of the air and the condition of the soil, and the fewer checks they receive in their first stage of growth until they attain the necessary size to bear fruit, the more rapid in that stage is their growth. And 2ndly. The more checks they receive (provided they do not amount to destruction) in their second stage of growth, the shorter will be the time of forming fruit and ripening. Consequently, if what I have said is true, it follows, that the higher the northern latitude, the shorter will be the whole time of plants growing to perfection.

The admirably has the God of nature ordered the laws of vegetable life, without any change or complication of principles, to be suited to different climates.

The Golden Sioux corn you say is fit for use in 69 days, and dead ripe in 90 days! In Lapland, it is said that some crops grown there, come to perfection in 21 days. In Norway, it is said that they sow and reap in the space of six or seven weeks. In the climate of Maryland, we have from seven to eight months, according to the year, for the growth of plants, and this period of vegetation is divided into two seasons of moisture, the early and the late. The harder grains, as wheat, rye, barley, &c. by being sown in the autumn, and being in possession of the ground, avail themselves of the entire early season of moisture and heat, and ripen in the season when drought and heat prevail. The greatest growth of all plants, which ripen on the approach of winter, is in the late season of moisture and heat. The common large Indian corn endures heat and drought, as well as wheat, &c. endure cold and snow, and the quality enables it to avail itself, in part, of the two seasons of moisture; being planted in the first, existing through the mid-summer drought and heat, and making its greatest growth in the late season. This is generally the case with Indian corn, except when the early growth has been extraordinarily favorable; it then makes its greatest growth in the early season, & ripens in the beginning of the late season. The plants that enjoy the benefit in part of two seasons of moisture, are the best I think we have. All dwarfish plants and dwarfish weeds and grasses, and all the lighter kinds of grain, have a constitution which either cannot endure cold as does wheat, &c. or which cannot endure heat & drought as does Indian corn, and therefore are necessarily limited to a single season of heat and moisture, the early or the late, to complete their growth. Those whose constitution unfits them to bear cold, being unable to live through the winter, and those not fitted to bear considerable heat and drought, being unable to live through the mid-summer season. All the early ripening kinds of Indian corn that I have seen are dwarfish, and I suspect that the spring wheat, spring barley, and spring rye, are generally lighter in stock and grain, and have less saccharine juice, and are less nutritive, than the winter grains of the same kinds.

Among the roots that occur to me, I think those which take the most time to come to perfection are sweeter and more nourishing than those which are limited to one season. The parsnip, beet and carrot, are, for instance, more nourishing than the potatoe, turnip and radish. Among the melons, the most nutritive and those that keep best are longest growing, as the common kind of pumpkin.

I do not so exactly know the properties of the grains and plants I have spoken of above, as to speak with precision about the relative merits of each. But enough I think I do know to settle a decided preference for the long growing plants over the quick growing, in common equal circumstances and soils, and keeping in view the general maxim of Chaptal, "that nature forms her productions, according to all the circumstances, which may influence her operations."

The Golden Sioux Corn will, I think, in this climate, require the whole of one season, the early, or the late, like the other kinds of early corn we have before had in use. If planted early in the spring, it will ripen in all July. If planted the last of July or early in August, it will ripen on the approach of winter. But, it is necessary to understand, that, although it is said, and it may be true, that this corn will be dead ripe in 90 days, yet that these must not be any ninety days; but ninety days from the first of spring, or ninety days of the late season. This dwarf kind being unable to sustain so long a continuance of drought and heat, as occurs regularly in July or thereabouts,

As stated by the seller of the corn in New York.

where the common kind of corn is rarely killed by the usual summer dry season. That is you must be careful not to plant these dwarf corns, so as to throw the critical time of their growth during the common drought of summer, if you do, it will dwindle, ripen, or rather perish, with very little, if any crop. This I know from experience, for I have planted some of these kinds so late as to lose the seed, although planted in the richest quarter I had in my garden.

What, then, would have been its late, if I had attempted to replant with it the missing hills of my corn field, where the land is poorer and worse cultivated than the garden? In the common time of the last re-planting, that is in June, there is no doubt, in my mind, but that the crop from these hills, so re-planted, would have been little or nothing. Therefore, let farmers beware, when they attempt to re-plant with these early ripening dwarfish kinds of corn, otherwise they may lose every re-planted hill. If they re-plant with it at all, it must be after the middle of July, so as to give it the late season of moisture and heat to form grain in. The crop from these early kinds of corn is scant and precarious; and even when two crops can be made in one year, as has sometimes been done, the two crops are scarcely equal to the single crop of the large common kind. Its utility, then, I think, is principally confined to the garden.

It just occurs to me, and as what I am going to add, confirms what I have already said, I will mention it. The hot, bitter tasted species of plants, such as parsnip, the mustard flavor, of which there are many, which make their appearance very early in the spring, conform to the general principles I have attempted to give. On the very first opening of spring, indeed when we are not sure whether it is spring or winter weather, the very first kind of plant which I have observed to put out leaves, is a very small dwarfish species of weed, tasting like weak mustard. This is very little dwarfed and sown in about eight or ten days. The next thing that makes its appearance, while yet nothing else has dared to vegetate in the open field, is another species of the same genus, in taste at least—this is rather larger than the first kind, but still very small, as well as I remember, it is about three or four inches high in good ground, when ripe; this second kind requires a few weeks more to ripen; and this is followed by another kind requiring more time, and so on according to their size and good qualities. The table mustard ripening last, being the shortest, strongest, and finest flavored, and longest in coming to perfection.

The earliest garden peas, such as the early frame, and hot-springs, are dwarfish, small and delicate in haulms and pods, while the marrow-fat and roundabouts, which are the largest and richest, are longest in ripening.

If from these peas we required grain to feed stock animals, we should soon discover that the long ripening kinds would give in quality and quantity of grain and haulms, the best crop. The Ruta Baga may be a harder and better turnip, and therefore require more time to grow than the common turnip. But if it is not, instead of the month of June, as recommended by Cobbett, the first of August would, I rather think, here, be a better time to sow it. I have some of the Liverpool Ruta Baga, said to be a better kind than Cobbett's, on which I mean to make the experiment.

I am, sir, your oh'd't servant,

ATHANS FENWICK.

THE LOCUST TREE.

A writer in the Long Island Star highly recommends the cultivation of the Locust tree, as a profitable business. He says the price of this timber is about seventy-five cents per cubic foot—that 2000 trees will grow on an acre of land—or 20,000 trees to an hundred acres, which may average 20 feet per tree, which would give the enormous sum of \$300,000. But suppose they amount to only 100,000, as the net profits from 100 acres, in what way can the land-holder expect so great a profit in 50 years, with the same probability of success, as from this? He mentions, that the timber, the seeds of which were planted by one man in England, was sold for 60,000L sterling.

The locust becomes valuable in 15 years after planting, and in 25 or 30 years of full growth. It is easily raised by planting 15 or 20 trees to the acre, and as soon as the roots have spread, running a plough through the ground, and when it cuts the roots, new shoots will spring up.

This tree also invites the grass to grow under it, and the shade does not materially injure it; and while grass in the field is burnt up by the scorching rays of the sun, the locust grove will yield a rich & luxuriant pasture.

LARGE YIELDS OF INDIAN CORN.

At the Otsego County (N. Y.) cattle show and fair, held at Cooperstown on the 2d and 3d instant, the first premium for the best acre of Indian Corn 125 bushels and 4 quarts, was awarded to David Taft, of Richfield; and the second, for the next best acre, 120 1-2 bushels to Isaac Lightman, of Laurens.

There were five other applicants for the same premiums, viz. Dan Smith of Butternuts, who raised 118 bushels and four quarts of corn on one acre of land; George H. Derbyshire, of Hartwick, who raised 117 bushels; John Perthick, of Richfield, 111 bushels; Levi Wood, of Middlefield, 95 bushels and 4 quarts; and Elias Fitch, of Plainfield, 90 bushels and 2 quarts.

SINGULAR ADVERTISEMENT.

The Cayuga Republican contains an advertisement of Nathaniel Smith, of

COHEN'S OFFICE, Baltimore, October 8th.

ONLY SEVEN DRAWINGS

Remain to complete the GRAND CATHEDRAL LOTTERY, now drawing in the City of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the Governor and Council.

THE CAPITAL PRIZES OF

40,000 Dollars 3 of 5,000 Dollars
30,000 Dollars 1 of 4,000 Dollars
20,000 Dollars 1 of 3,000 Dollars
10,000 Dollars 8 of 2,000 Dollars
Twenty-five of 1,000 Dollars, &c. &c.

ARE STILL UNDRAWN.

SPLENDID DISTRIBUTIONS.

Distant Adventurers are informed that this lottery is regularly progressing to its completion. On Wednesday the 18th inst. the three first drawn numbers will be entitled to One Thousand Dollars each—On Wednesday the 25th inst. the first drawn number will be entitled to Two Thousand Dollars—On Wednesday the first of next month, the first drawn number will be entitled to

Twenty Thousand Dollars!!

On the Wednesday following (the 8th) the three first drawn numbers will be entitled to One Thousand Dollars each, and on Wednesday the 22d of next month, being the ninth day, the first drawn number will be entitled to the GREAT CAPITAL of

Forty Thousand Dollars!!

Besides the above, are the floating prizes of 10,000 Dollars, 5,000 Dollars, &c. &c. and the Grand consolidated Capital of

Thirty Thousand Dollars!!

Which is payable without discount!

So splendid an opportunity has never been offered, particularly as by the arrangement of the scheme, there are no blanks drawn till after the ninth day; during the interval therefore the adventurer has the chance of drawing the Capital prizes without any possibility of loss—The scheme is the most popular ever presented to the United States.

Tickets \$20 Quarters \$5 Eighths \$2 50
Halves 10 10 Fifths 4 Tenth 2

To be had (warranted undrawn) at either of

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, Baltimore—114 Market-St. or No. 1 Exchange.

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

J. I. COHEN, Jr.

Secretary to the Managers—Baltimore.

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

MORE CAPITAL PRIZES have been obtained at COHEN'S OFFICE than at any other office in America.

*The earliest intelligence of success will be forwarded.

Baltimore, October 14, 1820.

FALL GOODS.

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

FRESH GOODS.

Adapted to the present and approaching
seasons, which they will sell very cheap for
Cash. Their friends and the public generally
are respectfully invited to give them an early
call.
Sept. 30.

New Fall Goods.

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

GOODS.

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

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, Sept. 9

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

WILLIAM BROWNE.

late Kent & Browne,

Corner of Franklin and Paca Street.

Baltimore, Sept. 9, 1820.

Notice.

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

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

GEO. H. LANHAM.

Sheriff of P. G. County.

July 13—Sept. 30—2m.

Trustee's Sale.

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

The Farm

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

PHILEMON SKINNER, Trustee.

For the real estate of Z. Skinner.

Oct. 7—4

BILL IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

MAY TERM, 1820.

The Bill in this cause states, that Thomas Weyman, of Talbot county, being seized and possessed of a considerable Real estate, the same being parts of the original tracts of Land called "Benson's Enlargement" "Hog Hole" and "Barn Neck" which, with other Lands, were resurveyed by the late John Shannahan, deceased, and called together "Chance Resurveyed" containing the quantity of one hundred and forty acres and a quarter of an acre of Land, more or less, lying and being in the county aforesaid, and having occasion for money, and wishing to borrow the same from the President Directors, and Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland at Easton, applied to the complainants to become his securities and endorser to the said Bank, for the sum of twelve hundred dollars; and in order to indemnify the said complainants, against the said suretyship, proposed to mortgage, to the said complainants, the said Lands and Premises, above named. That the said Thomas Weyman, did borrow the said sum of money of the said Bank, and the said complainants, did become his securities and endorser for the repayment thereof. And that to secure and indemnify the said complainants against all loss, injury, costs & charges, to which they might be liable, and subjected, on account of the said suretyship, the said Thomas Weyman, did, on or about the 19th of May, 1813, make and execute a Deed of Mortgage to the said complainants, of the aforesaid lands and premises; bearing date, the same day and year aforesaid; and did, thereby grant bargain and sell, the same, for the consideration in the said Deed expressed, unto the said complainants, their heirs and assigns, subject to a proviso, or condition, in the said deed contained: that if the said Thomas Weyman, should pay to the said President, Directors, & Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, at Easton, the said sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars, with all the interest, costs, charges and expenses due, or to become due, thereon; & should save and indemnify the said complainants from all injury, loss, costs, charges and expenses, to which they might be liable, or subjected by reason of the said securityship; then the said deed, and all things therein contained, should cease and be utterly null and void, and of no effect. That the said Thomas Weyman, on or about the 23d day of June, 1814, made and executed to Jacob Gibson, of the said county, a deed of the said Lands and premises, and thereby conveyed to him, his heirs and assigns, all the title and estate which he had therein, or thereto. That Thomas Stevens, Esquire, on or about the day of

181—by virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, to him directed, sold all the right, title and estate, of the said Thomas Weyman, in and to the said Lands and premises, to one Anthony Ross, his heirs and assigns. That the said Thomas Stevens, made to the said Anthony Ross, a deed of the said Land & premises, bearing date the same day and year aforesaid, and thereby conveyed to the said Anthony Ross, his heirs and assigns, all the title and estate which the said Thomas Weyman, had therein or thereto. That the said Anthony Ross, made to the said Jacob Gibson, a deed, bearing date the same day, and year last aforesaid, and thereby conveyed to him his heirs and assigns, all the title and estate which the said Anthony Ross, had in and to the said Lands and premises. That the said Thomas Weyman, did not pay to the said President, Directors, and Company, of the Farmers Bank at Easton, the said sum of twelve hundred dollars, or any part thereof, or all the interest, costs and charges due thereon; but wholly neglected and refused so to do.—That in consequence thereof, long after the same became due, the said complainants were compelled to pay to the said Bank as the securities of the said Thomas Weyman, the said sum of twelve hundred dollars, together with the interest, costs, charges and expenses, that had accrued thereon, amounting in the whole to thirteen hundred and sixty-eight dollars and nine cents. That the original note, put into bank by the said Thomas Weyman, with the said complainants as securities, was renewed at sundry times, on the faith of the said mortgage, accordingly to the usage and custom of the said Bank. That although on the face of the said notes, the said complainants appear to be drawers, and the other as endorser; yet in fact, and in truth, they were but accommodation notes, put in Bank for the money borrowed by the said Thomas Weyman, and that the names of the said complainants were so placed, for the convenience of the said Thomas Weyman, to enable him to draw the said money, as the last endorser. That the said Thomas Weyman, and the said Jacob Gibson, though often required, and applied to, have wholly neglected, and refused to reimburse to the said complainants, the said sum of money advanced and paid by them to the said Bank, together with the interest, costs, charges and expenses due thereon. That the said Jacob Gibson, at the time of the purchase, and conveyance, of the said lands and premises, of and from the said Thomas Weyman, had notice and knowledge of the said mortgage, and purchase, subject thereto. That the said Anthony Ross, at the time of the purchase and conveyance of the said lands and premises, of and from the said Thomas Stevens, had notice and knowledge of the said mortgage, and purchased subject thereto; and that the said Jacob Gibson, at the time of the purchase and conveyance of the said lands and premises, of and from the said Anthony Ross, had notice and knowledge of the said mortgage and purchased subject thereto. That the said Jacob Gibson, who was since departed this life, did in his lifetime make and publish his last will and testament, dated on or about the day of 181—, and did thereof constitute and appoint, Rebecca Gibson, executrix, and Edward R. Gibson, and Fayette Gibson, executors; that Edward R. Gibson, has since proved the said Will and taken upon himself the burden and execution thereof, Rebecca Gibson, and Fayette Gibson, having renounced their right to the said executorship. That the said Jacob Gibson, did by his last Will and Testament, (among other things) devise and bequeath the said lands and premises to Jennette Gibson, wife of the said Edward R. Gibson, in the words following to wit: "It is my will and desire that the plantation which—purchased of Thomas Stevens, as sheriff, belonging to Thomas Weyman, shall be conveyed to Jennette Gibson, wife of my son Edward R. Gibson, so soon as he Edward, or Jennette, shall pay one thousand dollars, to belong to my personal estate. They are to have the use of it immediately." That Edward R. Gibson, by virtue of the said will possessed himself, of all the personal estate, goods and effects, of the said Jacob Gibson, to a large amount, and under and by virtue of the above mentioned devise, in the last will and testament of the said

Jacob Gibson, contained, the said Edward R. Gibson, and Jennette his wife, possessed themselves of the aforesaid mortgage lands and premises, and received the rents and profits thereof. That the said Jacob Gibson left a widow, Rebecca Gibson, and the following persons his heirs at law, and devisees to wit: Edward R. Gibson, and Jennette, his wife, Fayette Gibson, Ann Reynolds, and Joseph W. Reynolds, her husband, Harriott Bennett, and her husband Thomas P. Bennett, Frances Tilton, the wife of James Tilton, jun. Clara Tilton, Nehemiah Tilton, Edward Gibson Tilton, and Nancy Gibson, that James Tilton, jr. and Frances Tilton, resides out of this state, to wit, in the State of Delaware. That Clara, Nehemiah, & Edward G. Tilton, are Infants, and under the age of twenty one years, and reside out of the State of Maryland. The object of this bill, is to obtain a decree against the said respondents, or some of them, thereby to compel them or some of them, to pay and satisfy to the said complainants, the said sum of thirteen hundred & sixty eight dollars and nine cents, and all the interest due, or to grow due, thereon, together with their costs and charges; and in default thereof, that all and every of the aforesaid respondents, and all persons claiming under them, or any of them, may be foreclosed of and from all equity of redemption, or claim in and to the said mortgage lands, and premises, and every part thereof; or that the said mortgage lands and premises may be sold, and the money arising therefrom, be applied to reimburse & satisfy the said complainants, for the said sum of thirteen hundred and sixty eight dollars, and nine cents, and all the interest due or to grow due thereon, together with their costs; and that the said complainants, may have such further and other relief in the premises as shall seem proper and agreeable to equity and good conscience. It is thereupon this sixth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty, ordered and adjudged by Talbot county court, sitting as a court of equity, that the said complainants, give notice of the said bill, and of the object thereof, by an advertisement to be inserted in the newspapers printed in Easton, Talbot county, for three months previous to the second Monday in November next, warning those of the said respondents who reside out of the State of Maryland, as aforesaid, to be and appear in Talbot county court, in person or by Solicitor, on the said Second Monday of November next, to shew cause if any they have, why a decree should not pass, as is prayed.

Test—

RD. T. EARLE,

J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

of Talbot County Court.

Aug. 12 3m.

\$40 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, on Sunday the night of the 8th inst. a Negro Boy named Harry. When he went off he had on Kersey clothes; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high; dark complexion; he went off in my sail Coat, he bottom is green and steers with a cross tiller. It is probable he has gone to Baltimore or across the Bay. Any person who will take up said Boy and secure him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the County, and Twenty dollars if taken in the County.

WILLIAM SKINNER,

Dorchester County, Oct. 14.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

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

JAMES WILLSON, Jr.

Easton, Oct. 14th, 1820.

NOTICE.

To be rented for the ensuing year,
The House and Premises on South Street, in Easton, now occupied by Mr. Isaac Atkinson.

NS. HAMMOND

October 7th, 1820 4w

To be Sold

The Farm and Plantation near Federalburg, in Caroline County, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Joseph Douglass, as my tenant. The terms of payment will be very reasonable. Persons inclined to purchase will be pleased to apply to me.

NS. HAMMOND.

October 7th, 1820 3w

House & Garden TO BE RENTED.

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, August 5—

Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honourable Judges of Worcester County Court. Will be sold by the Subscriber all the real estate of which Thomas Franklin died, seized in Worcester County. The above property is situate in the upper part of said County, and consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of land. The sale will take place on Saturday the eleventh day of November next, at the Town of Berlin, in said County. The purchaser or purchasers must give bond with approved security for the purchase money, at the expiration of twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale. The creditors of Thomas Franklin, will take notice that they are to exhibit their claims in the said court with the vouchers thereof within six months from the said day of sale.

THOMAS N. WILLIAMS, Trustee.

Oct. 14—3w

The Members

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

ROB. MOORE, Secretary.

Easton, 9th mo. 7th, 1820.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Judges of Talbot county Court, as a Court of Equity, at November term, 1819, in the case of Richard Austin, against John Austin, the subscriber will cause to be set up and sold at public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 6th day of November next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock in the evening, all that tract or parcel of land called *Autons Chance Resurveyed*, alias, *Autons Chance Resurveyed*, that comprised the dwelling plantation of the aforesaid John Austin in the year 1810, and that he the said John Austin, by deed, bearing date on or about the fourth day of June, in the year 1810, mortgaged to Richard Austin, for the repayment of the sum of money therein mentioned. The above land will be sold according to the lines and boundaries expressed in the certificate and grant, agreeably to which it contains one hundred and eighty-four acres, and one quarter of an acre, more or less.

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

Terms of Sale.

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

RICHARD HARWOOD Trustee.

Oct 7—4w

Sheriff's Sale.

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

WILLIAM THOMAS,

late Sheriff of Talbot county.

Oct 7

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of the state, use of John W. V. Newman, against Hugh Oram, will be exposed to public sale for cash, on the Court House Green, on Tuesday the 31st inst. between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, the following property, to wit. A tract of land called Fox Hole, part of a tract of land called Fox Harbour, part of a tract called Eason Addition, and a tract called Long Point, containing two hundred and thirty-six acres taken and sold to satisfy the above fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct 7 1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of the state, use of John W. V. Newman, against Spedden Oram, will be exposed to public sale for cash, on the Court House Green, on Tuesday the 31st inst. between the hours of two and three o'clock, the following property, to wit. part of a tract of land called Fox Den, a tract called Triangle, part of a tract of land called Ashford, and part of a tract called Hixland, taken and sold to satisfy the above fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 7

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni to me directed, at the suit of Daniel Hoffman, against Joseph Steingasser, will be exposed to public sale on Tuesday the 31st inst. between the hours of two and three o'clock, on the Court House Green, for cash, the following property, viz. all the right and title in and to a Tan House and Lot, in the town of Easton, and the stock in the vats, one grey horse, one bay ditto, one horse cart, seized and taken to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs due on the said venditioni.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

October 7, 1820

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Michael Lamb, against Joseph Steingasser, will be exposed to public sale on Tuesday the 31st inst. between the hours of two and three o'clock, on the Court House Green, for cash, the following property, viz. A lot of ground in the town of Easton, and a Tan House thereon, and all the stock of leather in the vats; one bay horse, and one horse cart. Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of said fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 7—

Sheriff's Sale.

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

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 14—3w