

Nicholas Hammond Junr.

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

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EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4, 1819.

NO. 95

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM. At Two Dollars and Five Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

New Invented Wheel Carriage. LIVERPOOL, July 3. We have witnessed within this day or two, the newly invented four-wheeled carriage, which lately excited so much interest in Scotland.

On the 8th inst. a commercial traveller from London, in a newly invented four-wheeled carriage, was stopped at the toll bar of Brachelston, at the head of Greenock, on account of refusing to pay the rate exigible for a gig.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

There are some moments when serious reflection is a luxury—when the gay and elastic spirits, the sportive fancy, the lively and exuberant imagination, delights to dwell on pensive subjects—when the eye pierces the mind and the soul holds communion with the heart.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

On Friday night last an attempt was made by two men, armed with a pistol and a dirk, to murder Mr. Mims, a respectable & peaceable old man, who keeps the toll house of Trent's bridge.

but as a just and righteous God whom you fear to offend—whom you approach with the confidence of a pure heart—whom you call upon for salvation and blessings with that freedom which arises from an unsullied conscience.

These sentiments were awakened by the sight of a crowded population hastening to church on Sunday. I followed, in imagination, the various sects, having one object in view—I listened to the prayer of the pious prelate—I dwelt with pleasure on the discourse of the able Theologian.

HOWARD.

Extract of a letter from Georgia of the 6th inst. Our Cotton crops will be abundant notwithstanding the great loss by the rot.

There are three schooners and sloops from Charleston with cargoes, to be discharged when a change takes place. The Governor expects the Americans will get possession in all October.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

On Saturday the discharge of the people of our Dock Yard commenced. The Naval Establishment at this port is in future to consist of a Master Shipwright, a Clerk, Boatwain, Gate Porter, Painter, and six Shipwrights.

STATE OF ENGLAND.

The sensation which has been excited throughout the whole of England by the Manchester tragedy, as it is aptly designated, is deep and general. In this city there is a perfect unanimity between men of all parties on this appalling subject.

was never consulted on the subject! Should these accounts turn out to be authentic, the writings of Phocion, under the direction of Secretary Adams will turn out to be—to be an issue worthy of the means.

From the Cooperstown Watch-Tower of Sept. 16. Another sleeping preacher.

There is now living with Mr. Amos Thomas, in the town of Exeter, a young man about 20 years of age, named Joseph Ball, who, like the celebrated Rachael Baker, preaches, prays, exhorts, &c. in his sleep, or in a particular state of the system, and answers questions to all who call to see him.

As I consider this case similar to Rachael Baker's, which I think the faculty called a somnium, my inducement to publish this is principally to awaken the curiosity of some of the profession to visit him. Perhaps he may be cured.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 9.

A letter from St. Augustine, E. F. dated Aug. 31, to a gentleman in this city, has the following paragraph:—The Governor received, on Saturday last, despatches from Madrid; Capt. Ross, commander of the Charleston Cutter, came on shore with them.

HALIFAX, Sept. 10.

Orders have been given to stop all vessels coming into this harbor from the American States, the West Indies, &c. below George's Island, (about a mile from the town) until visited by the Health Officer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25.

By the Hibernia, and John Dickinson, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Irish papers, containing London dates of the 19th of August, and a few hours later intelligence from Manchester, by which it appears the Reformers were flying from that place to their homes.

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SAVANNAH STEAM-PACKET.

This fine vessel sailed from Trannere, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, on Friday last—the whole strength of her steam was applied, (between seventy and eighty horse power) but she was completely beat round the Rock Perch, by the Waterloo steam-packet, between Liverpool and Belfast.

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fer than our former, received by the N. berrina from Dublin. The cotton market had not been so brisk the last as the four or five weeks previous—The total sales of all descriptions amounted only to about 6000 bags—prices, however, had not declined. Georgia Upland, 13 0-4d a 15 8d; New Orleans 13 1-5 a 17d. A pretty extensive business had been done in Tobacco during the week, prices without alteration. No alteration in Naval Stores—Tar 14s 6d a 15s and 6d. Turpentine 11s a 12s 6d—Ashes, New York Pots, 38s a 39s; Boston do. 40s a 40s 6d. Rice declined 2s.

It was ascertained that the ports would certainly be closed to the importation of grain for another three months.

By the Dawn from Bristol, we have received the London Courier of the 19th June. Besides the intelligence furnished through the Irish papers, published yesterday, it states that Coventry was in a state of confusion. The ribbon weavers had had a meeting in consequence of the reduction of their wages, and had placed several masters on donkeys, bare backed, and paraded them through the streets, for not paying a fair price. It was expected a large body would assemble on the 17th, for the purpose of riding other masters upon asses through the streets. The magistracy had issued a notice against these proceedings, and declared they should be under the necessity of resorting to measures that would eventually suppress them.

The Courier says, down to the latest date from Manchester, no fresh disturbances had occurred, but they were expected. At Macclesfield they were much disposed to make common cause with their brethren at Manchester. The troops will proceed to that place.

Hunt and the others are not to be brought up till the result of the coroner's inquest is known. There are sixty-nine persons in all taken to the New Bailey.

On the 16th of June a fire occurred at St. Petersburg, which threatened destruction to the whole of the tall ware-houses, but was fortunately extinguished, with only the loss of 9 small houses and about 1000 casks of tallow.

Hamburg papers to the 13th and Brussels to the 17th of August, contain no news.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Extract of a letter from St. Helena, dated 29th May.—General Sir G. and Lady Bigham embark for England tomorrow on board of the Regent. Report says, that he will soon return as Governor. We know nothing of what passes in Europe, as all the newspapers which arrive are obliged to be forwarded to Sir H. Lowe, who destroys them after perusal. I omitted giving you an account of the sham fight which caused so great an alarm on this Island. Sir T. Beale, the Adjutant General, being desirous of gratifying Lady Lowe, with the representation of a naval night action, gave directions to that effect to Captain Wauchope, of the Eurydice. Accordingly at about ten o'clock at night, the Eurydice, after a brilliant discharge of rockets, blue lights, &c. commenced a vigorous cannonade, which was answered by a brig, and kept up with great spirit on both sides, to the great admiration of such ladies as were in the secret, and the consternation of the inhabitants, among others of Admiral Plampin, who, not having been consulted on the occasion, and imagining that the Yankees were endeavoring to land in order to carry off Bonaparte, sent his secretary and the signal midshipman galloping down the steep side path from the Briars, to ascertain what was the matter. Nothing could exceed the confusion among the natives, the greatest part of whom flocked to the alarm posts, where they remained until daylight, while the favored few who were initiated, quietly repaired to their accustomed place of repose; laughing within themselves at the fears of their credulous neighbors. The following day an order was issued by Admiral Plampin, to the squadron under his command, prohibiting a repetition of night cannonading, without his consent being previously obtained. Nothing further is known about Bonaparte than that he is on the Island.

From the Norfolk Herald.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

From a source that may be relied on we have received the following statement of facts relative to the late unhappy misunderstanding among the principal officers of our Mediterranean squadrons—

By virtue of a warrant issued by Commodore Stewart, Commander in Chief, &c. a Court Martial, composed of the following officers, viz:

- Capt. M. Donough, President,
- Ballard
- Nicholson
- La. Gallicher
- Page

Members, Benj. F. Bourne, Judge Advocate, convened on board the frigate Guerriere on the day of —, for the trial of —, a marine charged with having stabbed a man belonging to the Franklin.

The Court pursuant to order, continued its proceedings on board the Guerriere, until the evidence was closed and sentence passed, when it adjourned to meet on shore at Naples, the next day, in consequence of the indisposition of the Judge Advocate, who having revised and signed the record, the Court then adjourned, "without a day."

The proceedings and sentence being sent to the Commander in Chief for his approbation, (as the law requires) were by him declared illegal and of no effect.

first, because the Court had been held on shore, in disobedience of his order requiring it to be held on board the Guerriere; and secondly, that it had been held where the United States had no jurisdiction—consequently having no jurisdiction there over the offence charged against the prisoner, he was ordered to be discharged from arrest, and the proceedings against him annulled.

The Commander in Chief revived the Court by signal to receive this communication, to which by way of remark he added, that "satisfied these irregularities on the part of the Court had proceeded from inadvertence, he should not further notice them at that time, but trusted that in any future proceedings they would be more observant of the laws and regulations provided in such cases, that culprits deserving punishment should not escape to the prejudice of the service"—or words to that effect.

The Commodore considers the Court to have then dissolved, although he made no order to that effect, as is customary.

The Court were of opinion that this communication of the Commodore should form part of their record, and as he had not returned it to them, they requested it of him for that purpose, which was complied with; and the Court were further of opinion that the language used by the Commodore in his communication was a censure upon their proceedings—an unjustifiable interference with the solemn deliberations of the court, who, as a body, were perfectly independent of his control, and without the pale of his reproof.

Not having been dissolved by the Commodore's order, the Court still considered itself in existence, and resolved to convene again to vindicate its honor and dignity against the imputations of the Commander in Chief.—The Court did meet & a resolution was unanimously passed to that effect, but the squadron being ordered to sail, nothing farther was done in it until its arrival at Gibraltar, when the Court was convened by signal from the President, to act upon the resolution, which was accordingly done—when it was sent to the Commodore.

He, (the Commodore) considers this act of the members of the Court as declared in language highly disrespectful to him as their superior officer—insulting to his rank and authority, and subversive of his power—that the Court was no longer in being, he having, as he had an undoubted right to do, annulled its proceedings and discharged the prisoner.—That a signal made (while he was present) ordering the court to meet was a contempt of his power, and the meeting of the officers for that object, an usurpation of authority to erect themselves into a tribunal contrary to law, and for no other purpose than to bring him into contempt, and to violate the fundamental rules enacted for the subordination and discipline of the service.

The Members of the Court disavow such an intention, and offer their tribute of respect to the person and character of the Commander in Chief, but sustain the opinion of their corporate rights and the resolution founded thereon. The Commander in Chief declares the meeting to have been unlawful, the language disrespectful and insulting, suspends the officers from command, and prefers his charges, &c.

Interesting outline of news from Venezuela.

From a letter just received from the most respectable source, we have made the brief abstract following. It is submitted with emotions of grief for the irreparable loss of the Hero of Lake Erie, and of joy for the prospects of the Independents.—American.

Commodore Perry having adjusted his business to his entire satisfaction with the government of Venezuela, embarked in his tender at Angostura, with Dr. Samuel D. Forsythe, Dr. Morgan, &c. He was in good health, but was unfortunately seized with a fever at the Bar of the Oronoko, and in spite of all remedies applied by his medical friends, expired on the 23d of August off Port Spain. (Trinidad,) just as the Nonsuch came to anchor alongside of the John Adams! The hero's obsequies were celebrated on a foreign land—I might say, among our natural enemies—but his memory shall have an indestructible monument in the hearts of his countrymen. The writer has not words to express his feelings on the occasion.

The Congress had finally adopted the plan of a constitution on the 15th August. Commodore Perry was present. He had received all the honors & attention that government could bestow. Congress had enacted some good laws.

We rejoice to hear, that Manuel de Torres, Esq. is appointed Charge des Affaires from the Venezuelan government to ours—to which Dr. Forsythe is reported to have come on a special mission. I am gratified exceedingly at both articles of the news, aware of the importance of cultivating friendly relations with the Patriotic governments.

General Bolivar has had brilliant success in the province of Tunja, in New Grenada, and the royal force there was nearly destroyed.—When his last despatches were sent off, viz. the 28th of June, he was preparing to march for the capital (Santa Fe) at the head of six thousand troops. He had previously formed a junction with General Santander in Casanare.

Paez has obtained another victory over a part of Morillo's army, on a branch of the Apure.

General Urdaneta and Col English are reported to have been very successful, and were in hopes of reducing Cumana.

Col. Blom had arrived at Angostura with the residue of his regiment. It is now 700 strong.

The 1st division of General Devereaux's legion had arrived at Margarita: the second was in Barbadoes, where they had touched for water, & were liberally treated by Lord Camberne and admiral Campbell. When all arrive, there will be an Irish and English force of five thousand men, with about seven thousand native troops.

General Arismendi was in Angostura, under arrest for disobedience of orders; but it was believed he would be acquitted.

Having had scarcely time to form a hasty abstract from a very long but satisfactory letter, we abstain from comment, which in most cases every reader can best make for himself.

FROM VENEZUELA.

NORFOLK, Sept. 25. We are happy to learn by this arrival, (of the John Adams,) that the affairs of the Patriots in Venezuela are in a most prosperous and flourishing condition. General Bolivar had seized upon a pass communicating with New Grenada, from which section of country he expected great support. Barcelona had fallen into their hands, and troops to reinforce them were constantly arriving from England. General Arismendi, the distinguished defender of Margarita, had lately been tried by a court martial, at Angostura. The result had not transpired.

Two days before the Nonsuch sailed from Angostura, for Trinidad, a splendid public dinner was given to Commodore Perry and his officers, at which many of the most distinguished civil and military officers were present. On the following day the new constitution of the Republic was signed, amidst the roar of artillery and the acclamations of the people.

The U. S. schooner Nonsuch, under command of Lieutenant Turner, (late of the John Adams,) had gone to Rio de la Plata, to convey the melancholy intelligence of the death of Commodore Perry to the Frigate Constellation, expected at that port, where the squadron was to join her.

We regret to add that the Nonsuch lost, whilst at Angostura, Midshipman Julien Depeyster and 4 men, viz. Daniel Belentine, John Harrison, Leighton Wood, and Antonia Flores, of yellow fever, with which a majority of her officers and crew suffered most severely.

On the 14th inst. off Cape Hatteras, the John Adams experienced a tremendous gale of wind, which lasted eight days, during which the ship sprung her mizen mast, and sustained other damage in her spars.

Washington City, Sept. 27.

THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

We would be led to suppose from the pompous letters from the adventurers in this enterprise, that their numbers at least were respectable and their prospects brilliant. We have authentic accounts from that quarter, which represent them to be directly the reverse. They have not the least prospect of succeeding in obtaining possession of the territory they are so liberal in offering to dispose of to recruits and proselytes. Their actual numbers, as late as the middle of August, did not exceed one hundred, and they were said to be without funds, and ill supplied with provisions. The province in which they have raised the standard of liberty, with the exception of Lapobie and St. Antonio, contains, not many more than a score of families, and they are chiefly Americans, who migrated thither about a year ago. The very persons who have issued a proclamation of Independence, from which one would suppose that they, with thousands of others, were groaning under the lash of Spanish tyranny, whilst the United States had failed in its duty to protect them, have themselves just renounced all the advantages of American citizenship, and engaged in a revolutionary project, the principal object of which is personal aggrandizement, though some may possibly have embarked in it under the influence of higher motives. We warn the young men of the United States against being seduced into the scheme by such highly colored statements as those which the above may in some degree serve to expose and correct. It is not by hostile invasion, nor yet by conquest, of foreign countries, that the principles of free government are disseminated. [Nat. Int.]

From the Cooperstown Journal.

LAW DECISION. The following decision was made by the Court of Common Pleas, lately held in and for the county of Oneida.

Important to Merchants.—At the last Court of Common Pleas, holden in and for the county of Oneida, which closed its session on the 10th instant, came on to be tried before said court the cause of Peter Magher, vs. the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Utica. The action was assumed to recover of the defendants the amount of a bank note made in the usual form, and endorsed "O. Seymour." The plaintiff proved the execution of the note, and a demand of payment at the mother bank in Utica. The defendants resisted the recovery upon the ground that the endorsement, "O. Seymour," (by virtue of the statute authorizing the bank to establish a branch at Canandaigua) made it payable on demand at their branch in Canandaigua only; but the court decided, that the defendants were responsible to pay the note on a presentation at the mother bank as well as at the branch. O. M. Lee, counsel for plaintiff; D. W. Childs and N. Williams, for defendants.

NIAGARA, N. C. Sept. 16. At the Circuit Court held on the 16th

hit. The Rev. Mr. Eastman was indicted for marrying John Clow to the wife of Benjamin Swayze, knowing her to be such.

The Rev. Mr. Pope was tried for performing the ceremony of marriage without being authorized by law. Verdict, guilty of the fact, but not with a felonious intention.

The Rev. Mr. Cook was tried for performing the ceremony of marriage, without being duly authorized as the law directs. Verdict, guilty, but recommended to mercy; sentence, to depart the Province in 8 days.

The two cases above mentioned is made felony in England by a certain British statute, adopted in this province; although it was strongly argued by the learned counsel that that statute could not extend to this province. He was over-ruled by the court. Sentence, transportation for 14 years, and to leave the province in 8 days. [Afterwards pardoned by the Governor.]

Chillicothe, (Ohio) Sept. 5.

A letter from Indiana, to the editor of the Weekly Register, alluding to the Harmonists, under the charge of Mr. Rapp, says, "This society goes on with great success, and manufactures almost everything." The same letter also informs, "that a large company of Episcopal Methodists have laid out a city on the Wash, opposite to White River—a fine seat. They call it 'Mount Carmel.' The lots appear to be well disposed of, and the prices are fixed; the highest at \$150, the lowest at \$30, payable in four instalments; the purchasers are obligated to build a house on each lot of a certain description, within 3 years. The lots sold amount to 240, and about forty houses are already built. This city commenced six months ago.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

In the ship Ann, Crocker, which sailed this forenoon for Liverpool, went one hundred passengers, all foreigners, who had recently emigrated to this country, but unable to find employment are returning to their native homes.

Sailed this forenoon, the ship Hector, Gilder for Liverpool. In her went passengers, Mr. Wm. Cobbett and family.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated

"SHEFFIELD, (Eng.) Aug. 10, 1819. We have had a strange massacre here amongst the canine race; there has been about 1000 destroyed already, and they are killing every day in the pincold. There is a subscription entered into by the gentlemen of the town to destroy them. Mr. Rawson has given 20 guineas, & will give more he says. They give for every dog brought in as much as 4 shillings a piece. It is supposed by the faculty here that a plague has got amongst them, as their have been a great many people bit by some, supposed mad. A great many children have died in consequence of being bitten.—Mr. Langham had a fine boy bit by one which caused his death."

Extract of a letter, received by the British Packet, arrived at this port yesterday, dated

HAUTAU, Sept. 20. We are very much alarmed at the progress of the fever at Bermuda. Already have the principal medical officers and chief engineer fallen victims, with other officers, and about 100 out of a garrison of 400 soldiers. The inhabitants have suffered in a greater proportion, and all is dismay and confusion there."

A letter from Baton Rouge, of date the 30th ultimo, gives a distressing account of the prevalence of disease in that quarter.—"There is scarcely a house in town that has not from one to three sick in it." The same letter tells a very different story of the health of New Orleans, from those which we have by way of New-York and other outports. "I am told," says the writer, "by those who can be relied on, just from New Orleans, that they bury about forty persons a day in that city. What another month may produce, Heaven only knows."

NOVEL IMPORTATION.

The Providence Patriot says, "Two vessels have arrived here from the Mediterranean, the one laden with 5000 bushels of wheat, and the other with 5000 bags of white beans. Those cargoes were destined for other markets, but the fluctuations of commerce have thrown them into our already repleted granaries. The wheat is somewhat damaged, but the beans are in excellent order."

POST BORING MACHINE.

We have been lately much gratified in viewing a newly invented Machine by Mr. JAMES CORNELL, of Hanover township, in this county, for boring posts for fences. We are decidedly of opinion that a more useful invention could scarcely be introduced to the public; for it is well known to all farmers that good fences are among the first and most important considerations in their improvements; for as they are the best promoters of peace and good will among neighbors who keep unruly cattle, so they are equally the best preservatives of the crops which have been forwarded and matured by the sweat and toil of the anxious husbandman. When the farmer knows that with this saving labor machine, a man and boy with the assistance of a horse can completely bore 500 posts in a day; or one, two, or three in less than half a minute; no matter how hard or crooked the wood may be, surely he will be anxious to become the possessor of so valuable an article, especially when it can be procured for about 20 dollars. The whole construction in itself is very simple, and causes us much to wonder that it has never before been thought of. Mr. Cornell has applied for a patent, and we heartily wish him that success and remuneration, which such useful ingenuity merits; and to further this view, we hope our professional brethren will notice this paragraph in such a way as their inclination and friendship for useful improvements may prompt them.

Oracle of Dauphin.

The late letters from Madrid state, that Don Onis had projected the establishment of a large colony in Texas, and that he had already given grants of vast tracts in that country. This is one of the charges against him.—Aurora.

BALTIMORE, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4.

Federal Republican Tickets.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

- FOR TALBOT COUNTY. Nicholas Goldsborough, Thomas Frazier, William H. Tilghman, John Goldsborough.
- FOR NORFOLK COUNTY. Benjamin W. LeCompte, Edward Griffith, Michael Lucas, Dr. William Jackson.
- FOR CAROLINE COUNTY. Col. William Potter, Maj. Richard Haggett, James Houston, Willie Charles.
- FOR FREDERICK COUNTY. William Ross, Alexander Warfield, Dr. William Hilleary, Robert G. M'Pherson.
- FOR CALVERT COUNTY. Gustavus Weems, Benjamin Gray, Thomas Blake, Joseph W. Reynolds.
- FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY. George C. Washington, Ephraim Gaither, Ezekiah Luthicum, Benjamin S. Forrest.
- FOR WORCESTER COUNTY. Ephraim K. Wilson, Thomas N. Williams, Charles Parker, James Powell.
- FOR KENT COUNTY. William Knight, Isaac Spencer, John Eccleston, James F. Brown.
- FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY. John C. Herbert, Edward H. Calvert, Francis M. Halt, Thomas T. Somervell.
- FOR CECIL COUNTY. William Cole, Isaac Kirk, Robert C. Lushy, George Milligan.

CONSISTENCY.

Look at this before you vote.

Mr. Hayward has told us good folks of Talbot, that he voted against making the retailers of dry goods pay a tax of 4000 dollars to the treasury of the state, because though indirect, and though we might never see it or feel it, the tax must nevertheless sooner or later come out of the consumers, and the consumers were the farmers, mechanics, and laborers of the county.—VERY WELL, VERY GOOD!—But how with the tax on sales at auction? What sort of a tax is this? Why it is a tax which Baltimore influence has obtained the power to lay on all goods sold at auction in that city—thereby raising the price of the goods sold, the merchant always adding on to the price of the goods the amount of the tax. Who then pays this tax on these goods, sold at auction in the city of Baltimore? Why the consumers to be sure. Who are they? Why the very same mentioned above, namely, we countrymen, farmers, mechanics, and laborers. Almost all the sugar and coffee is sold at auction; and this we must buy, tax and all. But Mr. Hayward surely voted that we should pay this tax no longer.—No indeed.—No such thing. He voted to keep it on us—well, as we countrymen the consumers pay this tax, we certainly have the most honest and best right to it. Did Mr. Hayward vote for its going into the treasury of the state, to be used from there for our use? No indeed. What makes us pay the auction tax on sugar, coffee, &c. &c.? Yes, indeed, Mr. Hayward says, and says truly, the consumers always pay the tax on the goods.—And still not let us have it.—No indeed; he voted that this tax, amounting to six or seven times as much as that proposed to be laid on retailers of dry goods, should still go into the treasury of the city of Baltimore, to pay her debts, and make her new streets, &c. What right has Baltimore to tax us thus? None, but her already undue influence, which has gained her a law empowering her corporation to lay this tax on US, and to call it theirs. And because they call it theirs forsooth, and for no other reason, Mr. Hayward says it belongs to them, and they ought to have it.

There are probably not more than six dry goods merchants in Talbot county, who do not also retail groceries & liquors, of course not more than six, who would have had to pay for a licence to retail dry goods.—The tax would have fallen almost wholly upon the rich dry goods merchants of Baltimore, who retail dry goods exclusively. Mr. Hayward would not vote to tax these rich merchants 4000 dollars for the state treasury, because forsooth, we the consumers must pay it. But when we ask for the tax of twenty odd thousand dollars which Baltimore has made us pay yearly on our sugar and coffee, &c. and which is

the last seventeen years has put into the treasury of Baltimore, cash to the tune of \$75,000 dollars. When the federalists wished to give us this, because we pay it, and therefore we have the best right to it, what says Mr. Hayward? He forgets what raz consumers, and remembers only Baltimore, and votes that Baltimore shall continue to have it. That we the consumers, we poor countrymen shall continue to pay it in our sugar and coffee, &c. but that Baltimore shall continue to have it, what all? Yes every cent of it. If this be supporting the rights of the Eastern Shore, if this be loving a blade of grass on the Eastern Shore, better than the whole city of Baltimore, the Lord deliver us from such love.

The Eastern Shore men, who voted that we countrymen should continue thus to be taxed to pay the debts and cut new streets for the rich merchants of Baltimore, are W. Hayward, Eccleston, S. Frazier, Lake, Salsbury, Willis, Whitt, all democrats. And they were either gullied by the Baltimore delegates, and voted without understanding the subject, or, if they understood, they knowingly sacrificed the interest of the Eastern Shore to Baltimore. They may take their choice, one conclusion or the other is inevitable.

Suppose the corporation of Easton was to get Mr. Hayward to procure them a law, which would give them the power to lay a tax of one cent upon every pound of sugar, and two cents upon every pound of coffee sold by the merchants of Easton to the farmers and mechanics of Talbot, and that they should call this tax theirs, and should lay it out in paying their town debt, if they owe any—And in mending their streets, &c. Who would pay this tax? Why the merchants would immediately raise the price of their sugar a cent and of their coffee two cents, and we the farmers, and mechanics, the consumers, who eat and drink it, must pay it. This would be a very pretty law for Easton; but could Mr. Hayward expect a countryman of Talbot ever to vote for him, after shewing such an undue partiality for Easton.—People of Talbot, Dorchester, Caroline, you now pay just such a tax into the treasury of the city of Baltimore, and your delegates above named voted to make you do it. Thereby showing a most undue partiality for the said city of Baltimore; and sacrificing the interest of their immediate constituents.

Treaty of Limits.

IMPORTANT TO MAINE.

It appears probable that the fort which our government had begun to erect on Lake Champlain, falls within the British lines.—This is to be regretted; but if it fairly belongs to them by the treaty, let them have it. If we lose Rouse's Point, it is said we shall receive a compensation in the district of Maine. Our north-eastern boundary, it is said, will be many miles further north than hitherto has been supposed. It will extend so far as completely to cut off the communication between the provinces, and will embrace within our limits a considerable French settlement, which has formerly been under the jurisdiction of Canada.

Portland paper.

Four hundred dollars have lately been discovered that were stolen from the mail last Feb. near Bridgetown, New Jersey. The money was remitted by D. Chester, of Baltimore, and is of the following notes:

- Letter D. No. 50, 100 dollars.
- D. No. 142, 100
- C. No. 321, 100
- C. No. 265, 100

All of the Norfolk branch bank of the United States. These notes were given by Bertrand, one of the mail robbers, to one of the keepers of the prison at Trenton, and was immediately recognized as part of the stolen money by the cashier of the Trenton bank, when the keeper deposited it. For what purpose the keeper received it is not known—but we presume an investigation will take place on the subject—he says that Bertrand told him that he received it as a remittance from his mother in France.

SNUFF-TAKERS.

The number of snuff-takers is of late so much increased, that an uniform system of snuffing-tactics is a great desideratum. Having myself had considerable experience, I have thought of proposing to assemble all the snuff-takers, and forming them into a body to be called The Grand Snuffing Corps. Proper officers are to be appointed, who are to drill the corps in manner some what like the following:

- In the first place, the attitude, or position, is to be obtained when the orders will be given—

2. Handle boxes.
3. Display boxes.
4. Flourish boxes.
5. Open boxes.
6. Present boxes.

Other motions necessary or convenient might be particularized. In performing these, the drilling officer (who ought to be expert and graceful in his motions) is

to stand as a fugal-man.—I have no doubt that if such a similar system of tactics should be adopted, and the corps should meet twice a week for two or three months, we should arrive at a tolerable degree of uniformity and precision in the movements of our snuff-boxes. I hope, sir, the importance of this subject will excite the attention of all concerned, and that some resolution, in conformity with the plan I have recommended, will be speedily adopted.

Yours—sneezing—
ROBERT RAPPEE.

*P. S. Should this scheme succeed, I may hereafter submit to you a plan which has been adopted by a small club of us for the regulation of sneezing.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.

Twenty one new cases of Fever were reported for the 24 hours ending yesterday morning at 9 o'clock.

We regret to say, there is no probability of any immediate decrease in the number of cases. Instead of the Point being vacated, we have been eye-witnesses to several cart loads of furniture removed from the country to the Point. Such incorrigible obstinacy, insensibility and contempt of death, is an event much to be deplored, as it must inevitably have a tendency to swell the melancholy catalogue of deaths, and of course, prolong the stay of many at the encampment who might otherwise be enabled, in a few weeks, to return to their homes with safety.

The prompt and decisive measures taken by the board of health in New York has had a salutary effect—already the fever is decreasing. The energetic system of coercion in removing all persons from the vicinity of the infection, although not strictly legal, is perfectly justifiable on the ground of expediency. Similar measures adopted by the Board of Health of Baltimore, will surely have the like effect, and the more speedily carried into execution, the sooner will their beneficial consequences be experienced.—Telegraph.

District Medical and Chirurgical Society.

At a meeting of this Society, held on Monday the 27th inst. the following report was received:

The standing committee appointed by the District Society, to investigate the state of the health of the city,

REPORT:

That their exertions have been unremitting during the past week to enable them to lay before the society correct information. They deeply lament to state, that since their last report no favorable change has taken place in the condition of the malignant disease prevailing at Fell's Point. They have not, however, been enabled to discover, either from their own observations, or by the communications received from the medical gentlemen practicing in that portion of the city, that the infection disseminates itself with rapidity. The disease seems at present to exist northwardly in Gough street; southwardly to the water; eastwardly at Harris' creek; and westwardly at the Harford run; beyond those limits your committee would respectfully suggest to their fellow citizens, that it is dangerous and imprudent that they should extend their intercourse. It is worthy of observation, that although numbers of persons have daily become affected in the atmosphere of this district, yet the disease has not advanced with the rapidity, which always accompanies contagious disorders, a fact in the opinion of the committee which conclusively establishes the non-contagious character of the disease.

It becomes the duty of the committee to inform the society, that five cases of bilious fever, marked with symptoms of malignancy, have been reported to them since they made their last communication, as originating west of Jones' Falls. Two of these cases occurred in persons transacting business on Smith's wharf, one of which has terminated fatally; the third in South Frederick street, which appears also from the information obtained by the committee, to have been contracted at Smith's wharf. The remaining two are in the vicinity of the Glass-house. The committee are satisfied, that none of these cases have had any recent communication with Fell's Point. The great mass of our population remain free from the desolating scourge of malignant fever, and in other respects enjoy their usual health.

The committee have felt during the course of their investigation, the very great importance of the duties intrusted to their charge. Their researches were commenced with an honest zeal for the public good, and however responsible, or however laborious, the duty, to search out, & promulgate the truth, they will not be intimidated, but pledge themselves to continue to perform the arduous task while it shall please the society to honor them with their confidence.

To the Board of Health, and their medical brethren who have offered them every assistance, they seize this opportunity to tender their acknowledgements.

- ANNALS MARTIN,**
- JAMES PAGE,**
- P. MACAULAY,**
- EZRA GILLINGHAM,**
- JOHN B. CALDWELL.**

The above report was adopted and ordered to be published.

ASHTON ALEXANDER, Pres't.
JOHN B. CALDWELL, Sec'y.

In an action of debt brought by the U. States against Dyer Lathrop, for the penalty imposed by an act of Congress laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines and spirituous liquors, the supreme Court of New York has lately decided that the laws of Congress conferring the power of imposing the duty on the state Courts, or to entertain jurisdiction in such cases, are

unconstitutional, and that the State Courts are not bound to enforce the penal laws of the Union, nor to consider themselves inferior Courts of the United States. Similar decisions have been made in Virginia and other states; and if they be correct, the creation of additional Federal Courts will be indispensable, in order to the enforcement, in the several states, of the various and multiplying laws of the U. States.

Frank. Guz.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in Chillicothe, Ohio, to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 17.

"DEAR SIR—The law of this state against the United States Bank, in this town, was carried into strict execution to day. A person deputed by the auditor entered the branch and demanded the tax of fifty thousand dollars; which sum being refused, he proceeded to the vault, and swept all that could be found, and had it taken off and deposited in the Bank of Chillicothe. The Circuit Court, which had been sitting, and adjourned last evening, had granted an injunction. The Branch Bank it is probable will be shut up for a short time.—Amer.

NORFOLK, Sept. 25.

The Hero of Lake Erie, the gallant OLIVER H. PERRY, is no more!

The United States' Corvette John Adams arrived in Hampton Roads on yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, from Port Spain (Trinidad) from which place she sailed on the last day of August. From Lieut. Commandant Claxton, who at present commands that ship, we have received the following communication respecting the death of this distinguished officer.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED.

On the 23d August, on board the U. S. Schooner Nonsuch, at the moment of her arrival at Port Spain, in the Island of Trinidad, Commodore OLIVER H. PERRY. He was taken with the yellow fever on his passage from the town of Angostura, and, although he was attended by two able physicians, he was reduced to the greatest extremity on the fourth day of his illness. Sensible of his approaching dissolution, he called his officers together, and communicated his last wishes.

He retained his faculties to the last—was perfectly collected and resigned, and submitted to his fate with great resolution and fortitude.

His remains were, entered at Port Spain, on the 24th August, with naval and military honors. The troops of the island, a great concourse of citizens, together with the officers and crews of the John Adams and Nonsuch, formed the procession. The funeral was splendid and imposing, and there appeared to be but one sentiment of mournful regret among all who assembled to witness this melancholy spectacle. The conduct of the Governor, Sir Ralph Woodford, on this occasion, was marked with distinguished respect towards the deceased, and every American should feel grateful to him for the honors which he paid to the remains of their gallant countryman.

It was the wish of the officers of the squadron that the body should be immediately conveyed to the United States, but the surgeons were of opinion that it would have been utterly impracticable.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

In consequence of the death of the gallant Commodore OLIVER H. PERRY, of the United States' Navy, at Port Spain, in the Island of Trinidad, on the 23d August last, a circular letter was, we understand, immediately issued by the Navy Department, addressed to the several Commanding Naval Officers, Commandants of Navy Yards, and all the Commandants of Marines, requiring, them respectively, upon receipt of the said circular, to pay the usual tributes of respect to the memory of the illustrious officer deceased, by hoisting the flags at half mast, firing minute guns, and causing officers attached to their respective commands to wear crepe on their left arm during the space of thirty days.—Nat. Int.

We have no doubt (says the Norfolk Beacon) but that the friends of Commodore Perry will be gratified by the publication of the following General Order, issued by Commodore Sinclair, the commanding naval officer on this station, on the arrival of the melancholy intelligence of the gallant Perry's death, which has been shewn us by a friend. The steam boat Richmond, was also immediately dispatched to the seat of government, in anticipation of the mail, bearing the information of the sad event.

General order on the Norfolk Station.

The arrival of the U. S. ship John Adams, with the intelligence of Commodore Perry's death, can have excited but one feeling in the bosom of every officer, and under such feelings they must wish to pay, and see paid, every mark of respect which is due to the memory of such a man as Perry—noble, generous and brave, he was justly the idol of his country, while those who knew him intimately could more properly appreciate his real worth. The commanding officer aloft on his station, therefore, directs that all commissioned and warrant officers, coming within his command, wear crepe on their left arm, for thirty days, unless hereafter otherwise ordered by the navy department.

The commanders of all ships and vessels of war on this station are directed to wear their flags half mast, until the evening of the 26th inst. and that between the hoisting and lowering their colors each day, thirteen guns shall be fired at slow intervals, and that during the same time the music shall be used with muffled drums.

Given under my hand, this 27th day of September, 1819.

(Signed, A. SINCLAIR.

The U. S. Corvette John Adams, Lieut. Commandant Claxton, came up from Hampton Roads on Saturday afternoon, and anchored about six o'clock, between forts Norfolk and Nelson. Yesterday morning, from nine o'clock, minute guns were fired from that ship and the U. S. vessels at the navy yard, and their flags displayed at half mast, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late OLIVER H. PERRY.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.

MARLBORO' TOBACCO.—Different sales of crop tobacco have been made at \$10, 10 50, 11, and 12 50—second, at \$5 and 9.—VIRGINIA TOBACCO.—8 lbs. sold by McDonald & Son, for \$3. WHATAM was quoted at from \$1 05 to 1 10, sales having been made at those two prices. CORN, 62 cents.—Rye, 52 cts.—Oats as last reported.—WHEAT, from the waggons, 41 cts. FLOUR, \$6.—Oak wood, per cord, \$4 to 4 50 Hickory, \$6 50—Potatoes, sweet, 37 1-2 cts. per peck; Irish do. 37 do.—Butter, 25 to 37 1-2 cts. and not much fit to eat.—Amer. Fair.

DIED.

In this county, on Friday morning the 2d inst. after a long and painful illness, John H. Sherwood, formerly of the United States Navy.

Cheaper than ever.

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

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

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

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, Oct. 1, 1819—tf.

REMOVAL.

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

The Public's Obit. Ser'vt.

SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at the shortest notice.
Easton, Oct. 4—tf.

EASTON JOCKEY CLUB

RACES.

Will be Run for on Wednesday the 6th day of October.—The first day, Jockey Club Purse of the whole subscription of the members, the Four Mile Heats.

On Thursday the 7th day of October, the Town's Purse, of all the Subscription money, for that Purse, with ten per cent entrance by members, and twenty per cent entrance by gentlemen not members, to be added to the Purse, the Three Mile Heat.

On Friday the Jockey Club *Catch Horse* of all the Gate money of the three days, the Two Mile Heats.

SOLOMON LOWE, Sec'y.

Easton, Oct. 4

TO BE RENTED.

The Union Tavern,

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

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Oct. 4—tf.

Negroes For Sale.

The Subscriber has yet For Sale, Six Negroes, belonging to the Estate of the late William Wright, which he wishes to sell at Private Sale, but if they are not sold before Saturday the 23d of October next, they will then be offered at Public Sale, at Mr. Samuel Chaplin's Tavern at 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest bidder, (Foreigners excepted).

PERE WILMER, Adm'r.

Centreville, Oct. 4—3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of vendition exponas so directed, the one at the suit of Samuel Higgins, and the other at the suit of Shadrach Leadbeater, against James Ball, will be sold on Tuesday the Second day of November next, on the Court-House, Green, in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, the following property, to wit: One Trench on the stocks, twenty-four feet long, 1 Cow, 6 Sheep, 2 Hogs, Bedsteads and Furniture, 1 Table, half a dozen Chairs, 1 Desk, 1 Cupboard and its contents, 1 boy named Matt, 1 ditto named Bob, 1 ditto named Stephen, 1 ditto for a term of years, and his farm containing forty-three acres of land, more or less called and known by the name of "Upland." Sold to satisfy the debts interest and costs of the aforesaid writs.

WILLIAM THOMAS, late Sheriff.

Oct. 4—6s

LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL.

R. P. EMMONS

Having obtained a large & commodious room in the old Banking-House, in the Town of Easton, takes this method to inform the Citizens and the public generally, that he intends opening a school on Monday the 11th October, to be organized and conducted upon the LANCASTERIAN SYSTEM.

To puff his pretensions and invite patronage, by great promises, is not his intention—He desires to be judged by the improvement of the children placed under his care, confident, from the success which has hitherto attended his labors in teaching upon this system, that he shall be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.—In proof of which he begs leave to offer the following certificate.

Certificate.

We, the subscribers have had children, for more than a year past, at Oxford School, in Talbot County, Maryland, conducted upon the Lancasterian plan by Mr. BRUCE P. EMMONS. And having frequently visited the school, attended the examinations, & witnessed the rapid improvement of the pupils, we do hereby declare our perfect confidence in this system of instruction.—The progress of our children, particularly in Spelling, Writing and Arithmetic, has been much greater than we have ever known in Schools upon the common plan, and has exceeded our expectations.—The order and government of the school, are, in our opinion, excellent; and we have observed with peculiar satisfaction, a noble emulation among the children, to excel in their various exercises.—An emulation, exciting them so admirably to attention and application, and producing so uncommon an eagerness to attend school regularly and punctually, as almost entirely to supersede the necessity of all resort to the common compulsory means.

According to our knowledge, and keeping in view the above advantages, we do most sincerely recommend the Lancasterian System of Tuition, as possessing superior claims to any other we have ever seen practised, for rudimentary education. And we do hereby recommend Mr. RUTHERFORD P. EMMONS, as a suitable person to teach upon this plan, and to carry it into most useful effect.

Witness our hands, September, 1819.

Teuch Tilgiman,

Nicholas Goldsborough,

John Willis,

Philim Willis,

James Stewart,

Jacob B. Brantwell.

The School will be furnished, as soon as practicable, with a handsome set of Lancasterian Lessons—with Slates, Pencils, Copy Books, & copies, pens and ink, and every thing necessary for a complete Lancasterian school, including fire-wood.

The charges for Tuition will be Sixteen Dollars per annum, payable quarterly—and Five Dollars for the single quarter.

The branches to be taught are, Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and Mathematics.

Easton, Oct. 4—

Cheap Fall Goods.

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

GOODS,

SUITED TO THE SEASON.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Fine and super. cloths | Black and cold Canton Crapes |
| Cassimeres | Long Lawns |
| Cassimeres and Sattinets | Russian diaper |
| Flannels and Baizes | Silk Velvets |
| Genoa Corda & Velvets | Steam Loom Sheetings |
| Black & cold Bombazines | White & brown Russias |
| Down, Plaids & Stripes | Scotch & Irish do |
| do White & Brown Shuings | Irish Teer Linens |
| Steam Loom do | Burlaps & Oswaburghs |
| 4 & 4 Irish Linens, cheap | 5 & 4 Tow Linens |
| Mourning & other Calicoes | Brown Irish do |
| Ginghams | Apron checks |
| Cotton & Linen Tickling | Complete assortment of cotton Yarns |
| Linen Cambrics | Men's buckskin, beaver, and dog-skin gloves |
| 4 & 4 & 6 & 4 Cambrics | Ladies silk, York tan, and kid, do |
| Muslins | Worsted, silk & cotton Hosiery |
| Mull & Jaconet do | Silk, mull, and cotton shawls |
| British & India Block do | Prunelle, morocco, kid and Calcutta Slippers |
| Striped & other Linens | Men's & Boy's Wool Hats |
| White Marcellas | Wool & mock shell Combs |
| Canton Flannel | Bonnet Boards, and Wire |
| White, black & cold Satins | Writing Papers, Slates, &c. |
| Levantine & Florentines | |
| Thread Laces & Edgings | |
| Plain and Fancy Ribbons | |

ALSO,

Groceries, viz.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Loaf and Lump Sugar | Old Cognac Brandy |
| Brown do | Antigua & SPIRITS |
| White, Green & Java Coffee | Jamaica |
| Imperial | New England Rum |
| Hyson | Old Rye and common Whiskey |
| Fine & Super Flour | Sperm & Train Oil |
| Cheese | Race and ground Ginger |
| Mould & dip Candles | English and Brandy wine Powder |
| C. F. Madder | Patent Slips &c. |
| Silly Madder | |
| Old Dry Liban | |

LIKEWISE,

A General Assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS, QUEENS WARE, CHINA, GLASS, &c. &c. &c.

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

GROOME & LAMBIN.

Easton, Sept. 27—tf

Nanticoke Bridge.

The Stockholders in the above Institution, are requested to pay, on or before the 21st day of October next, one or two dollars more, on each share, or to bring the Old Bill of December next.

By order of the President and Directors,
JERE COLSTON, Treasurer.

Vienna, Sept. 14th 1819—(27)—3w

REGISTRARS BLANKS

For Sale at this office.

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE CHRIST'S RESURRECTION.

Twice had the sun his setting ray Shed o'er our Saviour's tomb; And twice had twilight's mantle grey, Veil'd earth, and skies, and gloom.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

Some few days since, as Dr. Dwight was travelling through New-Jersey, he chanced to stop at a Stage hotel, in one of its populous towns, for the night.

TO-KEEPERS OF FERRIES,

The subscriber having invented a new and useful method of propelling Ferry-Boats, and having obtained a patent right to use the same, he tend to others to be used, invites Keepers of Ferries to call on him, and view his machinery.

Public Sale.

Will be sold on Thursday, 21st October, a part of the personal estate of John Singleton, late of Talbot county, deceased.

Female Academy,

The subscriber having returned from Baltimore to his farm adjoining Centerville, Queen Anne's County, has opened a Boarding School, for the education of young Ladies, and intends to confine himself to twenty scholars.

Parents or Guardians who may think proper to entrust their children or wards to his care, may rely upon the strictest attention being paid to their morals, and to the above branches of education.

CENTVILLE, Sept 27-4w

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

The subscriber takes the liberty of informing the citizens of the Eastern Shore, that he has opened a Cabinet Ware-Room in Easton, in part of the building of Mr. Thomas P. Smith, next door to the Post-Office, and opposite the Union Tavern, where he intends keeping a supply of ready made furniture, and will make any article in his line agreeably to order; and his materials are well selected and of the first quality.

He has now on hand, Sideboard, Bureaus, Tables, Wash Stands, High and Low post Bedsteads of Mahogany, Curled Maple and Poplar, and a handsome and complete assortment of plain and fashionable Windsor Chairs, which he will sell on very reasonable terms.

EASTON AUG. 16-3w

MARYLAND, Talbot County, to wit:

Daniel Stewart an insolvent debtor having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, as far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement within the goal of said county was forthwith discharged.

MARYLAND, Talbot County, to wit: Henry Darden, an Insolvent Debtor, having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence, within the State, during the period required by law, together with a schedule of property, and a list of creditors so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged.

MARYLAND, Talbot County, to wit: Henry Darden, an Insolvent Debtor, having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence, within the State, during the period required by law, together with a schedule of property, and a list of creditors so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged.

MARYLAND, Somerset County, to wit: Levin McGrath an insolvent debtor, having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the said state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain the same, and a certificate from the gaoler of said county, of his confinement in the goal of said county, he was forthwith discharged.

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THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master, Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M. for ANNAPOLIS & BALTIMORE, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at ANNAPOLIS at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore.

A Blacksmith,

Who can produce satisfactory recommendations, will hear of an advantageous situation by applying at this office.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND, BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of Three per cent, for the last six months which will be paid to the Stockholders, on or after the 4th of October next.

Boots & Shoes.

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

Notice.

UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF MARYLAND. The Stockholders in this Company are requested to attend a general meeting, to be held at their Warehouse, No. 152 Market street, on MONDAY, the 11th day of October next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

Louis Pese, PAINTER AND DRAWING-MASTER

Has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he proposes to teach Drawing and Painting, in water colours. In the Academies his terms will be \$10 per quarter, private lessons \$12, half paid in advance—he pledges himself to pay the strictest attention, and to use every effort to effectuate their improvement in this elegant accomplishment. He resides near the Protestant Church.

To Rent

For the Ensuing Year, THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz. The Corner Room and Cellar or Tenement, No. 1, lately occupied by Messrs. Morrell & Lambdin as a Store, which is well finished and a first rate stand for that purpose.

TO THE CITIZENS AND VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN, Being selected and nominated, at the Meeting held at the Court House in Easton, on the 10th inst. as a suitable person to represent you in the next General Assembly, I beg leave to offer myself to you as a Candidate. Should I be so far honored by your suffrages as to be elected, I shall endeavor to do my duty, as one of your representatives, honestly and faithfully.

To be Rented.

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

Wanted

To purchase a colored Woman, who is a good plain Cook and Washer, for whom a liberal cash price will be given—Enquire at this Office.

Seasonable Goods.

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

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

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

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP Edward Lloyd,

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

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

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

SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

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

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

Notice.

We the Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Honorable Court of Talbot County, to value the real estate of Matthew Jenkins, late of Talbot County deceased; The representatives of said deceased are requested to take notice, that we shall meet on the Land of said Matthew Jenkins, deceased, on the 21st October next.

JOSEPH MARTIN, ANTHONY BOSS, WILLIAM THOMAS. Sept. 6—

To Rent

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

JAMES WILSON, Jr. Easton, August 9—

Perfumery, &c.

JOSEPH CHAIN—Hair Dresser, Has just returned from Philadelphia with a handsome assortment of PERFUMERY, PATENT HAIR-BRUSHES, ELEGANT CANE WALKING STICKS, &c. PATENT GRAYAT STIFFENERS. Which he will dispose of on very moderate terms, at his Shop opposite the Easton Hotel. Easton, July 19.

Notice.

Conformably to law, and to an order from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester County, Maryland, the subscriber, hereby gives notice, that he has obtained from the said Court, letters of administration on the personal estate of Levin H. Campbell, Esq. late of said county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, at or before the first Monday of April next; they may otherwise, by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of September 1819. JOS. E. MUSE. Cambridge, Sept. 20—3w.

Auctioneer.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, in that Large and Commodious Store-Room, in Washington street, next door to Mr. Lambert Clayland's store, where Goods of every description will be thankfully received, and disposed of to the best advantage.

SOLOMON BARROTT, Days of Sale Tuesdays and Saturdays. Easton, April 12—

CHESTER RIVER BRIDGE.

Notice is hereby given, that the books will be opened by the Commissioners, to receive subscriptions for the stock of the Chester Bridge Company on Monday the 11th day of October next, at Chester Town and George Town Cross Roads, in Kent county, & at Centerville and Church Hill, in Queen Anne's county, and will continue open as the law requires.

The Stock will be divided into eight hundred shares and subscribers will be required to pay on each share the sum of one dollar, at the time of subscribing, and four dollars in two months thereafter. JAS. BROWN, Pres. pro. tem. J. N. TROSA, Sec'y. Chester-Town, August 16, 1818.

PRINTING,

GARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Was Committed

To the Gaol of Prince George's County, on the 22nd day of last August, as a runaway a Black Man who says his name is JOHN, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, a scar on the back of his right hand, and says he belongs to William Morton, of George Town—had on when committed, a brown oxford shirt and pantaloons, and an old felt hat. The owner of the above runaway is requested to come & prove him, pay the costs and charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for the same, and dealt with according to law. GEORGE H. LANHAM, SHERIFF of Prince George's County. Upper Marlborough, Sept. 13—8w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

For Sale at this office

FALL GOODS.

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

CONSISTING OF

Clothes, Cassimeres, Flannels, Shawls, Blankets, Bombazettes, Constitution Gords, Linens, Callies, Gingham, Muslin, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

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

GROCERIES & LIQUORS, All of which will be sold as usual, very cheap. Easton, Sept. 20.

Easton Academy.

The Trustees have thought it expedient to announce to the Public that this Seminary is again opened for the Reception of Scholars. They have established a distinct department for the instruction of pupils in the English Grammars, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, & the earlier branches of the Mathematics; and have placed it in the charge of Mr. EDWARDS BRANES as the Assistant-Teacher—a gentleman recommended by substantial vouchers which give the fairest promises of his usefulness in the office which he occupies.

Mr. TROSBROOK, the principal Teacher, will continue to instruct his pupils in the classical Languages and the higher branches of the Mathematics; and will have the superintendance of the other department. His qualifications for this important office have been so repeatedly demonstrated as to make it unnecessary to enlarge upon them.

This arrangement, and their modes of instruction, will enable the Teachers to manage and educate the Scholars with great convenience and advantage; & it is confidently believed that Parents and Guardians may be truly assured that the most faithful attention shall be given to the advancement and improvement of their children's wards in both departments.

The Price of Tuition in the classical department is 25\$. And in the English department 16\$ per annum, payable quarterly. By the Board, N. S. HAMMOND, Pres't. Easton, Sept. 20, 1819—4w.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to law, and the order of the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice, that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Orem, late of said county, deceased; All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with proper vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, or to John Donovan, Esq. in Cambridge, on or before the first Monday in April next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate, all persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given. The above to be published in one of the Easton papers, and continued once in each week, for three successive weeks. ELIZABETH OREM, Adm'x. of Edward Orem. Cambridge, 24th Sept, 1819.

EASTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

Will be Run for on Wednesday the 6th day of October—The first day, Jockey Club Purse of the whole subscription of the members, the Four Mile Heats.

On Thursday the 7th day of October, the Town's Purse, of all the Subscription money, for that Purse, with ten per cent entrance by members, and twenty per cent entrance by gentlemen not members, to be added to the Purse, the Three Mile Heats.

On Friday the Jockey Club Colts Purse of all the Gate money of the three days, the Two Mile Heats. JESSE SHEFFER, Sec'y. Easton, August 23—f

Notice.

Conformably to law, and to an order from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester County, Maryland, the subscriber, hereby gives notice, that he has obtained from the said Court, letters of administration on the personal estate of Levin H. Campbell, Esq. late of said county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, at or before the first Monday of April next; they may otherwise, by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of September 1819. JOS. E. MUSE. Cambridge, Sept. 20—3w.

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Wholesale and Retail

EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11, 1819.

NO. 96.

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

MORALITY.

The following Essay is from the 3th No.
of the Plough Boy, edited by S. South-
wick, Esq. of Albany.

"Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging,
and whosoever is deceived thereby, is
not wise." These are the words of a writer
whose views embraced the whole econ-
omy of life, and whose experience had
taught him all that was wise in practice,
as his gains of inspiration had enabled
him to perceive all that was virtuous in
precept. We are not, however, about to
write an essay against drunkenness, as
the words we have quoted would seem to
import. The confirmed drunkard, is per-
haps in most cases beyond the reach of
reform; and the task of redeeming him
from his dreadful malady is more hopeless
than the sleep of the grave. The vice of
which we are speaking, is a disorder of the
appetite more easily prevented than cured.
It frequently approaches by slow de-
grees, and originates in small deviations
from correct and steady habits. It was
justly observed, in a late newspaper pa-
per, "that while you are laboring to
curtail the vices of the *grog-shop*, would
it not be well to remember the *sideboard*?"
This is an excellent hint, and strikes at
the root of a practice, which frequently
leads to the vice of drunkenness; a prac-
tice the existence of which we have long
regretted, we mean the custom of inviting
all who happen to step into our houses
to make a friendly call, or dissipate an
idle moment, in drink, ardent spirits.

On these occasions, "will you take a
glass of wine?" is the first salutation, af-
ter being seated. If the question be po-
sitive, it is renewed as politely in the
shape of a persuasion: "Pray do not refuse,
a little will not hurt you; it will do
you good."

"A little will not hurt you." These
words have done more mischief, among
mankind than perhaps all the artillery of
Batan besides. A little taste of the for-
bidden fruit, said the arch tempter to the
mother of Mankind, will not hurt you. It
will on the contrary open your eyes to be-
hold hidden mysteries. The unsus-
pecting fair believed too readily, and we
all know and feel the consequences. It is
indeed, as every person of observation
knows, by little and little, that every spe-
cies of human frailty gains upon its vic-
tims, till it subdues their mental fortitude,
and bid defiance to their noblest resolu-
tions. A little wine will rarely hurt one
—but that little, too often repeated, be-
comes intemperance; intemperance, pro-
duces idleness, idleness confusion of af-
fairs, debt and embarrassment, and these
lead directly, if not to fraud and embe-
zzlement, to penury, want, and the limits
of a jail. Here is a pretty climax, indeed,
of human frailty and weakness, all for the
want of a little fortitude and firmness, to
refuse at first to accept a little sideboard
hospitality. In short a little sleep in the
morning—a little punch at noon—a little
wine and bitters before dinner—a little
more wine and a little rest after dinner—
a little smiling, and a little more drinking
at night; all these soon wind up the in-
dustrious concerns of the plough boy, the
mechanic, the merchant or professional char-
acter; and leave them alike, the victims,
not of a little but of a great deal of wretch-
edness. We beseech the Plough Boys, of
all others, to avoid these little beginnings,
which lead to such great evils, and such
wretched ends. Instead of indulging the
frisks of appetite, and hankering after
luxuries, which never fail to destroy the
wholesome habits essential to their pros-
perity in life, let them cling to those habits
as a ship wrecked mariner would to the
last plank of his ill-fated bark.

It was said by the illustrious Edmund
Burke, in the very meridian of his splendor,
that he made his dinners of the simplest
food; and that he would frequently invite
such men as Pitt, Fox, and other shining
characters of that day, to dine with him
upon a boiled leg of mutton and turneps, or
a bottle or two of mild claret. It was the
least of reason and the flow of soul,
not the indulgence of sensual passions,
but the appetite, that was sought by these il-
lustrous champions of England's fame
and glory. Such was likewise the tem-
perance and frugality of our FATHERS,
whose immortality is built upon the
same basis as that of the Burkes and
Pitts of old England. From such exam-
ples let us learn to despise and to
banish luxury and dissipation from our
houses and our festive board; and let the
Plough Boys be the first to pursue this
path of domestic virtue and economy.
Let them never sicken at the labor which
they cannot avoid, because Providence
has decreed it, as the most salutary mean
of human subsistence. Let them rather
rejoice in the performance of their duty,

if they chose to pursue it, to keep the
Devil from catching them idle, that he
may draw them into his snares of destruc-
tion.

Cicero, the Roman Patriot, weeding
in his turnip garden; Burke, the British
Cicero, dining upon a mutton chop;
and Franklin, one of the saviours of A-
merica, feasting upon bread and water in a
printing office! What illustrious exam-
ples for modern patriots, modern philo-
sophers and modern Plough Boys!

H. H. Jr.

EXTRACT.

Not unworthy the consideration of Ame-
ricans.
The history of Rome furnishes a striking
instance of the deplorable effects of
an influx of strangers into a country.—After
the Romans had conquered Carthage,
Greece, Asia and Gaul, Italy presently
filled with enterprising emigrants from all
quarters. Though they came, as it were,
singularly, and as humble suppliants, yet
they, in effect, conquered their conquerors;
they inundated all Italy, the majesty of
the ancient Romans was obscured, over-
whelmed, and utterly lost in an innume-
rable swarm of foreigners; the evil came on
by slow and imperceptible degrees, but
was at last irresistible and fatal. These
were the persons generally employed in
the civil wars. A multitude made up of
such people is always fickle, inflammatory,
outrageous vindictive, and burning with
ambitions to level all distinctions.

"The republic of Athens, guarded the
avenues to citizenship with great strict-
ness. With them, foreigners could only
become citizens in their great grand chil-
dren. Their policy in this respect, seem-
ed not only safe, but necessary.—Their
states was so small, that could foreign-
ers have gained admittance, they would
soon have outnumbered them.—It is as
dangerous to be outnumbered as outnumbered,
and it would be the true policy of the U.
States to admit no foreigner ever to the
right of suffrage. No person should here-
after become a citizen but by being born
within the U. States.

From the St. Louis Enquirer.

Copper Coin enters more or less into the
currency of all nations.

England has it in large quantity; and
her copper coin is near double the value of
the copper in metal; which makes it more
useful as currency, and prevents it from
being melted or wrought up in the manu-
factories.

In Russia the basis of the metallic cur-
rency is copper.

The United States have but little cop-
per currency. They have coined little,
and that little being of no more value
than the uncoined metal, has been worked
up in manufactures. At the same time
the U. States should have a larger copper
currency than any other nation. They
have more copper than any other people
in the world; and are wholly destitute of
gold & silver mines. Copper, therefore, is
the only metallic currency which the coun-
try can produce; and this it can produce in
such amazing quantity as to form here, as it
does in Russia, the basis of the national cur-
rency. The seat of these copper mines is a-
bout the falls of St. Anthony, along the
south shore of Lake Superior, and all over
the country which lies between. In all
these places the mines are not only abun-
dant, but the metal in a pure & virgin state
lies upon the top of the earth, in masses
of many tons weight.

Russia has a large paper currency which
is bottomed upon copper.

Copper coin is an excellent basis for pa-
per money. There is no danger of hav-
ing it drawn from the vaults. The weight
of a large sum in copper would always
give the preference to the paper. Even the
most roduant banker would be repaid
from the door of a bank by the tender
of a ton weight of copper money.

But the chief advantage of a copper
coinage would be in furnishing small mo-
ney for common purposes. A million of
dollars, sunk into circulation, in small mo-
ney, would have a sensible effect upon
public convenience. It would furnish mo-
ney for change, and for marketing, and
would expel from circulation the clouds
of individual tickets which infest the coun-
try.

If it were known that silver mines a-
bonded at the falls of St. Anthony, a-
long the south shore of Lake Michigan, the
whole nation would be in a ferment to have
them worked. A couple of ten or a doz-
en millions in silver would be considered
the salvation of the country; yet a copper
coinage of one million of dollars would
be of more real service. For the ten or
twelve millions in silver would be exported
in two years to the East Indies, while
the one million of copper would remain
forever in the country.

But to whatever object the copper of
Lake Superior and the Falls of St. Antho-
ny may be applied, whether it may be cal-
culated into money or devoted to common uses,
future generations may learn with aston-
ishment the incredible fact that these
mines should have remained for forty
years unworked, and almost unknown by
those whose business it is to develop the
resources of this great country.

Poison of two young Ladies, by eating Bride-Cake.

The following statement is copied from a
respectable morning paper to the editor
of which it was sent, by a correspondent,
who states his authority to be unquestion-
able.

"The neighborhood of this place has
been thrown into the greatest consterna-
tion imaginable, by an act not more atro-
cious than it is to be lamented. About
five days ago, the daughter of an opulent
farmer was married, and upon that occa-
sion bride-cake, as is usual, was sent to
all the acquaintance and friends of both
parties; among others, a portion was sent
to a young lady, who had been courted by
the brother of the bride, but in conse-
quence of some family matters had re-
jected his addresses, and she was now upon
the eve of marriage to a most deserving
young gentleman; but alas! what a strange
compound is the human heart! The dis-
carded lover, stimulated to revenge, no
doubt, by the success of his rival, followed
the boy who was sent with the parcel,
took it from him, and desired him to return
home, saying he would leave it as he pas-
sed the house, which was on his way to
town, whither he was in the habit of go-
ing every evening. He accordingly, in
furtherance of his diabolical intention,
went into a druggist's shop, and there pur-
chased a quantity of sugar of lead, where-
with he went to an inn, and there with a quill
scraped out little pieces of the cake, and
filled the holes with the poison; at the
same time he scraped down the white
crust or sugar off the top of the cake, and
mingled it with the poisonous substance.
The packet was then sent to the young
lady, who at that time had a young female
friend with her, who was assisting her in
her nuptial preparations.

On retiring to bed each of the young la-
dies ate some of the cake, and in less
than twenty minutes after, both were seiz-
ed with the most violent sensations and
pains. The house, of course, was instan-
tly alarmed, and medical assistance sent
for, but alas! for the bride it came too late;
she died in the most excruciating agony—
the other yet survives, in a pitiable state
of delirium, but is not expected to recover.
Thus the joy and comfort of several
respectable families are turned into the
most painful grief, by the unfortunate and
wretched young man, who has just con-
fessed his crime, in feelings apparently a-
wakened to a sense of enormity of his
guilt. He has been committed to prison,
to await the result of the assizes.

[London Paper.]

Boston, Sept. 26.

THE SHIP ESSEX, CAPT. ORNE.

Letter from Captain Charles Cook, com-
mander of the Brig Syren, of Newbury-
port, lately arrived at Boston from Mo-
cha—relative to the ship Essex of Sa-
lem, captured and destroyed in the Red
Sea in 1806.

While at Mocha I had frequent oppor-
tunities to converse with John Pori, or
Pohl, who was belonging to the ship Essex.
Capt. Joseph Orne, of Salem. This ship
was cut off and her crew were murdered,
and there has long been a desire to get a
history of the event. The account the
boy gave me was, that the vessel arrived
at Aden to get news of the market,
and there Capt. Orne, found an En-
glishman, who informed him that a coffee
was to be had at Mocha, and advised
him to go up to Lohien, and at the same
time offered his services as a pilot and in-
terpreter. Captain Orne accepted his of-
fer, and proceeded to Lohien, and succeed-
ed in getting coffee, but not so much as
he wished, and after carrying two months,
he determined to go down to Mocha. On
the day before his intended departure, he
had a dispute with the Keriff Hammoud,
the governor, or superintendent of affairs
at Lohien. The Keriff demanded 400
dollars for port charges. Captain Orne
refused to pay more than 100, but at
length the dispute ended by paying 150
dollars. On the same night in which this
settlement was made, Captain Orne and
four of his crew being on shore John Pori,
who was cabin boy on board, was ordered
to look out for the Captain, and all
hands went below. About 11 or 12
o'clock, Pori, saw a boat coming to the
ship, and gave notice to the first officer,
who merely answered that it must be the
captain yet neither he nor any other per-
son arose to receive him. When Pori
came on deck again, he found two boats,
one on each side of the ship. The ship
was immediately boarded by a number of
Caucasians and soldiers, and then the offi-
cers and crew came upon deck and were
told by the persons from the boat, that
captain Orne wished them to go ashore,
but they did not believe that captain
Orne had given such orders. Pori was
then shut up below in the cabin, and
while below, he heard no groans or
struggles, or when permitted to go on
deck, did he see any blood, or any thing
else, by which he could suppose murder
had been committed in the ship. He en-
quired of a Lascar, who were his offi-
cers and shipmates, and was told they

were gone ashore. Not satisfied with this an-
swer, he searched throughout the vessel,
and not finding any thing to relieve his
anxiety, he again enquired of the Lascar,
who only gave him evasive answers, but
added that no harm should be done to him,
and in a friendly manner endeavored to
quiet him. A vessel belonging to Sayd
Mohammed Ebn Akeel, was at Lohien, and
his crew was in the company that boarded
the ship and the rest were soldiers, or so
appeared. The Essex was then taken to the
island of Cameran, & there destroyed. Pori
was then taken care of by the Lascar, who
brought him to Sayd Akeel, by whom he
was told, that if he would submit to cir-
cumcision his life should be saved. Sev-
eral persons present disapproved of this
proposal, and endeavored to persuade him
it would be more safe for them to put
Pori to death. The wife of Akeel how-
ever determined her husband to save the
boy, and to her he was indebted for his
life. He was then carried to Muscat, and
thence to Sofar, of which place Sayd had
the command. On board of Akeel's ves-
sel he saw two guns and a number of books,
which he was sure belonged formerly to
the Essex. He also found a Frenchman
in the service of Akeel who was always
kind to him, but when he pressed on the
subject of the fate of the Essex, he uni-
formly refused him any answer. Pori,
however, presumes that they were all
murdered, as he could hear nothing of
them, and if they had been in slavery, or
alive in any condition, he thinks he must
have heard of them.

What Pori said was confirmed by an
Arab, who said that he saw all the officers
and crew, after they were murdered with
their throats cut on the Island of Cameran.
How he came to be present, was not
to be discovered. Pori says he knows no-
thing of the money taken from the Essex,
but he thinks a considerable part was held
by the Keriff Hammoud, and the remain-
der by Sayd Akeel. He says that the
Sayd Mohammed Ebn Akeel, Sheikh of
Dofar is possessed of great wealth, and
has several wives but no children, and had
adopted Pori as a son, who with the bro-
ther of Akeel, will probably possess his
riches.

His treatment of Pori has been very af-
fectionate, and though allowing but little
money, he has always rendered him
comfortable. He has given Pori a
slave as a wife, by whom Pori has two
children, of which he is very fond. As to
the Essex his recollection seemed distinct,
but the loss in a great degree of his native
language, this being the first time of his
conversation with any Christians since the
murder of his countrymen, made it diffi-
cult for him to make himself understood,
and it was only by continued enquiries
the present imperfect account of the mur-
der was obtained. And probably he had
not in his situation thought much about
the event, though evidently possessed of a
full share of natural understanding. It
may be observed that Captain Austin and
myself offered him every assistance in our
power, and used every argument we could
think of to prevail on him to return to his
native country. He said that during the
life of Akeel, this thing was utterly impos-
sible. That his two children, whom he
loved more than life or liberty itself, were
retained in his power, and that he was ob-
liged by a most solemn oath to return to
Dofar. He said that he felt himself strongly
attached to his native country, and most
ardently desired to return, but that till the
death of Akeel, an event that might hap-
pen in a short time, he must refuse to fol-
low his patriotic feelings, in obedience to
the pleasures and endearments of his fam-
ily. He says that about six years ago he
was brought to Mocha in a vessel of A-
keel. That an American ship the name
of which he could not discover, was then
lying before Mocha. One morning, the
boat of the American vessel rowing to-
wards the vessel in which he was, Pori was
ordered below and confined in the cabin.
When the boat had left the ship in which
Pori was, he discovered that he was the
object of their search. Unfortunately for
him the ship was lying to windward, but
had it been otherwise, he observed no
earthly power should have prevented him
from endeavoring by swimming to gain the
protection of his countrymen.

He was at the age of nine and a half
years when he was taken from the Essex,
which he thinks must have been in Febru-
ary 1806. His Mahomedan name is Ab-
dallah Mohammed, to which the name of
his patron is sometimes added. Akeel
has been careful to educate him in the
religion of Mohammed, and has done every-
thing in his power to prevent any recol-
lection of his native country. Pori com-
plained that the Arabs reproached him
with the neglect of the American Govern-
ment to enquire into this high handed of-
fence against the United States, and the
religion of the Christians. He represented
that Dofar was a place of some consid-
eration, but not so large as Mocha; that it
was walled, & the inhabitants engaged in war
with the Arabian Arabs, and on this account
were always armed. Large vessels could
not approach very near, but the small craft
could within a quarter of a mile of the
place. The Dofar of Mocha having been

asked what effect an attack upon Dofar
would have upon the American commerce,
replied that Dofar being an independent
province, and under the authority of
Akeel, any measures respecting him, or
the place, would have an effect upon any
commerce with the other independent
provinces of Arabia.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Boston, Sept. 27.

By the Ship Mary and Susan, arrived
at this port from Liverpool, London pa-
pers to the twenty third of August, and
Liverpool to the twenty-fifth, have been
received at Merchant's Hall. The occur-
rences at the Manchester meeting had very
sensibly affected the public mind, & there
appeared to be more of preparation for
future contingencies than hitherto at what
had already taken place. The discus-
sions in England seem to have taken deep
root, and unless the government set about
a reform of abuses, we may yet hear of
more serious consequences.

Notwithstanding the affair at Man-
chester, reform meetings continued to be
held. One had taken place at Hantsley
Moor, and another at Shipley. They
passed resolutions similar to those at the
other meetings, and the business went off
with perfect tranquility.

A meeting had been holden at the
Crown and Anchor in London, Mr.
Cartwright, Dr. Watson, Gale Jones, Mr.
Wooler, &c. were present. Mr. Wooler
offered resolutions, which were unani-
mously adopted, declaring "that the
meeting at Manchester was legal and
constitutional; that to disperse such a legal
assembly by force of arms, can only
be considered as a wanton massacre of
our unoffending and peaceable country-
men, and that the barbarity with which
the ferocious Yeomanry executed the
orders of a vindictive magistracy, spar-
ing neither eye nor ear, equals in
guilt the blackest atrocities which stain
the annals of the French revolution; that
the flagrant conduct of the magistrates at
Manchester imperiously demands, that
as in London, the right of choosing ju-
dicials and magistrates should be restored to
the people, as previous to the reign of
Edward the Second; that the exemplary
behaviour of the regular troops forms a
humane contrast to the conduct of the
yeomanry cavalry, and may be fairly con-
sidered into a pledge that the British Regi-
lar force will not trample upon the rights,
nor destroy the liberties of their fellow
subjects."

Mr. Lawson offered a resolution, that
it had become expedient for the Reform-
ers to go armed. Mr. Cartwright and
Mr. Wooler objected. The resolution,
not being seconded, fell to the ground.

A meeting had been called in Liver-
pool, and was to be holden on Monday,
30th Aug. in Clayton Square. At the
primary meeting, a subscription for the
persons in confinement at Manchester had
been talked of. Some of the troops had
been withdrawn from Leeds, and ordered
to Manchester. A letter from Leeds
dated Aug. 18 says—

"Matters wear an alarming aspect all
around us, and were a stranger to pass
through the town without making in-
quiries, he would naturally conclude we were
in a state of insurrection—judging from
the immense crowds of unemployed
workmen and others loitering about the
streets harrassing each other, and
eagerly inquiring of every coach and
Manchester, for news. Our streets
continue crowded and murky and grow-
ing clouds of discontent may be seen
visibly depicted on hundreds of faces.
Many are apprehensive that something
unpleasant may occur here, when the
troops are all withdrawn."

The Courier states that great evils are
to be apprehended from the populace in
the towns near Manchester. At Ashton
on Monday night, they drove out the few
military stationed there. At Manchester, it
they endeavored to get possession of the
arms under the care of G. or Gascoigne at
the guard-house. At Stockport, they were
drawn up in array against the soldiers,
and threatened a battle, if any more arms
were lighted by the Reformers, as signals
to each other, on all the surrounding hills,
rockets were thrown up, & other means
evidently adopted with the view to gen-
eral insurrection.

The Courier adds, that there were in-
dications that attempts would be made to
liberate Hunt from confinement. On
Tuesday afternoon a large body was seen
drilling about a mile from Manchester,
some with pikes, and others with swords,
&c. allged to the ends of huge sticks.
They were heard to say, "We shall come
unprepared as we did before." We shall
be ready for them shortly."

The London Times of the 31st August,
speaking of the Manchester meeting says—
"We have positive evidence from a
variety of quarters, that the country, though
not openly tumultuous, is not tranquil—
that the lower class of people are mel-
ancholy, morose, and that since
Tuesday, considerable numbers of troops have
been sent for by the commanding gen-
eral, from many places, which, but for
this, would have been unoccupied."

Disturbances had broken out at Carven-try among the ribbon weavers, in conse-quence of the low prices. The place is represented as being in a state of great confusion.

The Liverpool Courier of the 25th Aug. contradicts the rumor that Hunt & his companions had been committed on a charge of high treason. They had only been remanded for further examination on the above charge.

The London papers up to the 25d, are filled with details of the proceedings at Manchester, from various sources of intel-ligence.

On one side the meeting of the populace, tho' multifarious, is described as, in the highest degree orderly and decorous, and the attack upon them to have been wanton and unnecessary. The people received the different military corps with cheering, until their sabres informed them that their visit was hostile. On the other hand, the marching in regiments under regular leaders, the numerous banners with their inscriptions, the call of several persons to the people to lock their arms fast together round the meetings—and other circumstances, indicated any thing but a peaceable meeting. And the riot act having, according to the ministerial papers, been twice read, the magistrates consulted together, and issued a warrant to arrest Hunt. The officers and cavalry who were appointed to execute it, were assailed by heavy volleys of stones and shouts, and they did not use their sabres until compelled to do so by self-defence. Not a single shot was fired by the military.—There were 100,000 persons within view.

On Tuesday evening a large and riotous mob assembled in Oldham, and the riot act was read to them—but they were dispersed by the military. On Wednes-day not the least disturbance took place in Manchester or Salford. Cheerfulness and confidence appeared to be restored; but a notice was issued to the inhabitants by the magistrates, requesting them not to be out of their own houses after nine o'clock at night. There is a list of thirty persons very much hurt, who were lodged in the infirmary, of whom two had died, & forty out patients who were dressed there. The thanks of the magistrates of Man-chester to Col. L'Estrange and the offi-cers and men under his command, have been given for the energy and humanity they displayed in their conduct. The same vote was passed in favor of Major Trafford, of the Lancaster and Salford yeomanry cavalry, for their exemplary conduct, and to numerous other persons. But the public mind is still in a violent state of agitation.

Hunt, Johnson, Saxton, Night, More-house, Wild, Jones, and several women, were brought before ten magistrates, on Friday afternoon, and all of them detain-ed in custody upon charges of high trea-son. They generally bowed and retired. Hunt said he was innocent of the charge, and was willing to meet it.

London, Aug. 21.

Our readers, we are sure, will be glad to find that those distinguished nuisances, the *editious placards*, are likely to be sup-pressed by the active and judicious mea-sures of the police both in London, West-minster, and Surrey.

The following placard was stuck up in some parts of the metropolis during Wednesday night, among other places it was stuck up on the door of Lord Sid-mouth's house: "To avenge the Manchester Murders." Another placard was also stuck up, enforcing the necessity of a strong attendance on Monday, at Kennington common.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 16th of August, from Spa, accompanied by Cols. Jones and Greenville. The next day he set out for Berlin. It is supposed his object is to settle the differences between Denmark & Sweden. He will proceed to Warsaw to meet the Emperor of Russia, to fix the future destinies of Poland.

It is reported that Bernadotte is on the point of being abandoned by the Emperor of Russia—a circumstance that will in-crease the difficulties of his disposition.

The papers upon other political subjects are unusually barren of intel-ligence.

The accounts of certain harsh proceed-ings against some of the Spanish minis-ters, a year by recent letters from Ma-drid, to be without foundation. M. Pi-zarro was at Vafonera on the 26th July, where he had remained unmolested ever since the period of his dismissal from the administration. It is also untrue that M. Orlis was stopped by a royal order, at Valladolid, on his way to the capital.

Extract of a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated Cape Town, May 5.
The Caffres have broken out, and a very serious war is carried on at present on the borders. It is said that the savages are to the amount of 50,000, and a detachment of 6000, attacked Graham's town, on Saturday week, about 12 o'clock in the day; but were repulsed, and 150 left dead on the field. They carried off 300 wounded. Orders have been issued in every district in the colony, for the young boys to enrol themselves to op-pose the enemy. The settlers are in a bad state, as the Caffres have stolen all their cattle.

May 10.
The 13th regiment, commanded by Col. Willshire, have come up with the main body of the Caffres, near Graham's town, and have defeated them with great loss. Since then, they have withdrawn from the British territory.

By the Hamburg mail, we hear that the Emperor Alexander was on the third inst. to set out from St. Petersburg for Arch-angel, and thence by the route of Peters-burg, to Tornea, in the North of Fin-land.

The departure of Sir Thomas Hardy to assume the command in the Rio de la Plata will very soon take place. The *Vengeur*, of 74 guns, sails from Ports-mouth to Plymouth, and is there to be joined by the *Superb*. Sir Thomas Har-ty is to hoist a broad pendant, as Com-modore, on board the latter ship, with a captain under him. Captain T. White is appointed to command the *Superb*.

Extract of a letter, dated Madrid, Aug. 5th, 1819.

"The *Asia*, 64 gun ship, has arrived at Cadiz, from the Havana, with two mil-lions of specie on board. Great exertions are making to send out the expedition.—The present opinion is, that it will be on its way to La Plata in a month. It is said at Madrid the King has offered to Portugal payment of the amount claimed for the delivery of Monte Video; one half to be paid when the Royal troops reach La Plata, the other half when the Banda Oriental, (eastern bank,) is evacuated by the Portuguese."

Breach of Promise of Marriage.

We should have taken the following speech for a burlesque upon speeches that have been made on similar occasions, and we are told, are greatly admired by some people, if we did not find it in a paper whose gravity is unquestionable.

Union.

From the London Courier, Grass vs. Packwood, Widow.
The defendant having permitted judg-ment to go by default, a Jury of the coun-ty of Surrey assembled before the Sheriff to assess the damages which the plaintiff had sustained.

Mr. Barry, for the plaintiff, stated the case. His client was, he said, a farmer, and had been a publican, both of which stations in society he filled with great credit to himself. His circumstances were so comfortable, that he began to look about for a wife, and was indifferent as to the weight of her purse, so that she pos-sessed those qualities without which the matrimonial state was liable to be-come worse than any other warfare. His age had attained that season when "the heyday in the blood is tame, 'tis humble, and waits upon the judgement," and his eye no longer rested upon those extrinsic beauties which too frequently threw the judgement into mean captivity. Directed by a mind so constituted, it would have been improbable that he should select a girl for his companion.—His habits were too much in the honest and sincere John Bull style to admit of the folly of senti-ment in this most important event of man's life. Conscious that he must look for happiness in congeniality of soul, he cast a glance at the widow of a worthy citizen in London, who seemed to him, from the fullness of her years, her person, and her understanding, to be well adapted either to the task of obedience or author-ity which men alternately bestow upon their wives, as temporary or occasion dic-tates.

She was the widow of a man, whom every man had reason to bless, at least once a day after shaving himself—the widow of the celebrated Packwood, who had proved that he thought her worthy of his choice, by leaving her in his last will and testament 600l. per annum.—The annuity was the learned counsel re-peated, by no means a prominent object, although to be sure it was by no means an objection; for his client sensibly consid-ered, that in the marriage state it was desirable that the sense of inferiority, which the want of fortune usually inspir-ed, should not exist, obligation being a feeling rather remote from love.

About four years ago the plaintiff and defendant first saw each other. They were delighted. The widow's eye was lighted up with unusual brilliancy. The defendant felt its power, it was an intel-lectual eye—not one of that bold and irreg-ular motion which claimed familiarity with a stranger, but conveying an ex-pression of permanent and undivided at-tachment to the object on whom it was fixed with a constant gaze. Language soon burst forth, declarations of never-fading affection were reciprocally made, and the widow Packwood, who had already been so happy in a husband, consented to try the experiment a second time, and pledged herself to become the wife of Mr. Gibbs; but unfortunately for the ob-ject of the Learned Counsel, her name, though now changed, was not Gibbs.—It ought to be Gibbs, for she had made a promise in the face of Heav-en; it ought to be Gibbs; for the record-ing angel had written it down, and no tear except that of scalding repentance, could ever obliterate the impression. It ought to be Gibbs, for Gibbs had fixed his heart upon the expectation, and nothing could recompense him for the injury he had sustained. The widow was one of the most extraordinary widows that ever came into a Court of Justice. It would appear that she delighted in en-trapping and disappointing men; for but a little before she became acquainted with his client, another suitor had presented himself and been promised her hand. A short acquaintance, however, satisfied the lady, and she turned off her admirer, who applied to the benevolent power of the law, which never failed in healing the wounds inflicted either by man or woman, and gave him a considerable recompense in damages. The lady was now the property of another, but the happy couple was separated by mutual consent, not on ac-count of any defect in the temper of either, but because she was economically inclin-ed, while he was rather magnificent. The jury would, it was to be hoped, give by their verdict a warning to all widows.

Several letters which were stated to have been written by the defendant to the

plaintiff, were put in and read, in order to show the breach of promise, and several witnesses were examined.

Mr. Abbott, the Under Sheriff, sum-med up the evidence, and the Jury, after consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages 20l.

New York, Oct. 4.

FROM THE SPANISH MAIN.
By the arrival yesterday of the brig *Cordeira*, from Curacao, we have been politely furnished with a file of Curacao papers to the 11th of September.

Daily Adv.
We learn verbally by this arrival, that the patriots under Col. English after tak-ing Barcelona, had captured Santa Fe, & had also attacked Cumana, but had aban-doned the latter place, finding they could make no impression, and had marched to join the main army at Augustura, under Bolivar. Two transports from Ireland had arrived at Juan Gregor, about the 1st September. The troops enlisted by Gen. Devezas were hourly expected; they had sailed in company with the above transports.

The Curacao Countant of the 11th of September, mentions that H. B. M. brig *Partian* had arrived at that port.

On the 29th of August, the *Partian* anchored at Santa Martha; and on the 28th a report reached that place, of the capture of Santa Fe, by an independent force, said to be under the command of Bolivar; but the editor states that he is rather inclined to believe that if Santa Fe had actually fallen it must have been tak-en by the troops of Santander.

Twelve of the most respectable inhab-itants of Rio-de-la-Hocha had been ar-rested and thrown into confinement in con-sequence of a private correspondence they had held with Sir Gregor M'Gregor, having been found in the baggage of that chief at the recapture of Porto Bello, re-commending to him, after he should have established himself on the isthmus, to send a part of his forces to take possession of Rio-de-la-Hocha, where they would be received with open arms.

A part of the crew of the brig *Cuswell*, underwent an examination before the police magistrates on Saturday, and were re-manded for further examination. We un-derstand the charges against them are of a most horrid nature.—*Daily Adv.*

A public sale of land was held in the state of Illinois, in the Edwardsville Dis-trict, during the three first weeks in Au-gust. 42,426 acres were sold at an aver-age price of 2 dol. 15 cts. per acre.

To the numerous friends of the late John Murray, jun. and to the humane in general, the information will probably be very gratifying, that by his last will and testament, filed in the probate's office, it appears that his charities did not end with his useful life. To a number of worthy individuals each he has bequeathed from 50 to 250 dollars each. To the Manu-mission Society 500 dollars. To the Fe-male association for the Education of poor Children, &c. 500 dollars. To the Society for the support of poor Widows 200 dollars. To the Orphan Society 200 dol-lars. To the Humane Society 200 dol-lars. To the Dispensary 200 dollars. To the New York Hospital to purchase books for the use of the patients 100 dollars. The income arising in lands, valued from 8 to 10,000, are set apart for the education and clothing of children of "Friends" in low circumstances. The amount of 4000 dollars vested in stock, is left to trustees, who are annually to apply the interest for the use of poor persons, not members of the Society of friends. To two worthy fe-males 100 dollars, to be distributed at their discretion among the needy.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans dated Sept. 5.

"The Yellow Fever rages here with great violence. I believe it is more mag-nanous than that of 1817. A great por-tion of the inhabitants have left the city. We now average about 40 inter-ments per day; but had we the same influx of strangers, and extent of population, that we had in 1817, that number would be more than doubled. The disease appears to be general along the Missis-sippi. The vessels in the harbor suffer most a few days since a ship left the port with 10 hands, and before she reached the Balize 11 of them died; there are several vessels, now lying at the Balize, that have lost the Captain and all hands. The gar-ison at Fort St. Philip, for the first time, feel the effects of this dreadful scourge; many have already died, and their sick list is swelled to a fearful amount."

The publishers of the *Morning Chron-icle* are indebted to their attentive cor-respondent for the following intelligence, which reached them by the ship *Mentor*, Ruyter, 59 days from Bremen.

"Some pretty serious symptoms of re-volt have lately made their appearance in Prussia, principally instigated by the stu-dents of the different universities. The people think themselves entitled to a rep-resentative government, in consequence of the exertions made in expelling the French, and some hints thrown out by govern-ment on that subject. Though the motive may be good, they have adopted a most shameful measure of accomplishing their plans. Assassination, hitherto almost un-known and abhorred by the Germans, has been made use of to get rid of some dis-tinguished men who espoused the old order of things. Certainly such a beginning must be unpropitious and disgust all hon-est men. Government takes strong mea-sures to punish these outrages."

Emigration still continues from the interior of Germany to America, although

people have repeatedly been cautioned against the difficulties and dangers such a step presents, particularly to those of im-maturity. No eloquence avails any thing against that infatuation, and nothing short of self-bought experience will cure them of their extravagant ideas. A number of such people are now collected here, who are to embark on board two ships bound for your port, which are to sail shortly. Unaccustomed to the sea and cli-mate, unacquainted with the language, & destitute of the means of support, they will soon have reason to deplore the rash-ness of the undertaking."

Anecdotes of the late Joseph Dennis.
Mr. Dennis was remarkable for pen-ning down any brilliant metaphor which pleased his imagination, on a small slip of paper, & preserving those slips in his hat, until he had leisure to incorporate them in an essay. One of these we remember to have seen in his hat after his decease.—"I was much amused and delighted by the gorgeous decorations of human life, until I past behind the scenes and noticed the clumsy apparatus."

Mr. Dennis was eminently felicitous in his quotations; he was once relating to a friend, that some literary gentlemen had arisen in Boston, with whom he was un-acquainted, he exclaimed with a sigh, that "they knew not Joseph."

In a small complimentary note, that he left on the writing desk of a friend at that time absent, when the writer was laboring under great personal debility—after com-plaining of his indisposition, he took this mode of informing his friend, that he would favor him "with another call at twelve o'clock, "at twelve the ghost will walk a-gain."

An English scribbler, who lived in Lon-don one whole season, by publishing the numbers of the *Lady Preacher* in a vol-ume, came over to this country in circum-stances of great indigence, and informed Mr. Dennis of the mode in which he had formerly gained a subsistence, which so delighted him that he made the author a present of twenty dollars. Shortly after a most atrocious libel appeared against Mr. Dennis. The same man waited on Mr. Dennis, and avowed himself the au-thor, stating at the same time, that he har-boured no resentment against him; but that as he held a character so high in the literary world, the writer was compelled from necessity to aim his shaft at such a tar-get. This compliment so pleased Mr. Den-nie, that he made the writer a present of twenty dollars more.—*Morn. Chron.*

PLATTSBURG, (N. Y.) Sept. 11.

"MURDER WILL OUT"
A man named Robert Trip, an inhabi-tant of Moorstown, in this county, was committed to gaol in this village a few days ago, charged with having murdered his wife, about fifteen years since. The circumstances attending this horrid trans-action have been brought to light by the daughter of Trip, who was at that time about 14 years of age. She states that her father came home and was angry because there was not a fire—her step-mother told him she would make a fire, and while stooped down for this purpose, Trip struck her across the back with a hand-spike and she fell on the floor. Trip and his daughter put her upon the bed—medical assistance was called, but she died next day. The old man told his daughter, if she made any disclosures he would serve her in the same way. Trip is now about 60 years of age. He resided in Moorstown at the time of the murder, where he has continued ever since.

From the Salem Gazette, Oct. 1.

BUXON AYRES, Aug. 4.
The news this day from Monte Video, on credible authority, is—That Don Manuel Vidal and Don Juan Piro, natives of Monte Video, and members of the *Calbido*, are appointed deputies to wait on the King of Portugal, to exact of him his promise, that the Portuguese should evacuate the eastern side of the river, three months previous to the arrival of the Spanish expedition. This is done with the sanction of General Le Cour; & Don Nicolas Herera, his first counsellor, has no doubt the king will comply with this proposal.

The Buenos Ayreans celebrated the third anniversary of their declaration of independence, in July, with much public display.

From the Eastport Centinel.

IMPORTANT TO FISHERMEN.
An improvement in curing fish, having lately come to my knowledge, I beg leave to communicate it to the public through your paper, that improvement depends on the judicious use of alum on salted fish. To every 112 pound of green fish when duly prepared and salted put one quarter of a pound of alum by pulveris-ing and dissolving in water, and then pour the solution into the tubs among the fish, whether intended for drying, smok-ing or sending off in barrels, the alum thus used on fish for drying, will prevent the salt from deliquescing (or giving) in damp weather, will render them firm and preserve their weight and flavor; pickled and smoked herrings will be equally ben-efited. Should this communication be duly attended to, the trade of our bay will receive an important acquisition. Alum is cheap, and the experiment easy, and the authority from which this information was got, may be relied on.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN FAXON.

Lubec, Aug. 1819.

OUR CANADIAN NEIGHBOURS.

The Editor of the *Montreal Herald*, in some remarks on the military operations recently commenced on the frontier, ob-

jects—"We have every reason to think our late lamented Governor and Chief directed his attention to the formidable plans now carrying on in the U. States, in their cutting canals and making roads, which are obviously designed to facilitate the conveyance of military stores to these provinces in the event of another war, and for the accomplishment of their often avowed design, namely to get possession of the Canadas. With this view there is no doubt His Grace the Duke of Rich-mond had it in contemplation to increase the means of defence of the country, to counteract those measures pursued by the United States. But the Duke was too sound a politician to blaze out his designs prematurely, and we have seen nothing commenced to create the least cause of alarm, or to induce a suspicion of a rupture with the United States. His plans were more immediately directed to the internal improvement of the country; and to meliorate the condition of its inhabi-tants."

The editor further remarks—"The strong Forts of the United States govern-ment have built on Rouse's Point, which now belong to Canada, will give us the complete command of Lake Champlain, and supersede the necessity of fortifying the island further than as an outpost."
[*Columbian.*]

OHIO vs. SUPREME COURT.

The following extract of a letter from a highly respectable source, to a gentle-man in this city, affords some further par-ticulars of the late (what shall we call it) seizure of money belonging to the Branch Bank of the United States at Chillicothe.

Nat. Int.
Chillicothe, Sept. 20, 1819.

"You heard, last winter, that the Legis-lature of Ohio passed an act taxing each branch of the United States Bank, in this state, \$50,000. By it the Auditor was directed to issue a warrant, on the 13th of this month, authorising any individual, he pleased to appoint, to collect the tax. No-tice was given to the Auditor, that on the 14th, the day before, application would be made to the Circuit Court of the United States here, to grant an injunction. The Auditor employed counsel, who declined appearing, as they said to the Court, be-cause they believed this court had no ju-risdiction of the subject. The injunction was granted, but no writ of injunction ac-tually issued; yet a subpoena and copy of the bill were served on the Auditor the next day by sun-rise, that is the 15th, the day his warrant was to issue. On the subpoena was indorsed, in substance, that the suit was brought for such injunction, and a statement that bond and security had been given, which was fact, for \$100,000.

"The Auditor took advice of counsel if he was served with an injunction—in o-ther words, if that could be construed to amount to an injunction. Counsel were of opinion that the papers served did not contain an injunction; that no injunction had issued, and that the agent of the Auditor might proceed. These counsel knew an injunction had been granted by the court—having been present. The agent proceeded, and took from the vaults of the Branch of this place \$119,000, and the next day offered to return the overplus of \$19,000; but the directors refused to re-ceive it, as I have been informed. He was authorized to levy the whole for both Branches at either office, and it seems took it here. There was not much resist-ance by the officers of the Bank, but there was some—nothing serious. The money was deposited in the Bank of Chillicothe that night (Friday), and next morning started for Columbus, to be delivered to the Treasurer. The writ of injunction was then issued and served upon the agent, on the way, who took no notice of it, and proceeded. It was served upon the Au-ditor, who said he had nothing more to do than issue the warrant for the collection of the tax. It was then, with the Agent and the Treasurer, in like manner, served by leaving a copy at the Treasury; the Treasurer, not being in, could not be seen, & we know not what course he will pur-sue, but expect he will receive the money."

In a late Quebec Hospital Report, we find the following: "The case most wor-thy of remark in the Surgical department, happened to a man, who, in the act of chopping wood, completely divided the first phalanx of the middle finger; his ap-plication to the Institution was nearly two hours and a half after the accident; he then had the end of his finger in his pocket, and to all appearance without vitality it immediately however occurred to our minds that the success which Dr. Balfour, of Edinburgh, has experienced in similar cases, by instantly re-uniting separated parts, might be had recourse to in the present case; although the relapse of time was greater by half than we are led to believe by his writings on this subject. We then accordingly, put his plan into trial, by the common means of adhesive plaster, and not without success, for on removing the dressing after the third day, adhesion of the separated part had evidently taken place in two or three points, and vitality in the end of the finger was as great to the fall as any other part of the living body—the same dressings were continued, and in three days more, adhesion was com-plete."

Last Notice.

Those persons who have paid no attention to the first notice given in September, to such as are indebted for property sold at the Vendue at Hayland, October 14th 1818, are notified, that all those notes which are not paid off this month will either be assigned away or put into the hands of a Collector.

R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Oct. 11—

EASTON, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The following is the result of the election held on the 4th instant, for members to the General Assembly.

Table with columns for Federal and Democratic candidates across various counties including Talbot, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Kent, Cecil, Harford, City of Baltimore, City of Annapolis, Anne Arundel, Calvert, St. Mary's, Charles, Prince Georges, Montgomery, Frederick, Washington, and Allegany.

TALBOT COUNTY table with columns for Federal and Democratic candidates: No. Goldsborough, Thomas Fraser, W. H. Tighman, T. Goldsborough, Daniel Martin, Wm. Hayward, Jr., Samuel Stevens, Jr., N. Martin.

CAROLINE COUNTY table with columns for Upper, Middle, Lower, and Total for Democratic candidates: Thomas Saalsbury, Wm. M. Hardeste, Peter Willis, William Whiteley, Richard Hughlett, William Porter, James Houston, Willis Charles.

DORCHESTER COUNTY table with columns for Federal and Democratic candidates: Cambridge, New Market, Vienna, Lake's, Martin's.

SOMERSET COUNTY table with columns for Federal and Democratic candidates: Mathias Dashiell, Josiah F. Polk, Littlejohn P. Dennis, Levin R. King, James Polk, William S. Handy.

KENT COUNTY table with columns for Lower, Middle, Upper, and Total for Federal and Democratic candidates: J. F. Brown, J. B. Bechleson, J. Spencer, W. Knight, E. Brown, J. Harris, J. Brooke, E. Hall.

CRCIL COUNTY table with columns for Federal and Democratic candidates: G. B. Milligan, R. E. Lushy, W. H. Coala, E. Kirks, John Wroth, David Macky, John Mahti, David Patten.

HARFORD COUNTY table with columns for Federal and Democratic candidates: Isaac D. Mulahy, Alexander Norman, Henry Hall, John Forwood, Wm. H. Allen, Thomas W. Bond, James Steel, Joshua S. Bond.

CALVERT COUNTY table with columns for Federal and Democratic candidates: Weems, Gray, Blake, Reynolds, Becket, Kent, Wilkinson, Dalrymple.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Table with columns for Montgomery, Breckinridge, Willoughby, France, and Tyner across various wards (1st to 12th) and a Total row.

FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY table with candidates: Orrick, Stansbury, Price, Showers, Snowden, Worthington, Thomas, Brown, Elder, Merryman.

ANNAPOLIS table with candidates: Cof. Lewis Duval, James Bayle.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY table with columns for Federal and Democratic candidates: Gaither, Washington, Fortescue, Linticum, Peter, Davis, Burgess, Wooten.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY table with candidates: Thomas Blair, John Scott, Joseph Tomlinson, George Robinet, Samuel Thomas, Benjamin Tomlinson, William Pine, Thomas Greenwell.

FREDERICK table with candidates: Warfield, Ross, McPherson, Simmons, James, Hawkins, Barnes, Williams.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Mr. GRABAM, Sir—Through the medium of your useful paper, I take the liberty to offer to the citizens of Cambridge, a few remarks, on a subject of importance to them as it regards their health, and consequently their happiness.

This malarial ground is a source of disease incalculable, forever present, progressive and accumulative, has long tended to depopulate the town, and must operate in a higher degree, the longer it is suffered to remain, to retard its increase.

This is a proposition, which reason and experience concur to establish beyond the power of controversy. It is admitted, that a rich black mould, or earth produced from the decompositions of animal and vegetable matter is capable of absorbing a large quantity of putrid effluvia, but this capacity is necessarily limited, and beyond this limit, the excess which cannot be absorbed must float in putrid exhalations of ammonia, hydrogen and carbonic acid, to infect the atmosphere, and poison the inhabitants that breathe it.

This church-yard, whose dimensions are small, but contents incalculable large, is replete with the virulent fomes of disease and death. In the hot season of the year, and more especially in autumn, when the great vegetable laboratory ceases to consume the impurities of the atmosphere, it would be miraculous, were not the influence of this disastrous nuisance, periodically exhibited.

Appeal to experience for the fact, and can a doubt be entertained? The source of the evil contains within itself, the records of its efficiency; most of the usual local causes of disease, are absent; more so than at almost any other town on the Peninsula, with, at the same time, as many concurrent causes of health; the neighboring lowlands have been drained, the grounds highly improved; the water as pure as any on earth, and the town situated on an inclined plane, terminating on the clean sandy shores of a wide and noble river, is preserved dry and free from noxious and stagnant waters. What then, but this ancient execrable policy can solve the phenomenon?

Formerly, in Europe, this fashion prevailed extensively, of burying their dead in the midst of their cities, but experience has long since evinced the calamitous consequences, & it has been, as much as possible, abandoned. One of the greatest luminaries of the medical world, (Dr. Darwin) has been convinced of the pernicious tendency of this practice, and thirty years ago has been instrumental in repressing it. There should be (he says) no burial places in churches or church yards, where putrid exhalations will produce contagious fevers, among those who frequent them,

but proper burial grounds should be consecrated out of towns. And elsewhere he expresses the highest gratification in witnessing the removal of many, whose noxious effects had been long experienced, and felicitates the citizens, whose good sense and wisdom had suffered the execution of this wholesome order of the police, without superstitious terror, or popular commotion.

Under a thorough conviction that the health of the town would be highly promoted by the adoption of these sentiments, I have ventured to offer them to the candid and dispassionate reflection of the citizens; in the hope, that shortly, it may be deemed prudent to prohibit further interments in the church yard, and to purchase and consecrate a burial ground, at a convenient distance out of the town.

A Citizen of Cambridge. September 29, 1819. BALTIMORE, Oct. 6. Within the last twenty-four hours fifteen new cases of Fever are reported. Oct. 7. Within the last twenty-four hours seventeen new cases of Fever are reported.

Commodore Perry, whose life has given a bright page to the history of his country, and for whose death "a nation mourns," has gone to the grave at the early age of 34 years, leaving a widow and four children (who reside at Newport) to deplore, with their country, the loss of the husband, father, the gallant defender, and valued friend. Colum.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8. As to the prices of Country Produce in this market, at this time we have little to communicate. Tobacco is dull. The demand is principally for the finest qualities for the Bremen market, and there is little of that quality for sale here at present. Wheat may be quoted, Red at 1 10 to 12, White, 1 15 to 18, Rye 55 to 58 cts. Oats 45 to 50 cts. Corn, 62 to 63 cts. Wagon flour, 55. Whiskey, 41 cts. Am. Far.

DIED. In this town, on Friday evening the 8th inst. Eliza Ann, daughter of Dr. John Stevens, Jr. On Friday Mrs. S. Manning, consort of Robert Manning, Esq. of this county.

\$100 Reward.

Left the Subscriber's farm on Nanticoke river, on the 29th of September last, a Negro Man, named MOSES, about nine and twenty or thirty years of age, of dark complexion and down look, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, stutters very much in attempting to speak, his under lip hangs and is rather out of proportion to the upper. The said Negro left my service in consequence of having broken open a Store in the neighborhood and taken therefrom about One Thousand Dollars in gold and silver, (the property of an industrious hard-working man.) His clothes are not known, as he left those he was accustomed to wear on the farm with his wife. He has been seen in the neighborhood of Rewastico, in Somerset, since his elopement in company with his brother, Daniel, who is an accomplice in the burglary.

I will give the above reward for negro Moses if taken out of the State of Maryland, and 50 if taken within the state and all reasonable charges if delivered to me. JNO. C. HENRY, near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md. Oct. 11.

To be Rented.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR. That large and commodious three story brick building at present occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Nicols as a boarding house. The CABINET MAKERS SHOP adjoining. The store house adjoining the corner store occupied by Mr. Barnett, and the DWELLING HOUSE.

occupied by Jonathan Kinnaman. For terms of the Store house call on Messrs Thomas & Goome, and for the terms of the other described property apply to the editor of this Paper, or to the subscriber at his mill in the upper part of this county. JABEZ CALDWELL. Oct. 11-4f

Notice

It is hereby given, that there was committed to the goal of Frederick County on the 13th inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Joseph M. Corrick, aged about 26 years, 5 feet 5 inches high, tolerably stout made, & very black; his clothing consists of a bottle green cloth frock coat, with gilt buttons and yellow flannel lining half worn, a pair of coarse flannel pantaloons nearly new, a pair of bombast gaiters do much worn, a coarse linen shirt, a fine cambric do, and a grey kersey waistcoat all half worn, two pair coarse shoes, one old wool hat, and sundry handkerchiefs. He says he was sold by a Mr. John M. Cumberland of Richmond County, Va. to a negro trader of the name of Snyder or Smith, in June last, from whom he ran away in the same month. The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward without delay and prove him, pay charges and release him from goal, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law. Wm. M. HEATH, Jr. Sheriff of Frederick County, Md. Sept. 27, 1819. -2m (Oct. 11)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of the State of Maryland, against the estate of Jacob Loocherman, against John Seth, will be sold on Monday the first of November, on the Court House Green, between the hours of one and three o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz. all the legal and equitable right of him the said John Seth, to a tract of part of a tract of land called Widows Chance, containing 300 acres, more or less, 4 beds and furniture, thirty head of cattle, four head of horses, sixteen head of sheep, one carriage and harness. Two carts, sold to satisfy the above fieri facias. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. Oct. 11-4f

The Subscriber wishes to Employ An Overseer

Without any family, and who has been in the habit of cultivating Tobacco. None need apply, but such as do produce ample vouchers of good general character, and more especially of honesty, sobriety, and steady application to business. JOSEPH E. MUSE. Cambridge, Oct. 11-3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Jas. Thomas, use of Bay-pard & Dickinson, Benjamin Roberts, administrator of James Lowe, and one at the suit of John Bennett, use of Hamish Martin, against Benjamin Berry, will be sold on Monday the 1st day of November, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon the following property, viz. part of a tract of land called Kerby's Advantage, part of Benny's Resurvey, containing 455 acres, three or less, one horse and carriage, sold to satisfy the aforesaid writs. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. Oct. 11-4f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Jabez Caldwell, administrator of Jas. Hardeste, against Aaron Anthony, will be sold on Tuesday the 2d day of November, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, the following property. A tract or part of a tract of land called Smith Cliff, containing 24 1/2 acres more or less, sold to satisfy the aforesaid writ. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. Oct. 11-4f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of vindictioni exponas to me directed at the suit of John Edmondson, Lambert W. Spencer, and Samuel T. Kennard against Charles Gibson, will be sold for cash, on Tuesday the 2d day of November next, at Easton, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz. part of a tract of land called Mitchell's lot, part of a tract called Wingleton, and part of Widows Chance, containing 250 acres, and one horse and carriage, to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs due on the above fieri facias. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. Oct. 11-4f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed will be sold on Tuesday, the 2nd of November, at 3 o'clock on the premises all the right and title of William Nelson in and to a lot of ground in the Town of Easton, lying on Dover and Harrison streets, opposite Mrs. Tesokla's, and adjoining William Bar on's lot. Also, on the same day at 4 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold all the right and title of Robert Spedden, in and to one other lot of ground in said Town, lying at the corner of Washington and Port-streets, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, now in the occupancy of William Reese, taken at the suit of Richard Harwood as trustee for the sale of the real Estate of Samuel Baldwin, and will be sold for Cash. WILLIAM THOMAS, late Shff. Nov. 11-4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Benjamin Roberts, administrator of Wm. Lowe and Patrick McNeil, use of Baker, against John G. Thomas, will be sold at Easton, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, the second day of November next, the following property, viz. all the equitable right and estate of said Thomas in and to a part of a tract of land called Wingleton, Mitchell's Lot, and part of Benny's Resurvey, and ten head of cattle, to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs due on the above fieri facias. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. Oct. 11-4f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Edmondson and Henrietta M. Frazier, against Ley, Lee, will be sold at the Chapel, on Monday the first day of November next for Cash, between 10 and 12 o'clock, the following property, viz. the mill, mill pond, and mill seat, at present in the possession of said Lee, one carriage and gear, one grey horse, and twenty five head of hogs to discharge the said fieri facias. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. Oct. 11-4f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of the Farmers Bank against James Edmondson, will be sold on Tuesday the second of November, upon the Court House Green, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz. one negro woman called Rachel, one do Lere, one do Sarah, one negro boy William, 40 head of cattle, 55 head of sheep, 10 head of horses, 2 carts, one carriage and harness, 80 head of hogs, sold to satisfy the aforesaid writs. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. Oct. 11-4f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of William Jenkins and Peter Stevens, against James Cockayne, will be sold on Tuesday the 2d of November on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz. all the legal and equitable right of him the said Cockayne, to a part of a house and lot on Dover Street. Also the house and lot where the said Cockayne, now residing, sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid claim. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. Oct. 11-4f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland, against James Edmondson, will be sold on Tuesday the second day of November, upon the Court House Green, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz. one negro woman called Rachel, one do Lere, one do Sarah, one negro boy William, 40 head of cattle, 55 head of sheep, 10 head of horses, 2 carts, one carriage and harness, 80 head of hogs, sold to satisfy the aforesaid writs. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. Oct. 11-4f

Advertisement.

In virtue of an order made by the Judges of Dorchester County Court, relative to the sale of the real estate of Robert Goldsborough, late of the said county, deceased, I offer for sale his late dwelling house in the town of Cambridge. The lot contains one acre of ground, in a healthy and pleasant part of the town, and the house is new, and though not large, is very commodious. If not disposed of in the meantime at private sale, it will be offered at public sale at William Phipps Tavern in the town of Cambridge on Tuesday the 24th inst. C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee. Oct. 11-3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of John D. Eisenhart, and Philip Wallis, against James C. Wheeler, will be sold for cash, at Easton on Saturday the 6th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, the following property, viz. 2 head of Horses, also several parcels or parts of tracts of Land called "Hawk's Hill, Friendship, and Denny's Content," be the quantity therein contained what it may, more or less. To satisfy the aforesaid Fieri Facias. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. Oct. 11-4f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of James C. Morell and William K. Lambdin, and James B. Ringgold, use of Harden and Casson, use of Richard Denny, against John Seth, will be sold at Easton, on Tuesday the 2d day of November next between 12 and 3 o'clock, for Cash, the following property, viz. all the legal and equitable right of him the said John Seth, in and to a tract, or part of a tract of Land called "Widows Chance," containing about three hundred acres, more or less; four head of Horses, 10 head of Cattle, 16 head of Sheep, 4 beds and Furniture, 2 Carts, and one Grey and Harness-taken and sold to satisfy the above Fieri Facias. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. Oct. 11-4f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, against James Tinkham, At the suit of Patrick McNeal, use of Thomas B. Baker, Joseph E. Muse, use of Jacob Loocherman, use of George Shannon, George Dudley, Baynard & Dickinson, Jonathan Osment, use of Isaac Jenkinson, William Hall, James B. Ringgold, use of Harden & Casson and Humphrey & Carter, will be sold at St. Michaels on Thursday the 4th day of November next, between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and three in the afternoon, the following property, viz. all the legal and equitable right of him the said James Tinkham, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land called "Rich Neck Addition," containing 268 acres, more or less, ten head of horses, thirty head of cattle, sixty head of sheep, forty head of hogs, 3 carts, one negro man called Jerry aged 35 or 60 years, one ditto called Jerry 23 years, one negro woman called Jenny, with a small girl child; to be sold for cash, to satisfy the debt, interest and costs on the aforesaid claims. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. Oct. 11-4f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, against James Tinkham, At the suit of Patrick McNeal, use of Thomas B. Baker, Joseph E. Muse, use of Jacob Loocherman, use of George Shannon, George Dudley, Baynard & Dickinson, Jonathan Osment, use of Isaac Jenkinson, William Hall, James B. Ringgold, use of Harden & Casson and Humphrey & Carter, will be sold at St. Michaels on Thursday the 4th day of November next, between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and three in the afternoon, the following property, viz. all the legal and equitable right of him the said James Tinkham, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land called "Rich Neck Addition," containing 268 acres, more or less, ten head of horses, thirty head of cattle, sixty head of sheep, forty head of hogs, 3 carts, one negro man called Jerry aged 35 or 60 years, one ditto called Jerry 23 years, one negro woman called Jenny, with a small girl child; to be sold for cash, to satisfy the debt, interest and costs on the aforesaid claims. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. Oct. 11-4f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Samuel Harrison, against Thomas Frazier, will be sold on the premises, on Wednesday the third day of Nov. next, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon the following property. All the legal and equitable right of him the said Frazier, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land called Mary's Delight, which is now occupied by said Frazier, and the improvements thereon. Also all the legal and equitable right to a tract or part of a tract of land called Cudlington's Addition, containing 150 acres, more or less, and all the right of him the said Frazier, to a tract or part of a tract of land called Cromwell, be the quantity more or less and the improvements thereon, one still, one stove, one small barn pointed white on the bottom, 12 head of yearlings, 14 head of grown cattle, one yoke of oxen, 36 head of sheep, one black pig, a part of a hanging scale, one bay mare, one grey do, one roan do, one sorrel horse, one bay do, 4 ploughs, one harrow, the crop of corn now growing on the ground, 3 steading hoes, 25 head of hogs, one spade 2 axes, the crop of tobacco now growing on the ground, one spy glass, one ox cart, one pig and harness, and all the right of him the said Thomas Frazier, to one negro boy called Juba, sold to satisfy the aforesaid writ. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. Oct. 11-4f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Benjamin Roberts, administrator of Wm. Lowe and Patrick McNeil, use of Baker, against John G. Thomas, will be sold at Easton, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, the second day of November next, the following property, viz. all the equitable right and estate of said Thomas in and to a part of a tract of land called Wingleton, Mitchell's Lot, and part of Benny's Resurvey, and ten head of cattle, to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs due on the above fieri facias. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. Oct. 11-4f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Edmondson and Henrietta M. Frazier, against Ley, Lee, will be sold at the Chapel, on Monday the first day of November next for Cash, between 10 and 12 o'clock, the following property, viz. the mill, mill pond, and mill seat, at present in the possession of said Lee, one carriage and gear, one grey horse, and twenty five head of hogs to discharge the said fieri facias. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. Oct. 11-4f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of the Farmers Bank against James Edmondson, will be sold on Tuesday the second of November, upon the Court House Green, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz. one negro woman called Rachel, one do Lere, one do Sarah, one negro boy William, 40 head of cattle, 55 head of sheep, 10 head of horses, 2 carts, one carriage and harness, 80 head of hogs, sold to satisfy the aforesaid writs. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. Oct. 11-4f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of William Jenkins and Peter Stevens, against James Cockayne, will be sold on Tuesday the 2d of November on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz. all the legal and equitable right of him the said Cockayne, to a part of a house and lot on Dover Street. Also the house and lot where the said Cockayne, now residing, sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid claim. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. Oct. 11-4f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland, against James Edmondson, will be sold on Tuesday the second day of November, upon the Court House Green, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz. one negro woman called Rachel, one do Lere, one do Sarah, one negro boy William, 40 head of cattle, 55 head of sheep, 10 head of horses, 2 carts, one carriage and harness, 80 head of hogs, sold to satisfy the aforesaid writs. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. Oct. 11-4f

TO BE LET OR RENT. The Union Tavern. In Easton stands at the corner of Washington & Goldsborough streets, a new and commodious building, called the Union Tavern. This House was first established in 1811, and has ever since maintained its reputation for the best of the best. It is now owned and managed by Mr. Thomas Phipps, a well approved Tenant who will cheerfully supply all the advantages in so doing. JOHN KEEDS, RENT. Easton, Oct. 4-2f

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18, 1819.

NO. 97

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EVERY MONDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

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

From the Columbian.

New-York, Oct. 6.

To the Farmers of the United States.
Very soon after my arrival here, in May 1817, I began to entertain the hope of causing my visit to be long remembered by the introduction of the Ruta Baga Culture, and by the introduction of a good breed of hogs. The former is accomplished, and I think that the latter is now in a fair way of being accomplished.

In November, 1817, a servant brought me out a boar and a sow, so small as to be carried on board under a man's arm; their unmixed progeny now amount to more than a hundred, bred by me, and in about four months they will, in all parts of the country, amount to about three hundred.

As to their qualities, I will let an American Farmer speak. On the 8th of October 1818, I gave a pair to my excellent friends in Pennsylvania, the PAULS.—The pigs were then fifty-three days old, having been farrowed on the 17th day of August. They were very small for their age; the sow had ten, and was fed on nothing but grass and boiled cabbage and apples.

In June last I wrote to the Pauls to send me a particular account of the state of the pigs with their weight, and that of any young ones which they might have; and the following is the answer which I received from Mr. James Paul.

WILLOW GROVE,

Montgomery County, July 5, 1819.

Respected Friend,
Previous to the receipt of your letter, three of the pigs were taken away one by J. Thornton of Byberry, by two by Fisher, a sow and a boar. My uncle Thomas has a sow and a boar, and I have kept a sow and a boar, the refuse of the litter.

"Owing to indisposition in J. Thornton's family I have not been yet able to get the weight of his pigs. I do not know where Fisher lives; but conceive those they had must exceed ours in weight, as they had their choice. The weight of ours, on the 13th of last month, was as follows:

The boar, the father,	lbs 125
The sow, the mother,	123
My uncle Thomas's 2 pigs, each	25
My boar pig,	24
My sow pig,	22
I weighed my two pigs again this morning, 5th July	
Boar pig,	42
Sow pig,	38

Their keep has been nothing but the wash of the house, and a large sow and nine pigs to partake even of that. The little boar walks and looks more like the old boar than any thing I ever saw. His little pins go almost straight down, like bench legs, and the breadth on the back is astonishing for a pig of his age.

I remain yours, &c.

JAMES PAUL.

It will be perceived, that the sow must have had pigs when she was short of eighteen months old. Supposing the pigs of Messrs Thornton and Fisher to have been no better, (and they were selected from the whole) than Mr. Thomas Paul's pigs, the seven pigs weighed, on the 13th of June, 172 pounds, which with the weight of the father and mother, made 418 pounds. The father and mother were now nine months and twenty-five days old.

On the 5th of July (22 days space), Mr. James Paul's pigs had increased, one of them 18, and the other 16 pounds. So that, supposing a proportionate increase in all the rest up to the 17th of August, when the father and mother were a year old, and supposing the father and mother to increase not more than two of the little pigs, the total live weight would be 867 pounds. The sow had ten. Five of each gender. I have disposed of the boars and kept the sows. These have had pigs, in the whole, 25. Some of those have been sold, and some of them I now have.

Supposing the other four pairs to have been three-fourths as good as that of Mr. Paul, for he had his choice, the weight of the August farrow and their progeny, at the end of one year, would be 3471 pounds. However as far as Mr. Paul's letter goes, we have matter of fact, not of supposition; and, from that matter farmers well know how to judge.

What follows is more in the way of advertisement than of mere communication. My pigs will, by the 12th inst. be at my house at Kip's Bay Hill, opposite the 3 mile stone, on the old Harlan road, where they may, at any time be seen. I have, and shall have in 12 days time, about twenty pair for sale. A pair can be put into a little deal case, and sent to any part of the country by land or by water.

WM. COBBETT.

P. S. I beg leave to subjoin a letter on the subject of the Ruta Baga, and to express my thanks to Mr. Cotton, and Mr. Leggett. I have heard of very fine crops in many parts of the United States—and notwithstanding the unprecedented drought of the summer in Long Island, where corn fields have been destroyed and even trees killed. I have some good Ruta Baga myself, and other persons, especially Colonel Gibbs and Judge Lawrence, and Mr. Franklin, some very fine as I am informed. I shall be obliged to any gentleman; who will, when he takes up his crop, send an account of it, either to Mr. John Morgan, No 88—Philadelphia, or to my son, James Paul Cobbett, No. 63 Fulton Street, New-York; for, though I shall, in all likelihood, be on my way home before the middle of November, the business of seed selling will be continued by Mr. Morgan and my son; and my being in England will naturally tend to their being kept well supplied. It will always give me pleasure to hear of the prosperity and happiness of the United States; of their agricultural prosperity more especially, because that is the only source of real wealth, and of permanent power; and of the successful culture of the Ruta Baga, throughout the various climates of these boundless regions I shall hear with peculiar satisfaction.

New York, 10 no. 1st., 1819.

WILLIAM COBBETT, ESQ.
Respected Friend—Herewith thou wilt receive two Ruta Baga turnips, grown from seed obtained at thy store—sown on the 19th of 9th mo. last, the largest weighing 6 1-4 lbs. and taken up on the 15th ult.

"They were raised by Samuel Cotton, on his farm in the town of Butternuts, county of Otsego. He has 2 1/2 acres of them growing finely, and the first raised in that county; these are a fair sample of the whole crop. He values them as a great acquisition to the country, and feels much indebted to thee for the knowledge and art of raising them.

"Thou wilt consider this as a return for thy endeavors in propagating this valuable vegetable, from Samuel Cotton.

Respectfully thy friend,

AARON LEGGITT."

N. B. The above Ruta Baga plants cannot have had much more than half their growth on the 15th of September, when they were taken up.

W. C.

AGRICULTURE, heretofore regarded as an occupation in which persevering labor only was requisite, combined with forecast enough to anticipate the revolutions of the seasons, is rapidly becoming a science in our country. Men of the first respectability and intelligence, in both the Southern and Eastern states, have devoted their whole minds to its improvement. The Legislatures of New York and Massachusetts have taken advantage of this growing passion, and added to it the stimulus of public competition, and the inducements of honorary rewards. The effect is manifest in the flattering accounts given, in the newspapers, of the improvements in cultivation and in the breeds of domestic animals. It were impossible to notice all the accounts thus afforded to us of the Agricultural Meetings in those states; but, to give to our readers a general idea of the manner of these useful and agreeable "Farmers' Holidays," we subjoin an account of one which has just fallen under our observation.—*Nat. Int.*

From the Republican Agriculturist.

NORWICH, Chenango Co. Sept. 23.

FARMERS' HOLIDAY.

The first Cattle Show and Fair of the Chenango county Agricultural Society was held in this village on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week; and the prediction we made a short time since, that the 22d and 23d of September, would be "grand days for Chenango," was most fully and amply verified. The weather was extremely beautiful, and lent much interest to the occasion.

We have only room, this week, for a brief description.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY.

The Animals, Manufactures and other productions offered for Premiums, were entered and classed in the forenoon. At one o'clock the Society sat down to a good homespun dinner; at two the Viewing Committee commenced their duties, which occupied the remainder of the day.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

At ten the procession formed, under the direction of Col. Pike, Marshal of the day, assisted by Brigade Quarter-master Morgan, and moved through the principal street, around the public square, to the Presbyterian Meeting House, in the following order:

Citizens and Spectators.
A Plough, drawn by the first best Galding Horse, and held by the Chairman of the Committee on Tillage.
American Standard, with appropriate Emblems.
Members of the Society.
President of the Society, and the Rev. Clergy.

The exercises in the Church commenced by a national air from the music. The Rev. Mr. Clark then addressed the Fountain of Mercy, in an animated, feeling, & most appropriate prayer. The President of the Institution Mr. Uri Tracy, pronounced a plain, intelligent, and truly useful address. The following Premiums were then proclaimed by the President, and presented by the Marshal:

ON MANUFACTURES.

For the best piece of Filled Cloth, five dollars, to Mrs. Elizabeth Brown.
Second best, four dollars, to Thomas Brown.

Third best, three dollars, to Miss Polly Garney.

For the best piece of woman's pressed flannel, six dollars, to Mrs. Fanny Ransford.

Second best, flannel five dollars, to Mrs. Elizabeth Brown.

Third best flannel, four dollars, to Mrs. Phelinda Kent.

Fourth best flannel, three dollars, to Mrs. Fanny Ransford.

For the best piece of flannel, three dollars, to Miss Priscilla Welling.

For the best piece of Table Linen, four dollars, to Miss Polly Garney.

Second best Table Linen, three dollars, to Mrs. Phelinda Kent.

Third best Table Linen, two dollars, to Mrs. North.

For the best piece of Linen Shirting, six dollars, to Miss Harriet Bennett.

Second best piece of Shirting, five dollars, to Thomas W. Randall.

For the best Cheese, five dollars, to Mark Patterson.

Second best Cheese, four dollars, to Samuel Cole.

Third best Cheese, three dollars, to Phelinda Kent.

For the best Flaming-mill, four dollars, to John Bowing.

For the best Plough, six dollars, to Joel Hendrick.

ON DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

For the best Stud Horse, kept in the county, ten dollars, to Giles Briggs.

Second best Stud Horse, five dollars, to Thomas North.

For the best breeding Mare and colt, five dollars, to John Harris.

Second best Mare and Colt, four dollars, to Stephen Medway.

For the best Gelding Horse, five dollars, to Hascal Ransford.

Second best Horse, four dollars, to Truman Enos.

Third best Horse, two dollars, to John Harris.

For the best yoke of Oxen, ten dollars, to Hascal Ransford.

Second best yoke, eight dollars, to Edmond G. Pelee.

Third best yoke, six dollars, to Samuel Kent.

For the best milch Cow, eight dollars, to Ira Noble.

Second best Cow, six dollars, to Henry Van Der Lyn.

Third best Cow, four dollars, to Penuel Jewel.

For the best pair of three year old Steers, six dollars, to Hascal Ransford.

Second best pair of three year old Steers, five dollars, to Diodate Morgan.

Third best pair of three year old Steers, three dollars, to Hascal Ransford.

For the best pair of two year old Steers, four dollars, to John Pellett.

Second best two year old Steers, three dollars, to Isaac S. Boeckee.

Third best two year old Steers, two dollars, to Isaac S. Boeckee.

For the best three year old Heifer, five dollars, to Peter B. Garney.

Second best Heifer, four dollars, to Jas. Thompson.

Third best Heifer, three dollars, to H. Ransford.

For the best Bull Calf, five dollars, to Philander Raymond.

Second best Bull Calf, three dollars, to Joel Thompson.

Third best Bull Calf, two dollars, to John Randall.

For the best Ram, five dollars, to Asa Pellett.

Second best Ram, three dollars, to Ephraim Wells.

Third best Ram, three dollars, to Hezekiah Brown.

For the best Hog, four dollars, to Obadiah German.

For the four best Pigs, four dollars to Hezekiah Brown.

The Premiums offered on Agricultural Productions could not be awarded, in consequence of the impracticability of candidates ascertaining the character and quantity of their crops at so early a period of the season. The Society meet again, for that purpose in March next.

After the premiums were awarded and thanks returned to the Throne of Grace, the procession again formed in the same order, returned to Mr. Steer's, and partook of a second "Holiday Dinner."

One hundred and sixteen animals were offered for premiums, and many more were driven in for exhibition; and, although premiums could not be awarded on all, yet their numbers and appearance enhanced the pleasures of the Fair, and reflected great credit on the praiseworthy emula-

tion of their owners. The Calves offered by Messrs. Randall, Raymond, Thompson, Cary and others, excited the most lively interest. They were of the first order. That of Mr. Randall, which was but 11 months old, was much larger than the ordinary two years old; and that of Mr. Raymond, only 6 months old, larger than a yearling. Judge Cary's was but about 4 months old, & quite as large as the common yearlings. Indeed, most of the young cattle were highly creditable to the country; and this fact is the strongest and most conclusive comment that can be made upon the utility of the Society.

Hezekiah Brown exhibited a lot of pigs which attracted the attention of every eye. They were a pleasing sight, consisting of a female swine, with two litters of pigs, nine of the litter, all looking so exactly alike that it was utterly impossible to distinguish them. The first nine were but six months, and the other two weeks old.

Good judges give it as their opinion that the nine eldest would average 150 pounds each. We know no better way of getting at the interest which this group excited than to state the fact, that Mr. Brown was twice offered, and refused, one hundred dollars for them.

General German exhibited a fine thrifty shoat, which had gained one pound a day ever since its birth.

Among the vegetable productions, three Mammoth Squashes were exhibited: two of which, the one weighing 70, and the other 72 pounds, were raised by Stephen Hopkins; the third one, we believe, was raised in New Berlin.

A beautiful Water-melon, weighing 2 1/2 lbs. was exhibited by Asa Pellett.

Chester Hammond, of Smyrna, exhibited a number of the celebrated Ruta Baga, or Swedish Turnip, weighing from six to ten pounds each. Mr. H. is cultivating an acre of this most valuable root, which promises to yield a large and excellent crop.

It would be great injustice to omit the mention of some articles of Domestic Manufactures. The Woolen Cloth exhibited by Mrs. Bennett, the Shirting by Mrs. Garney, both for beauty and for value, would do no discredit to a Manchester or Birmingham manufactory. The woolen cloth of Thomas Brown, the pressed flannel of Mrs. Ransford, and the Table Linen of Mrs. North, were all valuable specimens of industry and genius.

The Viewing Committee spoke in the most flattering terms of the success of the manufacturing candidates. The Marshal of the day, Col. Pike, is entitled to much praise for the interest he manifested in rendering the procession and other ceremonies appropriate and pleasing.

The liberality of Mr. Steer merits particular notice. This gentleman went to the voluntary expense of fitting up the pens and yards; he also prepared an excellent dinner for the Society, each day, requiring only 30 cents a meal!

We are well assured that the most sanguine expectations of the warmest friends of the institution were more than realized. For the first, its essay was brilliant beyond all calculation. The friends of the Society were strengthened, the wavering confirmed, the sceptic converted, and its enemies, if indeed it had any, abashed and confounded. It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction we state, that it received an accession of eighty new members during the days of the Fair. When one looks forward to the boundless benefits which are to flow from this most exalted institution, he is lost in extacies; and while his view is extending over this wide spreading scene of joy and usefulness, every other object cowers into unheeded insignificance.

Farmers of Chenango, the field of plenty and abundance invites you to its bosom—the storehouse of virtue and happiness is extended to your reach—the path of glory is budding and blossoming under your feet—Pursue it with diligence and zeal—Peace and content will accompany you to the verge of this world, when you "walk down to the grave as a shock of corn fully ripe," but at the Heavenly Harvest a germ will ascend upwards to the presence of our God, ripen into perfection, and be inducted to the ambrosial arbors of Paradise.

It is said that the navy department has issued orders for all naval officers to repair forthwith to their several ships. Orders for the putting vessels lying in ordinary, into a perfect state of equipment are also said to be issued—the commissioners do not intend to make any bustle or alarm, but to proceed deliberately to prepare for events.

A gang of counterfeiters, called Bankers, have been detected at Detroit. They say they have done without law what others have done with law, and ought to be punished only as they, as their own notes were as good as theirs, and passed only with those who did not know their value. This is a sin after a bad example.

From the New-York National Advocate
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

There is no subject or special duty, which is of so much vital interest, and so little understood, as the management of children. I am confirmed in the opinion, from attentive observation, that this branch of domestic economy is very much neglected; and that children were better governed some twenty five years ago than they are at present. Parents as well as society at large; the interest of country, and the welfare of mankind, depend in a great measure, on early impression—on a proper impulse and direction given to children's minds; & this cannot be neglected without violating those great obligations which morality imposes. I am excessively fond of children when they are not rude or noisy, and can possibly have no higher gratification than in mixing in their innocent amusements & participating in their joyful gambols—I take great delight in conversing with a sensible, modest, boy; and can nurse a rosy cheek'd infant for hours, if the urchin does not cry. With such feelings, I accepted an invitation, from a friend, to dinner, who had a large family of young children, and who seasoned his invitation by assurances that I should meet some gentlemen of intelligence, as well as being gratified with the sight of a promising family. These were sufficient inducements; and at the appointed hour I was there, for nothing is more rude than to keep a family waiting dinner beyond the hour of invitation. I met with a friendly welcome; and the young ones, consisting of three boys and a girl, were severally ordered up to shake hands with me, and be exhibited. They each made some resistance, shuffled off a little, and came very reluctantly. I did not augur well from this specimen of breeding; a child should be instructed to approach a stranger with respectful confidence, divested, alike, of assurance or timidity. I would not judge hastily, and dinner was shortly announced. The children were almost first seated, and there was some indecent scuffling for chairs, which required the interference of the father to stop, and which was done not without some difficulty, as mama begged him not to create a riot.—Order being restored, I began to get my soup, but with little comfort the young ones were again noisy and clamorous; one did not like mutton—the other vociferously demanded the ship of a turkey—a third called for beer, with an air of authority—and papa whispered the fourth to ask me to drink a glass of wine with him, an honor which I should have declined, but was fearful of hurting the feelings of the father, who was thus ruining his child, by teaching him the maxims of high life, and customs of mature age, while yet an infant. We got through the dinner, after some wrangling a few tears, expostulations from the father, and opposition from the mother. The desert was introduced; and the young ones made a dash at the finest of the fruit—helped themselves plentifully—and while two were fighting for a peach, they knocked over a butter boat with sauce for the pudding, which they safely lodged partly in mama's lap, and partly on my black small clothes. I was very near losing my temper on the occasion; it fretted me to see children so much neglected. However, while the urchins were busily engaged in destroying whatever they fancied, I was conversing with a gentleman who sat opposite to me, on the subject of manufactures, and the means of decreasing pauperism, and giving employment to our poor; but this deeply interesting topic was interrupted by the nurse entering with an infant in her arms, and a boy of two years old leading by the hand. A new scene of uproar commenced; the children seized the baby—the baby squaled for fruit—the young one grasped at every thing in his way—a perfect riot ensued—and it was with difficulty that the room was cleared; after bibbling each of them with something eatable, I took my departure, with pleasure, happy in terminating this unpleasant interview.

Times are strangely altered, or rather wholesome doctrines have become unfashionable.—When I was a boy, my breakfast, with seven others, consisted of milk and water, or very weak coffee, which was placed in a large earthen pan, and each of us had a tin cup, and two good slices of bread and butter; all of our meals were served up in this manner, under the superintendance of one of the family, and we were despatched to school at the proper hour; we had a reasonable proportion of delicacies reserved for us, and at night we joined the family party, who were all pleased to see us, and that was the season for mirth and judicious hilarity; our education was not neglected—our appetites were not pampered—our minds were not ruined by extravagance—& our principles were not vitiated by bad examples.

Nothing can have a better effect than adopting a system with children and never departing from it, if the principles are sound. A very sacred and solemn duty is imposed upon parents; not only to feed and clothe their children, (for that seems to be the boundary attention with many persons) but to preserve their minds and

From the New-York National Advocate
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

There is no subject or special duty, which is of so much vital interest, and so little understood, as the management of children. I am confirmed in the opinion, from attentive observation, that this branch of domestic economy is very much neglected; and that children were better governed some twenty five years ago than they are at present. Parents as well as society at large; the interest of country, and the welfare of mankind, depend in a great measure, on early impression—on a proper impulse and direction given to children's minds; & this cannot be neglected without violating those great obligations which morality imposes. I am excessively fond of children when they are not rude or noisy, and can possibly have no higher gratification than in mixing in their innocent amusements & participating in their joyful gambols—I take great delight in conversing with a sensible, modest, boy; and can nurse a rosy cheek'd infant for hours, if the urchin does not cry. With such feelings, I accepted an invitation, from a friend, to dinner, who had a large family of young children, and who seasoned his invitation by assurances that I should meet some gentlemen of intelligence, as well as being gratified with the sight of a promising family. These were sufficient inducements; and at the appointed hour I was there, for nothing is more rude than to keep a family waiting dinner beyond the hour of invitation. I met with a friendly welcome; and the young ones, consisting of three boys and a girl, were severally ordered up to shake hands with me, and be exhibited. They each made some resistance, shuffled off a little, and came very reluctantly. I did not augur well from this specimen of breeding; a child should be instructed to approach a stranger with respectful confidence, divested, alike, of assurance or timidity. I would not judge hastily, and dinner was shortly announced. The children were almost first seated, and there was some indecent scuffling for chairs, which required the interference of the father to stop, and which was done not without some difficulty, as mama begged him not to create a riot.—Order being restored, I began to get my soup, but with little comfort the young ones were again noisy and clamorous; one did not like mutton—the other vociferously demanded the ship of a turkey—a third called for beer, with an air of authority—and papa whispered the fourth to ask me to drink a glass of wine with him, an honor which I should have declined, but was fearful of hurting the feelings of the father, who was thus ruining his child, by teaching him the maxims of high life, and customs of mature age, while yet an infant. We got through the dinner, after some wrangling a few tears, expostulations from the father, and opposition from the mother. The desert was introduced; and the young ones made a dash at the finest of the fruit—helped themselves plentifully—and while two were fighting for a peach, they knocked over a butter boat with sauce for the pudding, which they safely lodged partly in mama's lap, and partly on my black small clothes. I was very near losing my temper on the occasion; it fretted me to see children so much neglected. However, while the urchins were busily engaged in destroying whatever they fancied, I was conversing with a gentleman who sat opposite to me, on the subject of manufactures, and the means of decreasing pauperism, and giving employment to our poor; but this deeply interesting topic was interrupted by the nurse entering with an infant in her arms, and a boy of two years old leading by the hand. A new scene of uproar commenced; the children seized the baby—the baby squaled for fruit—the young one grasped at every thing in his way—a perfect riot ensued—and it was with difficulty that the room was cleared; after bibbling each of them with something eatable, I took my departure, with pleasure, happy in terminating this unpleasant interview.

Times are strangely altered, or rather wholesome doctrines have become unfashionable.—When I was a boy, my breakfast, with seven others, consisted of milk and water, or very weak coffee, which was placed in a large earthen pan, and each of us had a tin cup, and two good slices of bread and butter; all of our meals were served up in this manner, under the superintendance of one of the family, and we were despatched to school at the proper hour; we had a reasonable proportion of delicacies reserved for us, and at night we joined the family party, who were all pleased to see us, and that was the season for mirth and judicious hilarity; our education was not neglected—our appetites were not pampered—our minds were not ruined by extravagance—& our principles were not vitiated by bad examples.

Nothing can have a better effect than adopting a system with children and never departing from it, if the principles are sound. A very sacred and solemn duty is imposed upon parents; not only to feed and clothe their children, (for that seems to be the boundary attention with many persons) but to preserve their minds and

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morals pure—to inculcate, by precept & example, lessons of prudence, economy & industry. This can only be effected in one way: by decision and judicious severity. Unless a child fears his parent, he will never obey or respect him. This severity does not consist in beating a child—but keeping him at a respectful distance; admitting him only at stated periods into his presence, and at those periods conversing rationally and affectionately with him; crushing in the bud every attempt at wit, or what is called smart sayings, the precursors only of insolence, rudeness, & ill-manners; but, on the contrary, imprinting upon their waxen minds, lessons of mildness, temperance and industry.

Some will say, that by this cold and repulsive course, you teach children to hate you; but it should be remembered, that familiarity destroys respect; & where there is no respect there is no fear—where there is no fear there is no obedience. A child may fear his parents; but in time he will discover the good qualities of his father, account for his severity and love him; and that very severity will induce a child to do nothing that may offend him. Let them live hardy when young; partake of rough, but wholesome fare abstain from luxuries; dress plainly; give them little or no money; teach them to earn it; give them a trade when they are able to work, or a suitable profession; see that their time is employed and compel them, while under your care, to obey your commands, and they will turn out good citizens. It is a fact, which is undeniable, that seven eighths of the bad characters, who disgrace the world—who are useless to themselves—of no credit or service to their families, have been thus reduced to extremities from the culpable neglect and unpardonable indifference of parents.

HOWARD.

FROM LITE LONDON PAPERS.

DIED—Richard Baker, of Westleigh, Somersetshire, Eng. a small farmer, better known by the name of Conjuror Baker, aged 70, having during far the greater part of his life practised the "Black Art." In noticing the death of a character who for nearly half a century, has been daily and hourly employed in alternately counting the wages of his villainies, and in laughing at the follies of a cheated multitude, it would be no unfit opportunity for taxing the risibilities of our readers, by portraying the deceased knave with all the mirthful embellishments of which his life and occupation are so abundantly susceptible. In common justice, we might for once laugh at him, who has in so many thousand instances, amused and profited himself by making a jest of others; but his life is too much clogged with the heaviness of a guilty account, to allow one redeeming ray to qualify the lurid aspect of his mortal reckoning. It may surprise the distant reader, whose ears have never been afflicted with the doleful superlatives of the western counties, to be informed, that such was the fame of the deceased wizard, that the educated as well as the uneducated of all classes, were in the habit of resorting to him from all parts of this and the neighboring counties for the exercise of his cabalistic skill, and on a Sunday, which was a day for his high orgies, vehicles of a superior as well as lowly description were found to bring him an eager throng of votaries. His reputation was universal; and his gains proportionate. The wonders of his art would fill the Alexandrian Library. Bad crops, lost cattle, lost treasure and lost hearts, brought their respective sufferers in ceaseless crowds to his door. They were all overlooked, he said; and they overlooked his knavery in their confidence in his skill. He foretold the Southcottians that the Shiloh would not come, and who but a conjuror would have known that the tenant of the sterile land was after a careful inspection of the presiding star, advised to provide a certain quantity of manure, which being spread over his ground in the form of ram's horns at 12 o'clock precisely on the full moon night, would infallibly cause a good crop. This astonishing prediction has been repeatedly verified.

Strayed stock, and mislaid property has been strangely recovered, by only being well looked after; provided the wise man had only once taken the matter in hand; and many a selenting Phillis who had parted with her Steptom, in a huff, has been heard to exclaim on finding him return at the very hour calculated by the conjuror—that sure Baker and the devil were in partnership. If to juggling artifices and petty fooleries of this description the man had limited his imposture, he might have left the world with the simple reputation of a knave; but his avarice led him to delude the victim of disease into a fatal reliance on his affected skill, and very numerous are the instances of this description. Charmed powders and mystic lotions were confided in to the exclusion of rational advice and proper remedies, and the death of the old and young has been the consequent penalty of such deplorable imbecility. A child last week died at Wellington, a martyr to its mother's folly of this nature. She consulted the heartless villain and was assured that the infant was "overlooked." Some powders were given her, accompanied with the slang verbosity of his craft, which the little sufferer was compelled to swallow, notwithstanding the mother declared that it made her heart bleed, to see the agonies of her child while taking the dose. The consequence was as we have stated; and thus the guilt of a cold blooded murderer, is superadded to the atrocities which have marked the career of this miscreant through life. His habits were those of an unsocial drunkard; but his necromancy, notwithstanding the expense of his selfish indulgence, has enabled him to leave some property.—*Taunton Courier.*

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

SOMETHING EXTRAORDINARY.

The following communication is from a very respectable gentleman at Governor's Island.

"About the last of August, Dennis Shepherd, a Canadian, a convict at this post, called upon me for assistance; he stated that he was in constant pain, and sick at the stomach.—From his statement I conceived that his complaint would be removed by an emetic—I gave him one. The next day he called again, observing, that although he had taken the emetic, which had operated freely upon the stomach, it gave him no kind of relief—that he threw up every thing which he took, which appeared black; and to use his expression, tasted coppery. I told him there was something which must be removed, and gave him a more powerful emetic; he called the third day & observed that he found no relief, & that his puking continued the same—I observed to him I had a doubt whether he took my medicine; he assured me to the contrary—I confessed to him that I was at a loss to find out the cause of his complaint; he replied, I am ashamed to tell you. I replied I will excuse you. Sir, says he, I have swallowed a jack knife and forty-one cents. Thinking that he meant an imposition, being a great scoundrel, I told him in plain language that I did not believe him—he offered proof, and said that he had swallowed a dozen at different times. I then enquired whether the medicine had produced any effect upon the bowels; he said it had not. How long since you have had any discharge? A fortnight: I thought as I did before—I observed, that if he had told me the truth, that in all probability it would kill him, and if it did, I would satisfy myself after his death. He replied that he expected it would, and that he had rather die than continue in that situation—I then began to think he told me the truth—to confirm me in that opinion, one of the officers of this post told me he saw him swallow 12 of the cents at one time, another person told me that he saw him swallow a jack-knife—in short, he is famous for that kind of business. I have given him the name of Jack Knife.

To return, I attended strictly to his case, gave him the most drastic doses, as Cathartics repeatedly made use of other means highly stimulating. It was several days before I procured a discharge from his bowels—puking continued. From his puking, and no discharge from the bowels, I was inclined to the opinion that the knife lay transversely in the stomach & interrupted the passage into the bowels. As his stomach had been much relaxed by the medicines, I was of opinion, that by contracting the stomach by powerful astringent I might alter the position of the knife—this did not answer—I then concluded to continue the Cathartics and injections—I examined the discharges, which were very dark and foetid I continued the practice until the 29th of September—in the morning of that day he came to my quarters; I looked at him, and observed to him that he grew fat and looked as well as any of the men, intending to report him for police duty. I again began to suspect an imposition—it will be recollected in the former part of this case, that he had been in the habit of swallowing knives, all of which, excepting the last, he supposed he had discharged—he says, sir you would not believe me about the knife, and handed me a jack-knife, and a large penknife, which had been just discharged. Feeling an unusual sensation upon the return, he took an evidence—upon examining them, I found that part of the handle of the jack-knife, which is a bone, was about half destroyed, the knife a little corroded and very black.—The handle of the penknife was horn, the rivets were partly destroyed, the horn warped, and had the appearance of being boiled. I do not think of any thing material but what I have stated. There is no doubt of the fact in my mind—no account of the cents.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. Oct. 2.
P. S. I have just seen Shepherd; he says he has still a little pain in the stomach, but well in other respects, and promises not to swallow any more knives—thinks he should have done well enough if he had not swallowed the cents.

HORRID OUTRAGE.

An outrage of the most atrocious nature was committed on the 10th instant, in the north part of Licking county, about twelve miles from this place, upon a party of Indians, (21 in number) belonging to the Oneida tribe of New-York, who were returning from White River, Indiana. Two men and one woman, who were some miles behind the rest, (the situation of the woman preventing her from traveling as fast as the others) were way laid by a parcel of ruffians & fired at. The ball passed into the left thigh of the woman and shattered it in a most shocking manner. It was undoubtedly the intention of the ruffians to have killed the whole of them, if possible, as they were walking nearly abreast, and were fired at from a position calculated to have an equal effect upon all of them. After being reduced to this deplorable situation, the woman was brought to this place on a bier; and, two days after being wounded, was delivered of a child. The mother and child are both living, but it is feared the former will not recover.

The villains who perpetrated this abominable crime have been arrested and lodged in the goal of Licking county to await their trial.

The whole party are now here, in a very destitute condition, and it is no more than justice to remark, that the inhabitants of this village & vicinity, have rendered them every assistance which their necessities required.—*Ohio Register.*

EASTON, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18.

THE ELECTION

Is now over and perhaps our readers will be glad to learn something how it has happened that the Democrats have snatched the reins of power in the state. A brief summary as it respects each county, will be the best explanation, first borrowing a word of remark, from a very celebrated and distinguishedly great man, Fisher Ames of Massachusetts, who knew mankind intimately, who had studied the character of man individually and collectively, and who was well acquainted with all the motives and all the springs of human conduct, most strongly portrayed the character of the two parties in this country, in a few words after his retirement from public life, and when the world had neither charms or temptations to offer him—this character will go far to explain the causes why Democracy triumphs over Federalism—it is as follows: "To them (the Democrats) action is ease, to us it is effort—to be at rest costs them more constraint, than us to stir—the machinery of our zeal is wrought by a feeble and intermittent momentum, and is impeded by its own friction—their rage beats like the pulse of life, & to stop it would be mortal. Like the whirlwind it clears away obstacles & gathers speed in its progress—any great exertion not only tires, but disgusts Federalists: Their spirit after flaming brightly, soon sleeps in its embers; but the Democrats, like Salamanders, can breathe only in fire. Like toads they suck no aliment from the earth but its poisons—when they rest in their lurking places, it is like serpents in winter, the better to concoct their venom; and when they are in action, it is to shed it."

Now to the Statements.

CECIL COUNTY

Failed by an average majority of about fifteen votes—until the two late Elections Cecil has been federal by a majority of about two hundred, but discord crept in among the federalists and estranged them from one another though Brothers of the same principle—a reconciliation was attempted this year & nearly succeeded; four gentlemen were selected as candidates who never polled before, & nothing could speak more loudly in their behalf than their near approach to success—They merit the thanks of their Fellow-Citizens. Cecil is certainly federal and will prove herself so.

KENT

Elected two and two—after the defeat of Mr. Boyer last year in the Sheriff's Election, even this was better than some expected, though others, who can never be dismayed, anticipated more—no eulogium can be too great for the deserts of our friends in Kent—they have been brave and persevering and skillful amidst the storm, and neither courage or animation seems to fail them. The loss of Boyer has been felt.

QUEEN ANNE'S

As heretofore is all wrong. There is a nadir point in politics as well as in physics from which every return must be for the better.

TALBOT

Has for seven years oscillated periodically between Federalism and Democracy, and cast her weight to the latter this year. When Talbot exerts herself to the utmost; she will always be Federal, but as Mr. Ames says, it costs federalists too much trouble to stir, and if they succeed one year, they think that effort is to be everlasting in its effect—we do not mean to say that federalists in Talbot made no exertion this year, many made very great exertions indeed, but it appeared impossible to rouse the great mass of their friends to action—the attempt was like the course of the sun over an inhospitable, lifeless, barren desert—nothing could be produced—the Tares have rooted out the corn.—Talbot saved the state last year; Talbot will still yield good fruit in due season.

CAROLINE

Though by her friends in the state she was almost abandoned to despair, taking her average majority from the three highest federalists on her ticket, which is the fair vote, failed by a majority of not more than fifteen votes. We cannot say too much in praise of her efficient men and of her faithful people; no people are more national or more patriotic than the people of Caroline; convince them of the true course and they will pursue it—such men as Foster, the Hughletts, the Helms, Houston, and many others that could be named must prevail, whenever virtue, sound integrity and an honorable uniformity of character are held in estimation. Hope's kedge can grapple here.

DORSET

Has shaken the poppies from her brow, and walks abroad again in her own majesty. Dorset is Federal, and can maintain her arands it would be an insult to her people to suppose the contrary; for above all counties in the state, her Democracy is headed by the weakest, washiest, most miserable, sorriest set. Possessing within her bounds a body of able, learned, distinguished men, capable in all the exigencies of human affairs, it is to be presumed that a generous body of Yeomanry & Mechanics, such as are in Dorset would desert such men, and enlist under the banners of sickly weakness and arrogant stupidity. Dorset is what she ought to be and her people though sound will be found sounder every year.

SOMERSET

Is the Citadel of good principles. Her men of character and stability take pains to cultivate the friendship of the people, & to inform and train the public mind, & verify they have their reward. Ye brawl-

ers about equality, if you want to know about what you talk so much, and understand so little, go to Somerset and you will see it exemplified, where an almost undivided sentiment makes good men and good principles, the objects of its zeal and admiration.

WORCESTER

Has fallen this year. Her Candidates were highly respectable and worthy, but except one, they were not the old hands—E. K. Willson failed by nine votes. Good as these gentlemen are, Worcester has stronger men still, and she can produce them. No doubt the death of Mr. Handy, and the removal of Mr. Quinton, have been a serious disadvantage to Worcester, but yet she has Hayward and Willson, and others that she can put forth in the day of greater need.

ALLEGANY

That has always been Federal, sends three Democrats this year—this was owing to five federalists running—Mr. Thomas it seems was not on the Ticket, and stood notwithstanding—this lost the Election of the Federal Ticket. It was unfortunate that such an occurrence should take place; Mr. Thomas is as worthy a fellow as lives, and could he have foreseen that the loss of the state would have been the effect of his opposition, no man would have more certainly withdrawn—we are sure no man regrets it more.—It was a bad affair—Allegany will do better.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Has always been Democratic.

FREDERICK

In the time of John Hanson Thomas, was Federal by a majority of about 400 votes—A schism among the federalists lost that county—a reconciliation was attempted this year and in a great measure succeeded, she sends two and two—The progress which reconciliation has made insures Frederick; and she may henceforth be ranked among the certain Federal Counties.

MONTGOMERY

It has fared with her as with Frederick, a schism among brothers has changed things there. She sends three federalists and one dissident. These two counties renowned for the wealth, the good sense and independence of their people, are notable instances of the ill effects of a family division. Federalists are, or ought to be, of one family, they are connected by one principle, they are descended from one political father, the illustrious founder of this republic. They have one common view, viz. the welfare of the people and the grandeur of this nation—let not petty matters dissolve a chain, that thus guides to the noblest objects, and binds with the most sacred principles.

PRINCE GEORGE'S

Sends two and two to the astonishment of the world—Federal throughout, with a ticket that for respectability and strength had no equal, she loses two delegates, which was never the case before. Is Prince George's under the wing of the administration? Is she the field next the farm-yard that receives the fat drainings from the political stable? We observed the National Intelligencer to talk with affected knowledge about Prince George's, but we never dreamed that a secret service money was ever intended to be applied to election purposes in the states. John Q. Adams, the Secretary of state, has we learn many shares in the Planters Bank of Prince George's—of course John Q. Adams has a great deal to do with Prince George's, and John Q. Adams having been a great deal at foreign courts in other countries, has no doubt learned how treasury leakings make the political sentiment to grow. John is a wise and observant man, and if John ever loses any thing for the want of every sort of management, we don't know John.—Can it be possible that Prince George's is thus to be lost?

CHARLES & ST. MARY'S

Are the rocks upon which the storm may beat—They are orthodox—They are near to Mount Vernon—they have never forgotten the principles of the Revolution, the men who achieved it, or those who framed our excellent constitution and first gave it life and motion. Charles and St. Mary's are federal.

CALVERT

Has returned to the principles she loves; she has three federalists; we shall always regret the loss of Mr. Gray. Calvert is a gallant little county, she is the object of admiration and the noble spirits that guide and direct her, command all our applause and merit our greatest esteem. Well done noble souls! You belong to the Household of the faithful.

ANNE ARUNDEL

Contains men she ought to be proud of, and who would lead her to distinction and to fame; but she is merely put down on the list and sends four delegates of the democratic party.

ANNAPOLIS

The falling borough; is the shade of the aspen leaf, that trembles in a calm. She is federal to-morrow, if the secret wishes of all her hearts could be disclosed; but even in the tranquil moment of federal dominion she is kept in dread of the possible success of democrats, and as the seat of government, is every thing to her, she propitiates the democratic party by sending democratic delegates, and says of the federalists, we need not bribe you, you act correctly from a sense of duty. Annapolis was once what every city ought to be—But she became democratic and discarded her best and ablest friends—from that time she has dwindled and tumbled, and her doom is fixed—she is not within the reach of salvation—her fate is written on her walls.

HARFORD

Is the county that sent John Montgomery for many years.

BALTIMORE COUNTY

Is allied to Baltimore City—Good principles might be made to grow in Baltimore county, if her good men were not so despondent; despondency is one of the greatest of all political sins. "How can men hope to win by it?" "Love thyself last."

BALTIMORE CITY

Is thus intended to rule the State of Maryland, if the democratic party succeed in getting the Senate the year after next; at present the Senate stands between us & destruction, it is the shield in battle, if the democrats get the Senate next time, they will, as they say, put a stop to all further federal opposition; they mean to secure a democratic Governor by a general ticket, so that Baltimore shall control that election; & they will revise the rule of delegation from the counties, and send delegates according to population; this will place the legislature under Baltimore control; next the seat of government will go to Baltimore, and poor, poor little Annapolis will soon follow after. The democratic party find it necessary to make those changes in order to secure themselves permanently in the state, for without these changes it is obvious to every one that they cannot retain the power, of Allegany, Frederick, Prince George's, Montgomery, Charles, St. Mary's & Calvert, we must always get six at the lowest count upon a general election; and of Cecil, Kent, Talbot, Caroline, Dorset, Somerset and Worcester we can always get five at the lowest calculation; and we will have them, for the people are with us; the democrats seeing this would most certainly make the above alterations as the only means to secure themselves, if ever they get the power. Our only security is keeping the power out of their hands. Freemen of Maryland attend to this.

THE VOTE ON JOINT BALLOT

Is democratic, of course the state goes into democratic hands. This is contrary to the expectation of any man; for although the democratic party have always aimed at it, yet they did not expect it; nor could they find a hope upon any thing else than the negligence of the federal party; much exertion was made in the state by federalists every where, but not such exertion as if they had thought the fate of the state doubtful. They now see, that without exertion, even with a federal Senate, they are not secure, and the lessons of experience are the best. Their Senators they cannot recover for some time, the executive they may and with it all the annual officers in the state. The Senate they can get and the Senate they will have, for the people are undoubtedly with them, and the people will never agree to give the democratic party a Senate seeing that they mean to make Baltimore control the state.

COMMUNICATED.

On Saturday the 9th inst. Thomas Tweedy, a sailor belonging to a shingle vessel, captain Thoroughgood commander, from North Carolina, got overboard in Third Haven Creek, opposite the farm of Mr. Freeburn Banning, in an attempt to catch the tow boat, and was drowned.

A little after sunrise on Thursday the 14th inst. a servant of Col. Bromwell's coming from Oxford in his canoe to Mrs. Tilghman's wear, discovered a dead body on her shore, and gave notice to the man who was fishing the wear; the man called Mr. Harris, the overseer, who was seeding wheat not far off they went together and satisfied themselves that a person had floated on shore, and left him untouched—when the man came to the house, he gave notice of the discovery to Mr. Tench Tilghman, who immediately took Mr. Bayley, his teacher, and calling for the overseer, went down to the body. The overseer stated, that when he first got to the place there was no print of feet, or trace of any kind on the sand, and that the body appeared not to have been disturbed. Mr. Tilghman directed Mr. Harris to examine the body, which was dressed in a shirt with the sleeves rolled up above the elbows, drawers, stockings, pantaloons without pockets, except a job, and an under waistcoat, in one pocket of which a knife was found, and was the only article of thing, his clothing excepted, that was found about his person. Mr. Tilghman had the body protected, and sent immediate notice to the Coroner, who assembled a jury of inquest on Friday morning the 15th inst. The Jury upon visiting the spot, found the body as above described, which was recognised by two of them; and being entirely satisfied of the above facts and circumstances, they brought in a verdict of accidental death by drowning. Mr. Tilghman had a coffin prepared, and the body was decently interred in the burying ground on the premises.

DANIEL FEDDEMAN, Coroner.
JOHN WILLIS, Foreman of the Jury of Inquest.

It is now says a Boston paper, contemplated to open a Canal between New-York and Philadelphia, by way of the Raritan and Delaware Rivers. We have long wondered why this enterprise, as well as that of a Canal from Barnstable to Buzzard's Bay; & another from the Delaware to the Chesapeake Bay; have not been opened. A moment's reflection, it has appeared to us, would not only point out their practicability, but beyond the public good, the immense profits that would accrue to such individuals as should embark their property in the undertaking. Patriotism, as well as private interest, would seem to stimulate the accomplishment of these important objects.

Late and Important News from Spain.
The brig Joseph arrived at this port last evening from Bordeaux, having left there on the 8th of September. F. Columbus, Warwick, Riq. came passenger, and

is bearer of despatches from the American minister at the court of Madrid which place he left the 23d of August. The grand council of Castillo had assembled and decided NOT TO RATIFY THE TREATY WITH AMERICA, and a Courier was immediately dispatched to the Spanish ambassador in London. The courier passed through Bordeaux on the 29th of August with the official tidings of the non-ratification. Mr. Fenwick is bearer of despatches to our government to the same effect.

The yellow fever which had been introduced into Cadiz in the Spanish ship of war Asia, from Havana, was raging with great violence.

Treaty with Spain—Not Ratified.
Norfolk, October 7.
We understand, from a source entitled to the fullest confidence, that despatches have been received at Washington within a few days, from Mr. Forsyth, our minister at Madrid, giving information that the TREATY negotiated with Don Onís, for the cession of Florida to the United States, was not ratified on the 26th day of August, the time limited for its receiving the signature of the Spanish monarch.

We learn, also, that an officer arrived in town yesterday from the seat of government, with despatches for com. Stewart, in the Mediterranean, com. Sinclair, commanding naval officer on this station, and Captain Brown of the United States ship Peacock, now at the Navy yard, nearly ready for sea. It is said that these communications require that the Peacock shall sail with all dispatch for the Mediterranean.

Norfolk, Oct. 7.
The U. S. sloop of war Peacock, is just unfastened from her moorings at the Navy Yard, and is now dropping down.

An attempt has been made to assassinate the governor of Trinidad de Cuba, by discharging a blunderbuss, loaded with 12 bullets, at him through the window of his house; he was wounded in the arm with two of the bullets, and received a considerable contusion in the side—the guard was only eight paces distant, and suffered the assassin to escape; it is suspected they were parties in the plot.

The prison of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, was set on fire, on the 23d ult. by three prisoners, for the purpose of enabling them to escape.—By the timely exertions of the citizens; the fire was soon extinguished, and the object of the prisoners defeated.

A letter from New-Orleans, of the 11th ultimo says—"New-Orleans can at this time be compared to nothing less than a house of affliction and mourning. I have heard there were fifty four burials yesterday. They have averaged more than 25 for some days past, though it is believed the white population remaining in the city, does not exceed 8000 souls."

New-York, Oct. 5.
FROM THE TEXAS.

A Natchez paper states that rumours are afloat that a messenger has been despatched to Galvestown to engage Lafitte in the service of the Patriots, or more properly speaking in the service of a gang of unprincipled adventurers, who have gone to that country for speculation and plunder. "The name of Lafitte," says the Natchez paper, identified with plunder and rapine—a pardoned felon, he has contemned the mercy that was tendered to him and the remorseless villain has stained his hands with the blood of our countrymen."

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

The editors of the New York Gazette are indebted to Mr. Tophill, their Boston correspondent, for Gora's Liverpool Advertiser of the 9th ult. received per the ship Jasper. With the exception of Marine intelligence we find but little news in it. There appears to have been no material change in the markets. We find no further account of riotous meetings in England. Stocks at London on the 8th ult.—Three per cent Consols 71 1/8—five per cent Navy annuities 104 3/4.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

Lancaster, Sept. 7, 1819.
About half past eight this evening, Robert Jones, Joseph Healy, George Swift, John Thacker Saxton, Samuel Bamford, and Robert Wild, charged with a conspiracy (in custody) were discharged. Sir Charles Wolsey became bail for most of them. Hunt, Johnson, Morehouse, and Knight, (out on bail) also gave bail, and traversed to the indictment.
Arer Hunt had pleaded, he asked Mr. Baron Wood whether the indictment ought not to have been read, to which he replied, "certainly if you wish it" on which Hunt said, "it is immaterial my Lord, as it is only a compound of falsehood and folly." The matter then ended, and the orator and his friends retired to the Black Bull, Church-street, where they dined.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.
We understand that Capt. Charles Morris has been appointed to the command made vacant by the lamented death of Commodore Perry. The command will consist of the Constellation, Captain Nicholson, the Cayenne, Capt. Trenchard, & the John Adams, Captain Wadsworth; all of them in readiness for sea, and to sail as soon as Capt. Morris, who is now at Portsmouth, N. H. joins the Constellation. This force, it will be recollected, has been equipped in compliance with two acts of Congress, passed at its last session, one of them having for its object to protect the commerce of the United States against

piratical cruisers, the other to enforce the laws prohibitory to the slave trade.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.
Tobacco—Eighty-six hogheads of good quality, fired but not yellow, rather between a brown and a red, property of Mr. Richard Snowden, sold this week for \$8 75 and 10 75; 8 hds. made by Walter Brook, Esq. near Upper Marlborough, sold for \$10 25 and 12 25; 5 hds. Richmond tobacco sold on Tuesday for \$8 50.

Whiskey from the waggons, 41 cents—Flour \$5 75—Wheat, red, 1 1/4, sale on Wednesday—Corn 62 to 63 cents; Rye, 52 to 53 cents.

Groome & Lambdin
HAVE RECEIVED 500 BUSHELS OF NICE LIVERPOOL BLOWN SALT.

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

VENDUE.
To be sold at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the 27th of October, inst. if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of Mrs. N. Hambleton, two miles below St. Michaels, a small stock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP & HOGS, And Sundry Farming Utensils, &c.

Terms of Sale.
All sums under Twenty Dollars, cash, over that sum, a credit of nine months will be given. Notes with approved security will be required.
S. HAMBLETON.
Oct. 18—ts

\$20 Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on Monday 4th of October inst. a negro girl by the name of MAY, fifteen years of age last May, stout and well built, dark complexion, having no material mark remembered—her clothing blue domestic cotton. She was purchased of Mr. John Bennett of Easton, in the neighborhood of which, or in the lower part of Caroline, she is supposed to be lurking, having relations in both counties; but may endeavor to get to Baltimore, where she has a mother by the name of Harrott, well known, who went from this county. The above reward will be paid to any person returning said negro to me, living in Hopkins Neck, near Easton, Md.
RICHARD DAWSON.
October 18—3w

Will be sold

By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, on Wednesday the 3d of November, at Marengo, Mile's River Neck, a number of horses, cattle, sheep, and farming utensils, and a variety of other articles. At the same time will be sold the Sloop Experiment, and a part of a tract of land called Wrinkle's Fortune, containing 80 acres, lying adjacent to the lands of Mr. Charles Gibson, and P. Helmsey. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser giving note, with approved security.
EDWARD R. GIBSON, exec'r. of Jacob Gibson.
Oct. 18—ts

Notice.

Was committed to my custody, on the 24th September, a dark mulatto man, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, had on when committed, an osanburg shirt and black yarn trowsers, country cloth (cotton and black yarn) overjacket, & an old felt hat. He says his name is Sam, and that he belongs to Thomas A. Davis, of Charles county. His owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.
GEO. H. LANHAM,
Sheriff of Prince George's county.
Oct. 18—9w

STOCK—ON A CREDIT.
In pursuance of an order from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, the subscribers will sell to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 4th day of November, at the late residence of Teatram Perry, deceased, on a credit of six months, the residue of said deceased's personal estate, consisting of cattle and sheep, also, some work-horses. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
REBECCA PERRY,
THOMAS P. BENNETT,
Adm'rs. of T. Perry, late of Talbot county.
Easton, Oct. 18—ts

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, at Public Sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, 3d day of the 11th month (November) at 11 o'clock, A. M. a part of the personal estate of Francis Neal, deceased, consisting of Cattle, Hogs and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.
Terms of sale.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving notes with approved security.
JOSEPH NEAL.
Easton, 10th mo. 18.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Nathan Godwin, use of John Copper, use of Wiley & Farwell, use of James Massey, against John Seth, will be sold on Saturday the sixth day of November next, for cash, in the Town of Easton, between 12 and 3 o'clock the following property, viz. All the right, title and interest of the said John Seth, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land called "Widow's Chance," containing about three hundred and fifty acres, more or less, to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due on said fieri facias.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
Oct. 18—ts

Last Notice.

Those persons who have paid no attention to the first notice given in September, to such as are indebted for property sold at the Vendue at Hayland, October 14th 1819, are notified, that all those notes which are not paid off this month will either be assigned away or put into the hands of a Collector.
R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Oct. 11—

THE ART OF PENMANSHIP,

In verse, with numerous plates, containing all the plain and fancy plain hands, geometrically defined on the three-barred stave, with diagonal ruling, defining the dimensions and obliquity of the letters—and arranged in classes, according to the Author's system of instruction, the first system of Penmanship, published in Maryland. Price 2 dollars, to be had at this office.
Oct. 18

Mr. Edmon, Sir,—Being in Easton as an Author and Professor of Penmanship, and having called on Mr. T. P. Smith, editor of the Easton Star, to know if he would accept some copies of my Art of Penmanship on commission; Mr. S. was pleased to observe, "They will not sell here." Mr. S. observed also, less dogmatically, that he had some of Hewit's system, "The self-taught Penman, &c."

Now, though I disclaim criticism on this system of Mr. Hewit's, yet I feel justified to the Public and myself, in noticing Mr. S.'s indefinite observation, ("they will not sell here") but not to that virulent extent I might do—as if I should say, Mr. S. is not a competent judge of the Art of Writing; but I may say, dispassionately, that Mr. S. is interested in selling cheap systems of Penmanship;—that perhaps he has enough, or, in more perspicuous language, that he has a sufficient number, for the accommodation of his customers, to whom of course he will recommend "the self-taught Penman" for what it is. "What parent then can hesitate to give half a dollar, that self and child too, can instruct themselves, without any teacher? What teacher also, will be so unphilanthropic, as not to rejoice, that self can teach self exactly in thirty lessons! The question may result—how is self to be taught, grammatically? I mean, according to the known principles of proportion, inseparable from the Art.—The geometrical data of letters? Yet, we have a sensitive Latin motto on the title page, to sweeten the composition, against prejudice too! "Tanquam Serius Junceturque Pollet."—HORACE. Therefore, the classic scholar must be pleased; the geometrician must not grumble—the independent enlightened citizen must consequently buy the book—and be self-taught, in thirty lessons!

IF Mr. S. thinks it no injury to the sale of the book, to enlarge on this topic, the subscriber will proceed to amplify this proposition—of which all Professors, and the Public will judge for themselves.
F. McC.
Easton, Oct. 18.

\$100 Reward.

Left the Subscriber's farm on Nanticoke river, on the 29th of September last, a Negro Man, named MOSES, about nine and twenty or thirty years of age, of dark complexion and down look, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, stutters very much in attempting to speak, his under lip hangs; and is rather out of proportion to the upper.—The said Negro left my service in consequence of having broken open a Store in the neighborhood and taken therefrom about One Thousand Dollars in gold and silver, (the property of an industrious hard-working man.) His clothes are not known, as he left those he was accustomed to wear on the farm with his wife.—He has been seen in the neighborhood of Rewastico, in Somerset, since his elopement in company with his brother, Daniel, who is an accomplice in the burglary, and also a runaway. A suitable reward will be given, I have no doubt, to any one who will secure negro Daniel, so that his master gets him again; I have no personal knowledge of him and cannot therefore describe him farther than his being the brother of my man Moses. It is presumed under the very unpropitious circumstances of this case, that no person can from any motive or pretext whatever, offer protection or assistance to these runaways.
I will give the above reward for negro Moses if taken out of the State of Maryland, and 50 if taken within the state and all reasonable charges if delivered to me.
JNO. O. HENRY,
near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md.
Oct. 11

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
That large and commodious three story brick building at present occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Nicola as a boarding house.—The CABINET MAKERS SHOP adjoining.—The store house adjoining the corner store occupied by Mr. Barnet, and the DWELLING HOUSE, occupied by Jonathan Kinnamont. For terms of the Store house call on Messrs Thomas & Groome, and for the terms of the other described property apply to the editor of this Paper, or to the subscriber at his mill in the upper part of this county.
JABEZ CALDWELL.
Oct. 11—9

Notice

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the goal of Frederick County on the 13th inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Joseph McCormick, aged about 26 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, tolerably stout made, a very black hair, his clothing consists of a bottle green cloth frock coat, with gilt buttons and yellow flannel lining half worn, a pair of coarse linen pantaloons nearly new, a pair of bombast do much worn, a coarse linen shirt, a fine cambric do, and a grey kersey waistcoat all half worn, two pair coarse shoes, one old Wood hat, and sundry handkerchiefs. He says he was sold by a Mr. John M. Cumberland of Richmond County, Va. to a negro trader of the name of Snyder or Smith, in June last, from whom he ran away in the same month. The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward without delay and prove him, pay charges and release him from goal, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.
Wm. M. BEALL, Jr. Shff. of Frederick County, Md.
Sept. 27, 1819.—2m (Oct. 11)

TO BE RENTED,

The Union Tavern,
In Easton, situated at the Corner of Washington & Goldborough streets, fronting the Bank & the Post Office. This House was first established in high reputation by Mr. Thomas Peacock, in 1811, and has ever since maintained its superiority as a profitable stand for Inn-Keeping. A well appointed Tenant, who will enter immediately, shall find advantage in so doing.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, Oct 4—1

MAGISTRATES BLANKS
For Sale at this office.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, the one at the suit of Samuel Harrison, and the other at the suit of Shadrack Leadham, against James Ball, will be sold on Tuesday the second day of November next, on the Court House Green, in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, the following property to wit: One Vessel on the stocks twenty-four feet long, 1 Cow, 6 Sheep, 2 Beds, Bedsteads and Furniture, 1 Table, half a dozen Chairs, 1 Desk, 1 Cupboard and its contents; 3 boys, one for a term of years, and his farm containing forty-three acres of land, more or less, called and known by the name of "Upholland." Sold to satisfy the debts interest and costs of the aforesaid writs.
WILLIAM THOMAS, late Shff.
Oct. 4—ts

SALE POSTPONED.

The sale of James Ball's property heretofore advertised to be sold on the Court House Green, on Tuesday the second day of November, will be postponed until Wednesday the 10th of November next, and will be sold that day on the premises.
WILLIAM THOMAS, late Shff.
Oct. 18.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Jas. Thomas, use of Baynard & Dickinson, Benjamin Roberts, administrator of James Lowe, and one at the suit of John Bennett, use of Hannah Martin, against Benjamin Benny, will be sold on Monday the 1st day of November, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon the following property, viz. part of a tract of land called Kerby's Advantage; part of Benny's Resurvey, containing 455 acres, more or less, one horse and carriage, sold to satisfy the aforesaid writs.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
Oct. 11—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Jabez Caldwell, administrator of Jas. Hardcastle against Aaron Anthony, will be sold on Tuesday the 2d day of November, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, the following property. A tract or part of a tract of land called Smith Cliff, containing 244 acres more or less, sold to satisfy the aforesaid writ.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
Oct. 11—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed at the suit of John Edmondson, Lambert W. Spencer, and Samuel T. Kennard against Charles Gibson, will be sold for cash, on Tuesday the 2d day of November next, at Easton, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz. part of a tract of land called Mitchell's lot, part of a tract called Wingleton, and part of Widows Chance, containing 250 acres, and one horse and carriage, to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs due on the above fieri facias.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
Oct. 11—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be sold on Tuesday, the 2nd of November, at 3 o'clock on the premises all the right and title of William Nelson in and to a lot of ground in the Town of Easton, lying on Dover and Harrison streets, opposite Mrs. Teackle's, and adjoining William Barton's lot.—Also, on the same day at 4 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold all the right and title of Robert Spedden, in and to one other lot of ground in said Town, lying at the corner of Washington and Port-streets, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, now in the occupancy of William Reese, taken at the suit of Richard Harwood as trustee for the sale of the real Estate of Samuel Baldwin, and will be sold for Cash.
WILLIAM THOMAS, late Shff.
Nov. 11—4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Benjamin Beherts, administrator of Wm. Lowe and Patrick McNeal, against Baker, against John G. Thomas, will be sold at Easton, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock on Tuesday, the second day of November next, the following property, viz. all the equitable right and estate of said Thomas in and to a part of a tract of land called Wingleton, Mitchell's Lot, and part of Benny's Resurvey, and ten head of cattle, to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs due on the above fieri facias.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
Oct. 11—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Tiltson and Henrietta M. Frazier, against Levi Lee, will be sold at the Chapel, on Monday the first day of November next, for Cash, between 10 and 12 o'clock, the following property, viz. the mill, mill pond, and mill seat, at present in the possession of said Lee, one carriage and gear, one grey horse, and twenty five head of hogs, to discharge the said fieri facias.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
Oct. 11—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of the Farmers Bank against James Edmondson, will be sold on Tuesday the second of November, upon the Court House Green, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz. one negro woman called Rachel, one do Lere, one do Sarah, one negro boy William, 40 head of cattle, 45 head of sheep, 10 head of horses, 3 carts, one carriage and harness, 80 head of hogs, sold to satisfy the aforesaid writs.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
Oct. 11—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Harrison against James Calk, will be sold on Tuesday the 2nd day of November, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz. a tract or part of a tract of land, called Lewis, 3 head of horses, sold to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs of the aforesaid writ.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
Oct. 11—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of John D. Eisenhutt, and Philip Wallis, against James C. Wheeler, will be sold for cash, at Easton on Saturday the 6th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, the following property, viz. 2 head of Horses, also several parcels or parts of tracts of Land called "Hawk's Hill, Friendship, and Denny's Content," be the quantity therein contained what it may, more or less. To satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
Oct. 11—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of James C. Horsell and William K. Lambdin, and James B. Ringgold, use of Harden and Casson, use of Richard Denney, against John Seth, will be sold in Easton, on Tuesday the 2d day of November next, between 12 and 3 o'clock, for Cash, the following property, viz. all the legal and equitable right of him the said John Seth, in and to a tract or part of a tract of Land called "Widow's Chance," containing about three hundred acres, more or less; four head of Horses, 12 head of Cattle, 16 head of Sheep, 4 beds and Furniture, 2 Carts, and one Gig and Harness—taken and sold to satisfy the above fieri facias.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
Oct. 11—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, against James Tilghman, at the suit of Patrick McNeal, use of Thomas B. Baker, Joseph E. Muse, use of Jacob Lockerman, use of George Shanahan, George Dudley, Baynard & Dickinson, Jonathan Osment, use of Isaac Jenkinson, William Hall, James B. Ringgold, use of Harden & Casson and Humphrey & Carter, will be sold at St. Michaels on Thursday the 4th day of November next, between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and three in the afternoon, the following property, viz. all the legal and equitable right of him the said James Tilghman, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land called "Rich Neck Addition," containing 268 acres, more or less, ten head of horses, thirty head of cattle, sixty head of sheep, forty head of hogs, 3 carts, one negro man called Perry aged 55 or 60 years, one ditto Emory 33 years, one negro woman called Temy, with a small girl child; to be sold for cash, to satisfy the debt, interest and costs on the aforesaid claims.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
Oct. 11—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed at the suit of Samuel Harrison, against Thomas Frazier, will be sold on the premises, on Wednesday the third day of Nov. next, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon the following property. All the legal and equitable right of him the said Frazier, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land called Mary's Delight, which is now occupied by said Frazier, and the improvements thereon. Also all the legal and equitable right to a tract or part of a tract of land called Cuddington's Addition, containing 150 acres, more or less, and all the right of him the said Frazier, to a tract or part of a tract of land called Grumwell, be the quantity more or less and the improvements thereon, one stiff, one catcote, one small barge painted white on the bottom, 19 head of yearlings, 14 head of grown cattle, one yoke of oxen, 56 head of sheep, one wheat fan, a part of a hauling sledge, one bay mare, one grey do, one roan do, one sorrel horse, one bay do, 4 ploughs, one harrow, the crop of corn now growing on the ground, 3 weeding hoes, 25 head of hogs, one spade, 2 axes, the crop of tobacco now growing on the ground, one spy glass, one ox cart, one gig and harness, and all the right of him the said Thomas Frazier, to one negro boy called Juba sold to satisfy the aforesaid writ.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
Oct. 11—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed at the suit of Joseph Martin, against Thomas Bullen, sen. Will be sold for Cash at Easton, on Tuesday the second day of November next, between twelve and three o'clock, the following property, viz. One Negro Boy named Jerry, to satisfy the debt interest and costs due on said fieri facias.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
Oct. 11—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instant & use of Jacob Lockerman, against John Seth, will be sold on Monday the first of November, on the Court House Green, between the hours of one and three o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz. all the legal and equitable right of him, said Seth, to a tract or part of a tract of land, called "Widow's Chance," containing 300 acres, more or less, 4 beds and furniture, twelve head of cattle, four head of horses, sixteen head of sheep, one carriage and harness, two carts, sold to satisfy the above fieri facias.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
Oct. 11—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of several writs of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Wm. Gwynn, assignee, Richard A. Kerne, and the other trustees of the estate use of Elkin Solomon, against Charles Goldborough, will be sold on Monday the first day of November next, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock the following property, viz. part of a tract of land called St. Michaels Fresh Run, part of a tract called Gove, part of a tract called Carter's Preserve, part of a tract called Good Chance, Newsum's Picket, part of Addition and Bantys, containing 703 acres more or less, one carriage and harness, and one sorrel horse, sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid writs.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
Oct. 11—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of William Jenkins and Peter Stevens, against James Cockayne, will be sold on Tuesday the 2d of November on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz. all the legal and equitable right of him, the said Cockayne, to a part of a house and lot in Dover Street. Also the house and lot where this said Cockayne now resides. Sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid claim.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
Oct. 11—ts

POETRY.

From the Balance. SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF COMMONS OLIVER HAZARD PERRY. The hero of Erie has gone to his rest, Renowned on the pages of story; The sun of his fame that arose in the West, Still shines on the temple of glory.

Female Academy,

The subscriber having returned from Baltimore to his farm adjoining Centerville, Queen Ann's County, has opened a Boarding School for the education of young Ladies, and intends to confine himself to twenty scholars.



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 9 o'clock.

MARYLAND, Talbot County, to wit:

Daniel Stewart an insolvent debtor having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement within the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged.

Given under my hand this 15th day of February 1819. JOHN EDMONDSON.

MARYLAND, Somerset County, to wit:

Levin McGrath an insolvent debtor, having applied to me as one of the judges of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, for his benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the said state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, and a certificate from the gaoler of said county, of his confinement in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged.

A true copy, August 23 DANIEL BALLARD.

MARYLAND, Talbot County, to wit:

William Coppuck, Thomas H. Lambdin and Joseph Harrison, (of Robert), insolvent debtors having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of their application, evidence of their residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors, as far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of said county, was forthwith discharged.

Given under my hand this 14th day of July, 1819. JOHN EDMONDSON.

To be Rented.

That handsome Brick House and premises in Easton, nearly opposite the Bank, & fronting Goldborough Street, the dwelling part exclusive of the Store and Counting Rooms, consists of Eight apartments, six of which have fire-places; also a good Kitchen and two rooms above, with convenient out-buildings.

April 12 JOSEPH HASKINS.

Cheaper than ever.

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

FALL GOODS,

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

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

Public Sale.

Will be sold on Thursday, 21st October, a part of the personal estate of John Singleton late of Talbot county, deceased. Consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, some valuable Stock; Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c.

Boots & Shoes.

I wish to inform my customers and the public in general, that I have on hand a good assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, both Leather and Morocco, and intend to keep a constant supply of good materials both Leather and Morocco, to manufacture all kind of work in my line.

NS. VALIANT.

LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL.

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that his School is now open for the reception of Scholars, in that commodious School Room, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Pearson, situate on Harrison-street nearly opposite the Episcopal Church.

To puff his pretensions and invite patronage by great promises, is not his intention—He desires to be judged by the improvement of the children placed under his care, confident that the success which has hitherto attended his labors in teaching upon this system, that he shall be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Witness our hands, September, 1819. Tench Tilghman, Nicholas Goldborough, John Willis, Philm. Willis, James Stewart, Jacob S. Brownell.

Was Committed

To the Gaol of Prince George's County, on the 22nd day of last August, as a runaway, a Black Man who says his name is JOHN, about 21 years of age, 3 feet 6 inches high, a scar on the back of his right hand, and says he belongs to William Morton, of George Town.

Upper Marlborough, Sept. 13—8w

Negroes For Sale.

The Subscriber has yet For Sale, Six Negroes, belonging to the Estate of the late William Wright, which he wishes to sell at Private Sale, but if they are not sold before Saturday the 23d of October next, they will then be offered at Public Sale, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest bidder, (Foreigners except.)

Centreville, Oct. 4.—3w

Louis Pese,

PAINTER AND DRAWING-Master Has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he proposes to teach Drawing and Painting, in water colours. In the Academies his terms will be \$10 per quarter, private lessons \$12, half paid in advance—he pledges himself to pay the strictest attention, and to use every effort to effectuate their improvement in this elegant accomplishment. He resides near the Protestant Church.

June 28—

A Blacksmith,

Who can produce satisfactory recommendations will bear of an advantageous situation by applying at this office, Sept. 15—8f

Seasonable Goods.

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

TOGETHER WITH CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, &c. All of which he offers very low for cash; his friends and customers are invited to call and view his assortment.

LAMBERT CLAYLAND. Easton, May 17th

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

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

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

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

SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

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

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

Notice.

We the Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Honorable Court of Talbot County, to value the real estate of Matthew Jenkins, late of Talbot County deceased; The representatives of said deceased are requested to take notice, that we shall meet on the Land of said Matthew Jenkins, deceased, on the 21st October next.

JOSEPH MARTIN, ANTHONY ROSS, WILLIAM THOMAS. Sept. 6—

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

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

JAMES WILSON, Jr. Easton, August 9—

Perfumery, &c.

JOSEPH CHAIN—Hair Dresser, Has just returned from Philadelphia with a handsome assortment of PERFUMERY, PATENT HAIR-BRUSHES, ELEGANT CANE WALKING STICKS, &c. PATENT CRAVAT STIFFENERS.

Which he will dispose of on very moderate terms, at his Shop opposite the Easton Hotel. Easton, July 19.

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June 28—

MAGISTRATES BLANKS

For Sale at this office. Sept. 6—1f

FALL GOODS.

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

CONSISTING OF Clothes, Cassimeres, Flannels, Baizes, Blankets, Bombazetts, Constitution Cords, Linens, Callico's, Gingham, Muslins, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF 3000 Yards cheap Domestic Power-Loom Cotton Shirtings, together with a General Assortment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS. All of which will be sold as usual, very cheap. Easton, Sept. 30.

Easton Academy.

The Trustees have thought it expedient to announce to the Public that this Seminary is again opened for the reception of Scholars. They have established a distinct department for the instruction of pupils in the English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, & the earlier branches of the Mathematics, and have placed it in the charge of Mr. EDWARD SEARNS as the Assistant-Teacher—a gentleman recommended by substantial vouchers which give the fairest promises of his usefulness in the office which he occupies.

Mr. THOMPSON, the principal Teacher, will continue to instruct his pupils in the classical Languages and the higher branches of the mathematics; and will have the superintendance of the other department. His qualifications for this important office have been so repeatedly demonstrated as to make it unnecessary to enlarge upon them.

This arrangement, and their modes of instruction, will enable the Teachers to manage and educate the Scholars with great convenience and advantage; & it is confidently believed that Parents and Guardians may be truly assured that the most faithful attention shall be given to the advancement and improvement of their children & wards in both departments.

The Price of Tuition in the classical department is 25\$. And in the English department 16\$ per annum, payable quarterly. By the Board, NS. HAMMOND, Pres. Easton, Sept. 20, 1819.—4w.

REMOVAL.

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

Select Parties, can at all times be accommodated with private rooms. The Public's Ob't. Serv't. SOLOMON LOWE. N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at the shortest notice. Easton, Oct. 4—1f

Auctioneer.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

In that Large and Commodious Store-house in Washington Street, next door to Mr. Lambert Clayland's store, where Goods of every description will be thankfully received, and disposed of to the best advantage. SOLOMON BARROTT. (7 Days of Sale, Tuesdays and Saturdays. Easton, April 12—

TO KEEPERS OF FERRIES,

The subscriber having invented a new and useful method of propelling Ferry Boats, and having obtained a patent right to use the same, or vend to others to be used, invites Keepers of Ferries to call on him, and view his machinery. One man to a boat is sufficient—She is propelled with the greatest ease and celerity from one side of river or stream to the other. The small cost of the machinery constitutes this invention; together with the improvement made on the boat, ought to be an inducement, for all persons concerned in Ferries, to make an early application to the subscriber. ROBERT SPEDDEN. Easton, Talbot County, Md. 3w

To Rent

For the Ensuing Year, THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz. The Corner Room and Cellar of Tenement No. 3, lately occupied by Messrs. Mornell & Lambdin as a Store, which is well finished and a first rate and for that purpose. ALSO, The Front and Back Rooms and Cellar of Tenement No. 3, now occupied by Mr. Nicholas Valliant, as a Shoe Store, which is also a good stand, and well suited for a small store or shop of any kind.— LIKewise, The small House at the West end of the Easton Hotel, which will answer either for an Attorney, Physician, or Magistrate's office. Possession of the first and last can be had immediately, & of the other at the beginning of next year.—For terms apply to SAMUEL GROOME. Sept. 6—1f

Advertisement.

In virtue of an order made by the Judges of Dorchester County Court, relative to the sale of the real estate of Robert Goldborough, late of the said county, deceased: I offer for sale his late dwelling house in the town of Cambridge.—The lot contains one acre of ground, in a healthy and pleasant part of the town, and the house is new, and though not large, is very commodious. If not disposed of in the meantime at private sale, it will be offered at public sale at William Flint's Tavern in the town of Cambridge on Tuesday the 26th inst. C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee. Oct. 11—3w

The Subscriber wishes to Employ

An Overseer Without any family, and who has been in the habit of cultivating Tobacco. None need apply, but such as do produce ample vouchers of good general character, and more especially of honesty, sobriety, and steady application to business. JOSEPH E. MUSE. Cambridge, Oct. 11—3w

Cheap Fall Goods.

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

GOODS,

SUITED TO THE SEASON,

- AMONG WHICH ARE, Fine and super. cloths Black and col'd Can. Cassimeres ton Crapes Cassinets and Sattinets Long Lawns Russa diaper Flannels and Baizes Silk Velvets Genoa Cords & Velvets Steam Loom Sheetings Black & col'd Bombazetts White & brown Russa do Scotch & Irish do Dom. Plaids & Stripes Irish Ties Linens do White & Brown Shirtings Burlaps & Osnaburghs Steam Loom do 5-4 Tow Linens 4-4 Irish Linens, cheap Mourning & other Calicoes Brown Irish do Apron checks Complete assortment of cotton Yarns Ginghams Men's buckskin, beaver, and dog-skin gloves Cotton & Linen Tick- ing Linen Cambrics Ladies silk, York tan, and kid, do Mull & Jaconet do Worsted, silk & cotton hosiery British & India Book do Silk, mill, and cotton shawls Striped & other Le- noses Prunelle, morocco, kid and Calfskin Slippers White, black & col'd Sattins Men's & Roy's Wool Hats Tortoise & mock shell Combs Thread Laces & Edg- ings Bonnet Boards, and Wire Plain and Fancy Rib- bons Writing Paper, Slates, &c.

ALSO,

Groceries, viz.

- Loaf and Lump Sugar Old Cognac Brandy Brown do Angoumois SPIRITS White, Green & Java Jamaica Coffee New England Rum Imperial Whiskey Hyson Skin Tea Serran & Train Oil Fine & Supr. Flour Rice and ground Gin Omeas Pat. Shot &c. Mould & dpt. Candles English and Brandy L. P. Madeira wine Powder Sully's Madeira Patent Shot &c. Old Dry Lisbon

A General Assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CAST-INGS, QUEENS-WARE, CHINA, GLASS, &c. &c. &c. All which will be offered on the lowest terms for cash. GROOME & LAMBDEN. Easton, Sept. 27—1f

nal fertility pervades the whole extent of this vast country. The mine districts, with some exceptions, and rocky parts of the territory, are broken, rocky and barren. Is this singular? The country of the Nile, celebrated for its productive-ness, is bordered by the deserts of Lybia. Nay, even the country conjectured to have been the Garden of Eden, between the Tigris and Euphrates, is contrasted by sterility in its neighborhood.

The people of the territory are comparatively very healthy. A physician of eminence in the town of St. Louis told me, in the summer of the year 1818, that of forty-one families in which he practised by the year, there was but an individual instance of sickness. Yet this year was considered as unhealthy among strangers. The fact is, many of those who emigrate to that country expose themselves to the clemency of the weather, in visiting the different parts of the territory, without taking any precaution to preserve their health, independent of that revolution in the habits of the body generally produced by a change of climate; the consequence of which is disease. Many suffer from attacks of bilious intermittent, or ague and fever, but remittents do not frequently occur. Men will be sick, and will die every where. Even in Italy the *Mal aria* desolates the *Campagna del Roma*.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

FROM NOAH'S TRAVELS.

We proceeded to view Westminster Abbey, the depository of all that was great in arms, in arts and in sciences.—The weather was excessively hot, and the damp air, on entering the abbey, produced a chill, which was not allayed by a view of the tombs and sepulchres by which I was surrounded. Westminster Abbey is built on the site where once stood the temple of Apollo. To trace it from its origin, through the successive reigns of Roman, Saxon, Norman and British kings; to note its destruction, rebuilding, enlargements and endowments; its saints, abbots & prebendaries, would occupy a folio volume. It is impossible to see it without veneration, or contemplate the monuments of illustrious men, without feeling respect for the country that had wisdom to discern, and liberality to patronize genius. The architecture of the abbey is gothic, but the frequent alterations and additions have created a strange mixture of styles. It is about 480 feet in length, with several aisles, which, together with the nave, are supported by light pillars; towers are built at the west end. We entered at the door facing the poet's corner; a few poor women asked alms of us; we were near the tomb of Shakespeare, and they followed our steps. A lean sepulchral looking man, with a red nose and a black ratten in his hand, was stationed to show us the curiosities; he postponed his rounds until he could collect a large company, and swell the aggregate of his fees; he looked like the crier of the court of Roshamothus, and it was evident that he had not profited by being daily on visiting terms, with the illustrious tenants of this mansion; no ray of genius shot from his hollow eye—no spark of intellect lighted up his cadaverous countenance; he started, as it were, from the tomb, to introduce us to his contemporaries, and a biographical sketch of each tenant was given, with an air of apathy and indifference which custom had rendered familiar. His place, as master of ceremonies in the abbey, I learnt, was purchased, and a remuneration was had from the bounty of visitors. Every thing I discovered subsequently, was on the same scale in London; money was the grand talisman, indispensable to curiosity, or even the comforts of retirement.—Our guide pointed out the tombs of several of the ancient nobility, whose rank and titles will be the daily theme as long as visitors will pay for the description.—We entered by a flight of steps to the chapel of Henry the 7th, where the king lies quietly inurned. Taking into consideration the general parsimony of his life, it is surprising that he should have gone to the expense of so sumptuous a tomb; but he discovered that the small chapel of Edward the Confessor was too crowded with royalty, to offer him sufficient room.

It is a splendid structure the gallant Richmond and his wife are represented in effigy; their figures at full length in brass, which, together with the ornamental decoration of the tomb, are the work of Torregiano, a Florentine sculptor. At the north end are the remains of the two princes, Edward and York, who were smothered in the tower by command of Richard; they were discovered during the reign of Charles the 2d, among the rubbish, under the ruins of the white tower, and by him proudly transferred to this spot. Here also are deposited the remains of Elizabeth, the only great woman that ever governed in Great Britain, and whose talents as a queen shed lustre over the country. She was the rarest instance of mind, fortitude, confidence, success, that we have recorded in the history of woman. Near her, as if to mock the purposes of fate, lies Mary Queen of Scots, the most unfortunate of her sex, whom Elizabeth imprisoned from policy, and murdered from fear. She had been originally buried in the cathedral at Peterboro', her son, when he obtained the crown, caused her remains to be removed and placed near the former rival.

The ancient tombs are propitious and absurd; a whole length figure in marble is usually stretched on the summit of each, clad in armor, and a few others with their hands elevated in prayer.—These sculptures and indecent specimens of sculpture, convey a just idea of the rude & barbarous taste which prevailed in the darker ages; the modern monuments

are light, and several of them finely executed; Lord Mansfield's and Lord Chatham's, both of whom merited the best efforts of the chisel, as well as the pen, are among the most splendid. Here also a monument is erected to the unfortunate Major Andre, with whose history and virtues the American people are familiar; it is somewhat disfigured by rude and ignorant persons. A small sarcophagus is raised to the memory of Mr. Wrang, who was drowned on his passage to England, having refused to abandon the royal cause during the revolutionary war. There is something grateful even in the remembrance of national sacrifices; and however we may lament the infatuation, which could abandon a cause so just as ours, we have no right to impugn the motives.—I spent near an hour in the poet's corner.

Under the monument of Shakespeare, David Garrick lies buried; nothing could be more judicious. Here is a beautiful monument to Addison, the best of men and scholars; there is a table to Goldsmith the most able and amiable of poets; Here the name of Handel is inscribed, surrounded by the insignia of his profession; and there reposed the ashes of Johnson, a Colossus in literature, whose vigorous mind has done more for the English language, than any author of modern times. The eye, in its range through the corner, lights on the names of Spencer, Chaucer, Butler, Johnson, Davenant, Gay, Dryden, Prior, Rowe, Thompson, Cowley, Mason, & others, no less illustrious; all of which are calculated to awaken sensations of awe, and feelings of admiration and respect.

These in part, were the ancestors of our nation, and while we should endeavor to produce parallels, advance science and literature, and reward merit of our own, we have no occasion to be ashamed of our origin; there is much to admire and imitate. Fox and Pitt, two great political rivals, lie peaceably together, under plain slabs, upon which are simply inscribed the initials of their names.

WILD HORSES OF THE WEST.

The Horses of the Columbia River will rank with the finest of his species in the known world. His size is fifteen or sixteen hands even in a state of nature, unprovided with food or shelter by the hands of man. His form exhibits much bone and muscle, but not the mass of flesh which is found on the fat European Horse. His limbs are clean and slender; the neck arched and rising; the hoofs round and hard; and the nostrils wide and thin. He is equally distinguished for speed and bottom. He runs rapidly, and for a long time; rivaling, in this respect, all that we have heard of the English hunting horses. In other respects in the docility of his nature, in his capacity to sustain hunger and hardship, in his powers to provide food for himself and his master, he is wholly unrivalled. He is readily trained to the business of his master's life, that of hunting and pursuing the game, with all the keenness of the dog, and with equal sagacity and more success. He will run down the deer in the prairies, with or without his master on his back, & when overtaken will hold it with his teeth. When rode after game he needs no guiding of the bridle to direct him. He will pursue a drove of buffaloes, and coming up with them, will stop one by biting him with his teeth. The animal bitten, immediately wheels to defend himself with his horns; the horse wheels at the same instant to avoid it; and at this moment, when the side of the buffaloe is presented, the Indian lets fly an arrow, which often passes entirely through his body. The wounded animal always turns out of the drove to lay down and die. The horse and the rider pursues the gang to make fresh slaughter. Another horse trained to a second part of the game, with other Indians, take the trail of the wounded buffaloe, which is butchered and carried into camp. These things seem incredible; but we have them upon the authority of Lewis and Clarke, and a great number of traders who have been upon the Columbia river since the time of their discovery; some of whom are now in this town.

The capacity of this horse to sustain fatigue, and to provide food for himself is equally astonishing. He is galloped all day, sometimes 80 or 90 miles in the space of 10 or 12 hours, and is then left to shift for himself during the night. In the spring, summer and autumn, he finds no difficulty; this short and sweet grass of that country gives him an abundant & nutritious repast. In the winter, & towards the mountains, where the snow is several feet deep, his unerring instinct tells him where to search; he scrapes away the snow with his hoof till he comes to the ground, & rooting there with his nose, finds wherewith of moss & grass to sustain his life. On the borders of creeks and rivers he feeds on the boughs of willows and other soft wood, which his master has sometimes the kindness to fell for him with a hatchet.

This fine animal is found on the banks of the Columbia in latitude 46, in the great plain which lies on the borders of this river between the upper and lower range of mountains. His origin is traced to Mexico, thence to Spain, thence to the North of Africa, where the Arabian had found in all the perfection of his species. His fine form, his generous spirit, and his noble qualities, are preserved upon the Columbia river; and certainly it is worthy the experiment to endeavor to transplant him into other parts of the U.S. Many attempts have been made to do so, but have always been robbed by the Indians of the Rocky mountains. Lewis and Clark procured 78, said by Gov. Clark to be the most beautiful collection of horses that he has ever seen together before or since; but the whole number was stolen from them by the Indians, who followed their

trail, and never ceased their operation until they had carried off the last. It is to be hoped, that the military establishments forming on the Upper Missouri, will facilitate the attempts which will no doubt be renewed to introduce this fine breed into the settled parts of our continent.

(St. Louis Enquirer.)

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Bedford, (Penn.) Oct. 7.

The following are such facts as we have been able to collect, relative to the late daring robbery committed on Sideling Hill.

On Sunday the 3d inst. about 9 o'clock, A. M. as Mr. McClelland, a merchant from Pittsburg, was riding alone, between Gray and Cassidy's on the turnpike, on Sideling Hill, in this county, he observed a man walking on before him, on the same path in which he was riding; when Mr. McClelland approached within a few rods of him, he looked back over his shoulder—when nearly up with him Mr. McClelland turned out of the path in order to pass him—when the footman suddenly turned round, drew his pistol and ordered him to stand and deliver his money. When Mr. McClelland was about handing him his pocket-book, a fellow rushed from the left hand side of the road and pulled him from his horse—he was scarcely off his horse before a third fellow sprang from the right hand side of the road, mounted the horse and galloped up the hill into the woods. The two fellows dragged Mr. McClelland a few rods into the woods, and compelled him to lie down, until a man and woman passed, who were in sight at the time he was pulled off his horse. (It has since been ascertained that this man and woman were much intoxicated.) In this position they compelled him to lie until the mail stage had passed—they sat all the time with each a cocked pistol at his breast, swearing most wickedly that if he attempted to stir or utter a word, they would send him instantly to eternity. They then carried him about half a mile north of the old road, to a hut or camp, evidently erected by themselves, and where some of the gang must have lain for several days, as they had a fire, a pot and a waggoner's bucket. At this hut they detained Mr. McC. until three o'clock in the afternoon—examined his saddle-bags, and took from him letters containing money, his watch, and part of his clothing. The smallest of the three robbers proposed killing him—this, however, was opposed by the leader. About three o'clock they left the hut, ordering Mr. McC. upon peril of his life not to look out or attempt to leave the hut until sun-set. After the robbers had gone a short distance from the hut, the leader returned—told him they were going to attack the mail-stage, and gave back to Mr. McC. his watch and thirty dollars, and said that if he had good luck they would return him his money. Some time after their departure, Mr. McC. ventured out, mounted his horse and galloped to the turnpike road, and gave the alarm at the first tavern. Several of the neighbors, well armed, went in pursuit. It is said that the pursuers have heard of the robbers on the borders of Huntingdon county.

From the description given of the leader of the gang, there is scarcely a doubt but he is the noted David Lewis. Early last week he and two of his associates (as it is supposed) were seen in Bedford, where they purchased pistols. On Wednesday he got into the stage below town, and went to the Crossings—About two o'clock at night he was seen on the road about one mile east of the Crossings; On Thursday he got into the stage between the Crossings and Bedford, and rode a few miles. Between that time and Sunday, he was several times seen near the place where the robbery was committed.

The following is the description heretofore given of Lewis.—He is about thirty three years of age—six feet high—slim, straight, and well made—sandy complexion—large sandy whiskers, (but now said to be black) sandy or yellow hair, cut in the fashion. Genteel in his appearance—easy in his gait—polite in his manners—serious in his conversation—and seldom seen to laugh.—Gaz.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) Oct. 5.

We received the following dreadful statement from Chester District. We give it to the public as it has been handed to us, without being able to form any conjecture of the motives which influenced the perpetrators of this horrid act. We recommend to travellers in this and the neighboring states to be diligently attentive to any reports or rumors which might be likely to lead to a discovery of these bloody villains.

MURDER!!!

On Monday morning, the 27th ult. between 5 and 6 o'clock, Mr. George Brown, of Chester District, was, at his own door, most horribly and barbarously murdered. A few moments before this diabolical act was perpetrated, some person was heard to rap at the door. When Mr. Brown arose and opened it, two persons immediately seized and dragged him out and with a knife or some similar instrument, they cut his throat in the most savage manner, so that the head was nearly severed from the body.

The diabolical actors of this unprecedented, this unparalleled & most horrid deed, are not yet known, but we hope are long that justice will overtake them. If they be not discovered, so that they may receive the punishment due to their crimes from a human tribunal, we are fully assured that they will not escape the righteous judgment of a just God in a future world!

The above is a horrid and awful instance of barbarous murder, as has ever been known in our land; and at a time too when, apparently, God is working wonders amongst his people of this quarter of the world.

UNION HALL, LONDON.

Curious mode of settling a Bad Tenant. Dennis O'Reilly appeared to answer the complaint of Catharine Donoghue for an assault. Each party was accompanied by a host of friends, and the confusion of tongues was admirable. Mrs. Donoghue described the assault in very vivid terms. She had been completely upset, she said, by Mr. O'Reilly, because she asked him only for the key of the yard, and he would not give it to her at all, but tripped up her heels instead; and she called some six or seven ladies to prove that they saw her lying flat. Mr. Dennis O'Reilly began his defence with a bow to the ground, and said, "I'll tell you what it is now, your honor—this is your worship, of your worship's honor will hear me." The Magistrate assured him of a patient hearing. "Then, your worship as I was telling you, or was going to tell you, Mrs. Donoghue is a complete nuisance; and for an honest woman, she is not a bit of it, your honor—and is at that I would be having a woman, your honor that is, your worship!" The Magistrate told him he was inclined to think better of him—(Oh! surely, your worship, and I would not do it) but Mrs. Donoghue was heaviest at top, for she had got a drop in it, your worship, and I put my hand to her shoulder, and go along with you, said I, Mrs. Donoghue! Here Mr. O'Reilly seized the action to the word, and the word to the action, with a peculiar grace, and a most intelligent grin, which the Magistrate catching the idea, said—"Aye and so you just put your hand to her, and down she tumbled!"—"By the powers! and your worship is right as if you were at it yourself!" exclaimed Mr. O'Reilly, with another bow, and with a triumphant smile, he added—"I'll tell your worship all the rest of it: Mrs. Donoghue owes the landlord, 12/ for the rent of the place, and he can't get her out of it, or get his money either; and so your worship, what do you think he did now?" The Magistrate shook his head—"Why, he took away from her the key of the—water closet, saving your worship's presence, to see whether that would get her out!"—Here a very crowded office was convulsed with laughter, in which Mrs. Donoghue very heartily joined, and after some further conversation, the parties were persuaded to retire and shake hands.

SURVEY OF BOUNDARY LINE IN LAKE ERIE.

BUFFALO, N. Y. Oct. 5.

A truly distressing time the parties appear to have had, who have been employed for the last two months, in the survey of the Islands of Lake Erie. Of thirty-three persons, consisting of commissioners, secretaries, surveyors, chain bearers, and boat and axe men, every individual has suffered a serious time of illness, and that too in a place where no medical aid could be procured. We are happy to learn, however, that the survey of the Islands to the mouth of Detroit river has been completed, notwithstanding these accumulated difficulties; though from the continuance of the sickness, and in consequence of the death of Col. Ogilvy, the surviving commissioner, Gen. Porter has been under the necessity of suspending the further prosecution of the work, for the present season. Mr. Thompson, the Astronomical Surveyor of the British Commissioners, has returned, with all his party, who are now on their way to Montreal. Mr. T. himself, one of the other surveyors, and all his laborers except one sick. Major Fraser, Secretary, and Mr. de Rossy, Draughtsman to the American party, are sick at Black Rock—both, however, we understand, convalescent. Gen. Porter, with the remains of the American party, of which only two laborers are said to remain fit for duty, are daily expected.

FROM CUBA.

Extract of a letter, by an arrival at Beaufort, from an esteemed correspondent at St. Jago de Cuba, to the editor, dated,

August 24th, 1819.

"There are 4 cruisers off this port—a brig, a topsail scho, a small pilot boat scho, and a sloop. The two latter are no doubt pirates—the brig and scho. I expect are Patriot cruisers. They have made two or three prizes, but the cautious inhabitants of St. Jago appear afraid to go out & attack them, although they have 4 or 5 vessels in port equal to cope with the best of them.

"The brig Maria, of and from New Orleans, arrived here the day before yesterday, after a passage of 23 days. She was boarded and robbed of about \$6000, by an open boat and nine men, when distant from the Balize 70 miles. She had several women and men, passengers, whose trunks were broken open and divested of every thing that pleased the fancy of the pirates. This, no doubt, is one of the boats commanded by Mitchell. I was told by two of the crew of the Maria, that they knew 3 or 4 of the men who boarded them, and that they were in N. Orleans a few days previous to their leaving that city.

"We experienced a very sensible shock at an earthquake the night before last, about half past nine o'clock, which soon made the Priests or Friars display their manner of devotion, by ringing of bells, marching in procession, assembling at the Cathedral, &c.

"The Governor has just fitted out a small scho. to take the pirates, that have been off this port for some time, but they went with such reluctance, that I fear it will prove unsuccessful.

Carolina Centinel.

EMIGRATION.

Passed through this place from Greenville District, bound to Chatham, a man and his wife, his son and his wife, with a cart but no horse. The man had a belt over his shoulders, and he drew in the shafts—his son worked by traces tied to the ends of the shafts, and assisted his father to draw the cart; the son's wife rode in the cart, and the old woman was walking, carrying a rifle and driving a cow.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

A Halifax paper received yesterday from our Correspondents, contains the following Extracts.

BRISBANE, (Jam.) Aug. 23.

Private letters received from Panama state that about three weeks since a plot was discovered to have been formed by the British prisoners, made at the recapture of Porto Bello, the object of which was to obtain possession of a battery and powder magazine, near the city and then to bombard the place. In the mean time a part of them were to take possession of the Spanish brig, *Venturoso*, lying in the harbor of Panama, and it was intended that the whole of them should proceed in the said brig, and join Lord Cochrane in the South Sea. Two of the ringleaders were shot by order of General Hero, who shortly afterwards issued an order for all foreigners to depart from Panama within ten days.

It was reported at Panama, that Lord Cochrane had taken *Petit Gallao* in the harbor of which port, a vessel was at anchor, having on board \$10,000. It was further stated that the Lordship had actually passed *Aimalkon* on his way to Chili.

Advices from Lima to the 8th June, have reached this city. By them we learn that Lord Cochrane had captured the American scho. *Montezum*, belonging to Baltimore, on her way into Roadstead of Gallao, she had on board a cargo valued at 80,000 dollars. The Lordship had also taken from a port in Peru, 70,000 dollars.

The report of a rich prize with two millions said to have been captured by Lord Cochrane, is ascertained to be without foundation.

The government of Lima had dispatched a fast-sailing schooner to cruise off Valdivia, to apprise any Spanish squadron of the movements of Lord Cochrane, and she had passed in safety by *Beet*. Subsequent to this, a Lordship had raised the blockade of Gallao. His reception at Valparaiso, it was supposed, would not be very flattering, as previous his leaving Callao, he declared he would destroy the marine force at that place.

Six Field officers and 37 of inferior rank, who had been made prisoners by the Insurgent Chief, St. Martin, were put to death by his orders, in the village of St. Louis.

What can this Mean.

THE U. STATES AND SPAIN.

The following extracts from the late London papers, received by way of Boston, shed some light on the subject of the delay to ratify the Treaty of cession to the United States. The latter, we infer from its cautiously abstaining from any notice of the British demands on the Spanish government, is from some one attached to the British Legation at Madrid, who himself concealed, lifts the curtain which discloses the secret springs by which others are moved. We will take this opportunity to remark, by the way, that we have not yet given up the expectation of an eventual ratification of the Treaty.—*Nat. Int.*

FROM THE LONDON STAR.

SEPTEMBER 7.

"Policies were this morning opened on the Royal Exchange to receive one hundred pounds on paying twenty pounds if war is declared between Spain and the United States, or before this day two months."

The above is policying, with a vengeance, & we think offers as fair a chance to burn the fingers of speculation as we have ever met with.—A declaration of war coming from Spain is wholly out of the question. The Congress of the U. States do not assemble until sometime in the ensuing month, & as they alone possess the power of declaring war, the sixty days limited above must expire before they meet.—*M. K. Daily Ad.*

The London Star, of the 7th ult. says, "There appears to be a gradual, and what we deem highly probable, approach to war between the United States and Spain. Should the misunderstanding come to an absolute rupture, it is next to certain that without the intervention of other powers it could not last long.—An old, decrepit, worn-out & vicious government, attenuated by luxury and idleness, could stand up for a moment only against a young, vigorous, a temperate state, which seems to want nothing to make it flourish universally, but a sufficient quantity of the precious metals as a circulating medium to quadruple with its surprisingly rapid increase of trade and commerce; and that we predict they will not be long without, if they come to blows with Old Spain. For, as such a warfare cannot be but highly promising to the South American Patriots, these will not fail to assist and second the views of their neighbors and allies in every way possible. The sharing the produce of the mines of Mexico and Peru, will give to the New and United States of America, all that rational men in a state of polished society can wish for. It is now almost a certainty that the beloved Ferdinand has set his face against the treaty; he must therefore expect some very extraordinary countenance from one or more of the Courts of Europe, or his Majesty and his whole council will be suspected not merely of fanaticism, but of downright insanity. The Floridas are already in the hands of Americans. What force and what time, with any force, will the dispossessing them of their prize take?"

HALIFAX, Sept. 28.

We regret to learn by private letters received from Quebec, that the Duke of Richmond fell a victim to that most dreadful of all disorders—the Hydrophobia. It appears that he was bitten by a dog, on his endeavoring to pacify it.

"The first symptoms of disease appeared on the Monday preceding his death, while at dinner; he wished to drink wine with one of the party, & found that he could not drink, and that there was something offensive in the smell of the wine—he, however, continued at table, and observed that he would be better before they rose from it. He continued his route, but the symptoms became stronger as he proceeded; all this time he made every exertion that the human mind is ca-

able of, to struggle against the disease, and though filled with horror at the sight of the water, he resolutely stepped into the canoe, but there he could not long remain, his agony was too great, they approached the land, and he darted into the woods where he could no longer see the water, he insisted upon proceeding by land, and as he went on every appearance of water threw him into agony. On Friday he suddenly came in sight of the river, it was too much for him, and he darted away till he gained a barn, where he threw himself down and remained in great torture for some time, when his suite succeeded in removing him to a house, where he died the following morning. He, during his lucid intervals, declared his conviction he could not recover, desired he might be buried in Quebec, and gave directions upon some public measures. The scene at the Mansion House where his daughters staid, can be more easily imagined than expressed, when those affectionate girls heard of the fate of their fond and indulgent father. In him they have lost all but the consolation of religion.

BALTIMORE, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25.

THE RESULT OF THE LATE ELECTION.

So unexpected to all parties, will produce a great revolution in the state as to those who hold offices—how far it will have an influence to change the minds of any men who are now Federal, time alone can determine. If there are any men who wear the honorable name of Federalists, a name made honorable by those illustrious Patriots of the Revolution, and of the Convention that formed the Federal Constitution, of both which, General Washington was the head who first bore it—if there are any men who bear this name who are weak or wicked, or base enough to surrender it for that of Democrat, for the purpose of obtaining employment, let them go—we want no dress among the pure gold—who changes his politics for such wages, is a hireling of the lowest grade—let him fetch and carry for his masters, we want him not in the association of honest, generous minded citizens, who support political opinions, because they are right, and who stick to those opinions, because they are the fundamental doctrines on which the constitution is founded, and by means of which alone, as experience has well taught us, the benefits of that constitution can alone be administered to this nation.

It is not power Federalists aim at for powers sake, or for the sake of the paltry emoluments of office, but it is to preserve a system of things and a course of policy that will ensure the duration of our Republican system, and with it the happiness of this nation and the liberties of the people. But it is not so with Democrats, to obtain power in the general government they raise a Whiskey Insurrection against the laws and the magistracy whilst Washington was at the head of the Government; and to retain power in the state, they excite a mob in Baltimore to drink the blood of those who maintain the liberty of the Press, and the rights of the People. Did Federalists ever excite a mob or an insurrection against the laws? No—never—But Democrats did, to get and to keep power, and Federalists put it down. Let the people then think, and judge of these things—Perhaps we shall see the democratic party in Maryland, attempting to use some persuasives—they may keep some few men in office for the sake of changing their politics, pretending that they will not make a general sweep—The probable cry to all will be—Chook! Chook! Chook!

Then what squealing and wringing, and crowding, and riding upon each other's backs there will be at the Executive Trough—each one will want to dip his nose into the political will, but all cannot get in some, many must be disappointed, and they will be obliged to groan and go off, and make their bed somewhere else. This will be the patriotism of the next year—already some of the followers of the law are looking about for Prosecutors shoes; others are buying up magistrates' guides, others have bespoken saddles, and no one, all for the pure love of Republicanism, all self devoted for the people. Each Patriot has his price, & by and by we shall be able to see the amount of each man's republicanism. That many will be turned off there is no doubt, but when shall we see the man who will disinterestedly reject a proffered office, and proudly say, it was not for this I gave my exertions; I ask and I will receive nothing for myself—The post of honor is the prize.

The celebrated Jennings, seeing a stupid looking young man often in the Court Room, asked some person near him, who that fellow was—the reply was, that he was a follower of the Law—All poor fellows said Jennings, I fear he will never overtake it.

Health Office. Baltimore, Oct. 21, 1819. The Board of Health feel great pleasure in being enabled to state to their fellow citizens, that no case of fever has been reported for the last three days. From the favorable change in the weather and the opinion of a number of respectable physicians who have daily attended the sick in the infected district, the Board are justified in concluding, that with proper precaution in ventilating and purifying their houses, the citizens may return to their respective homes with every reasonable assurance of safety.

By order, P. REIGART, Sec.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21. On Wednesday at eleven o'clock, agreeably to public notice, the Stockholders of the City Bank of Baltimore met at the Assembly room in this city. The meeting was large and very respectable. Col. John E. Howard was called to the chair, and Mr. C. C. Jameson, appointed Secretary.

The President, Directors and Cashier of the Bank attended with a full statement of the affairs of the institution, which we understand shows them to be in a much better situation, than general rumour had represented. As the statements were much in detail, it was deemed advisable to appoint a committee to examine the statement, and report to an adjourned meeting of the stockholders on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.—Gaz.

Oct. 23. City Bank.—We understand, that at the adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the City Bank, held this day, it was agreed, that the Directors proceed in closing its concerns; and that a further report of proceedings be made to the Stockholders in May next, when it can be better decided, whether the Bank shall be finally closed or not.—Pat.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19. THE FLORIDAS.

On Saturday last orders were received in this city from Washington, to transport forthwith from the United States stores here to Savannah, 20,000 stand of arms and ordnance; ammunition and equipments for a still greater number of men.

Orders have been received at Baltimore for a strong company of United States soldiers now in that city, to proceed to Amelia Island, where we believe there is a heavy train of battering cannon and plenty of ammunition. All these preparatory measures have one tendency. We trust the justice and policy of the measure will be duly examined before it be finally adopted.

We also learn that the squadron which was under sailing orders under Com. Morris, have received counter orders, and are not to sail for the present. Much conjecture is afloat relative to the objects contemplated by the British government to be effected by the squadron under Sir Thomas Hardy, which is expected on the South American coasts.

D. Press.

New York, Oct. 18. The schooner General Jackson sailed from this port yesterday morning for Washington, with the furniture for the House of Representatives of the United States.

EXECUTION. New York, Oct. 18.

We understand that an arrangement, different from the one published by us, has been made for the execution of Brown, since our publication. The Schr. Retrieve, (the vessel on board of which the murder was committed) having arrived, the Marshal has applied to the National Insurance Company for permission to have the prisoner executed on board of that schooner. The Insurance Company having promptly acquiesced in this request, the unhappy man will undergo the sentence of the law where the murder was committed. We also mentioned the 25th of this month as the time appointed for his execution, whereas it is Friday, the 29th.

Advocate.

From a Pennsylvania Paper. The fact, the mode of conducting our election is most shamefully perverted—intrigue & chicanery abound; the political character of the great state of Pennsylvania is rapidly depreciating. Talents are evidently wanting in every department of state. Who that has the credit & dignity of this state at heart does not blush on comparing that mastery and dignified address of Gov. Clinton to the legislators of New York, with the milk & water production of our chief Magistrate.

In consequence of the exemption of married men from the military conscription now levying in Sicily—it is said, 80,000 young men not married within a few weeks. Here then is the long sought law which will operate on bachelors.

The Surgeon of the French frigate Argonaute, while lying at the port of New York, transmitted for publication the following remarkable cases:

"During our stay at Annapolis, a great many of the crew of the French frigate Argonaute, were attacked with cholera morbus, which was quickly put a stop to by the use of rice-water very strong with much sugar, and a little laudanum. In 14, drank plentifully. Out of one hundred & forty died, only one died."

EXTRAORDINARY LOAD OF GOLD. ALEXANDRIA, (Vir.) Oct. 18.

We were gratified on Thursday last, with a sight both novel and pleasing—it was the arrival of a wagon from the neighborhood of Winchester, drawn by six horses with the extraordinary quantity of forty barrels of Fine gold. This team belonged to Mr. A. W. Hamilton, of Frederick county, and travelled the distance in the usual time, without any apparent difficulty to the horses. It was unloaded at the store of Messrs. Gibson and Lepton, on King street.

The question about Don Luis de Onis's disgrace, so long in suspense, is settled by the arrival of Mr. Fenwick, Minde Onis was at Madrid, and was in high favor with the government.

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According to the constitution of the new state of Alabama, none but a native of the United States is eligible to the office of Governor.

STEAM BATTERIES.

The Commissioners of the Navy will receive proposals for supplying live oak frames for three Steam Batteries, to be got out to moulds which will be furnished the contractors. Persons disposed to offer, will be pleased to state their price per cubic foot; the timber to be delivered at such Navy Yards as may hereafter be designated.—Balt. Pat.

DREADFUL.

We just announced the arrival of 8000 troops at the Havana. They paraded in great pomp for about seven hours in the heat of the sun, and we are told that 400 of them were on the evening of that day sent to the hospital, to die of the yellow fever. It was thought that a majority of the persons composing this expedition would cease to be in less than a month! NILES REG.

Commodore Rodger's visit to the Eastward is understood to have objects of greater importance than the examination of candidates, for promotion in the Navy. We understand that this experienced and scientific officer left Washington for the purpose of making a complete inspection into the state of our naval preparations in the Atlantic ports North and East of the Metropolis; and that which cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon those branches of the naval service; his tour will extend to the Lakes.—Nat. Mess.

From the circumstance of government having advertised for transports to convey troops from Boston to New Orleans, some have surmised that it had some connexion with the situation of our affairs with Spain. We are assured, from an authentic source, that it has no such bearing; that they are merely recruits on the peace establishment for the southern division, and that they would have been recruited and sent on in the same way, even if the late treaty with Spain had been fully ratified.

IMPORTANT.

A gentleman, immediately from New Orleans, states, that previous to his leaving that city, the agent of a company of Swiss merchants arrived there from Europe, bearing the official transfer from the Spanish monarch of the whole province of Texas, to his employers. The Swiss purchasers are required to settle the country immediately, to acknowledge fealty to his Catholic majesty; but to be in every other respect, at liberty to form their own government, laws, &c. The agent had expressed a wish to employ a small force to occupy the country until the settlers on the way arrived; but no one seemed to think it probable that Gen. Long would respect his transfer unless he had the power to compel it.

ANECDOTE.

On a review of the Prussian army by the King, there happened to be a French soldier who could not speak the Prussian language. His platoon officer told him the King would ask him, how old he was to which he must reply (in Prussian) 30—how long he had been in the service—six months—if he liked his pay and rations—both. The King happening to change his mode of interrogation, first asked—how many years have you been in the service—Thirty. How old are you—six months. Are you a fool, or a knave?

The following ludicrous scene took place a few days ago at Broughty Ferry. A letter was received at the Ferry, by the wife of a fisherman employed at Wick, in the end of which he mentioned, "I add no more." The wife, being no great scholar, read it, "I am no more!" and conceived the letter to be an intimation of her husband's death. She became frantic and inconsolable at the news, and bitterly bewailed her heavy bereavement, in which she was joined by many other fishermen's wives, about a score in number, who had that instant heard a report of the loss of several fishing boats at Wick. It is impossible to describe their melancholy lamentations at their supposed loss, until a gentleman, whose humanity prompted him to request a perusal of the letter, gave these wretched widows, as they supposed themselves, the most unspeakable comfort by explaining that the alarming words were, nothing more than a term of farewell. The mourning of these women was, of course, instantly turned into rejoicing.

STOCK—ON A FREDERICK.

In pursuance of an order from the Orphan Court of Talbot county, the subscribers will sell to the highest bidder on Thursday the 4th day of November, at 12 o'clock, all the real estate of Elizabeth Mitchell and Eliza Ann Blades, widows, clear of any dower, on the following terms: one fifth part of the purchase money to be paid down, the balance to be paid in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale; the purchaser to purchase in the name of the said Elizabeth Mitchell. The above property consists of part of three tracts or parcels of land situated in Caroline county on the head of Hog Creek, and contains about one hundred and twelve acres of land. It will be sold in lots or altogether as may best suit the purchaser.

WILLIAM POTTER, Trustee.

TO RENT.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN. This well known Establishment is situated in the Town of Annapolis, in a prominent position, and is now occupied by Mr. James Rice, and is allowed to be equal to any stand for a House of Entertainment, on the Eastern Shore. Attached to this Establishment is a large Garden, with a House, Carriage House, Stable, &c. &c. An approved Tenant the terms will be very accommodating. JAMES WILSON, Jr. Annapolis, August 31.

MARRIED. In Baltimore, on the 19th inst. by the Rev. Nelson Reed, Revere's Son-in-law, Esq. of Easton, Md. to Miss Anna, daughter of the late Wm. Baker, of this city.

DIED. In this town, on Tuesday the 19th inst. Henry Gittens. On Saturday the 23d inst. George Davis. At the Trappe, on Friday the 23d inst. William Bevington, after a short illness.

Those of our Patrons, residing in Chestertown and its vicinity, who have not had an opportunity of forwarding on the sums due us for Subscription, &c. are requested to call on Mr. James Thomas, at the Washington College, who is authorized to receive the same.

Last Notice.

Those persons who are indebted for Property sold at the Vendue at the Maryland on the 14th October, 1819, and who paid no attention to the first call made upon them in September last, are now requested to take notice, that their notes will after the present month, be either assigned away or put into the hands of a Collector.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL Magazine—extra.

CHEAP MUSICAL PUBLICATION. FOR FIFTY CENTS PER QUARTER. Ladies and Gentlemen, who subscribe to the LITERARY & MUSICAL MAGAZINE, CAN OBTAIN, FOR FIFTY CENTS, Twenty-four Quarto pages of fashionable MUSIC, For the Voice and Piano-forte, The German Flute, Clarinet and Violin, &c. BESIDES

A general variety of Miscellaneous Literature, embracing Instructions for different Instruments, Essays and Lectures on Music and Singing; Memoirs and anecdotes of eminent composers; Notices of Performances and Performances; Miscellaneous Prose and Poetry, and such Musical Information as may be useful to the Tyro, and interesting to the Professor. The whole amounting to FIFTY PAGES, QUARTO SIZE. The work is printed in weekly numbers of 4 quarto pages, on good paper, and delivered to subscribers in the city, and sent by mail to those at a distance, for the above trifling charge of 50 cents in advance per quarter, or 12 Numbers.

Mark Well!—No letters to the Editor are ever taken out of the Post Office, unless post paid. Subscribers Names received by the Editor, H. C. Lewis, at No. 379, Market-street, near Eight, and also at this office. Philadelphia, Oct. 1819.

Notice.

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

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

Notice.

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

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POETRY.

From the Fortland Gazette. LINES ON THE DEATH OF PERRY. Hark! 'tis the minute gun—it breaks the gloom.

Cheaper than ever.

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

FALL GOODS.

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

THOMAS & GROOME. Easton, Oct. 4, 1810-11.

MARYLAND.

Sheriff's Office, to wit:

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

A true copy, DANIEL BALLARD. Test, August 23.

To be Rented.

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

April 12

Advertisement.

In virtue of an order made by the Judges of Dorchester County Court, relative to the sale of the real estate of Robert Goldborough, late of the said county, deceased, I offer for sale his late dwelling house in the town of Cambridge.—The lot contains one acre of ground, in a healthy and pleasant part of the town, and the house is new, and though not large, is very commodious. If not disposed of in the meantime at private sale, it will be offered at public sale at William Flint's Tavern in the town of Cambridge on Tuesday the 26th inst.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee. Oct. 11-12

TO BE RENTED.

The Union Tavern,

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

JOHN LEEDS KERR. Easton, Oct. 4-11

Notice.

Was committed to my custody, on the 24th September, a dark mulatto man, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, had on when committed, an ornamental shirt and trousers, corduroy vest, country cloth (cotton and black yarn) over jacket, & an old felt hat. He says his name is Sam, and that he belongs to Thomas A. Davis, of Charles county. His owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

GEO. B. LANHAM, Sheriff of Prince George's county. Oct. 18-20

\$400 Reward.

Left the Subscribers farm on Nanticoke river, on the 29th of September last, a Negro Man, named MOSES, about nine and twenty or thirty years of age, of dark complexion and down look, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, stature very much in attempting to speak, his under lip hangs and is rather out of proportion to the upper. The said Negro left my service in consequence of having broken open a Store in the neighborhood and taken therefrom about One Thousand Dollars in gold and silver, (the property of an industrious, hardworking man). His clothes are not known, as he left those he was accustomed to wear on the farm with his wife. He has been seen in the neighborhood of Rowlesville, in Somerset, since his elopement in company with his brother, Daniel, who took accomplice in the burglary, and also a runaway. A suitable reward will be given, I have no doubt, to any one who will secure negro Daniel, so that his master gets him again. I have no personal knowledge of him, and cannot therefore describe him farther than his being the brother of my man Moses. It is presumed under the very unpromising circumstances of this case, that no person can from any motive or interest, whatever, offer protection or assistance to these runaways.

I will give the above reward for negro Moses if taken out of the State of Maryland, and 50 if taken within the state and all reasonable charges if delivered to me.

JNO. C. HENRY, near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md. Oct. 11

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. DELIVERED AT THIS OFFICE BY REGULAR COURSE.



THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis & Baltimore, via Todd's Point in Dorchester County, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore.

Passengers bound to Philadelphia, will meet the Union Line of Steam Boats & arrive there the next morning, making by this route only 24 hours from Easton to that place.—Returning leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock, A. M. and starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills. The Maryland will also take on board Horses, Carriages, &c. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, Aug. 30-11

Boots & Shoes.

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

BOOTS & SHOES.

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

Sept. 27

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

N. V.

LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL.

M. P. EMMONS

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that his School is now open for the reception of Scholars, in that commodious School Room, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Peacock, situate on Harrison-street nearly opposite the Episcopal Church.

To publish the pretensions and invite patronage by great promises, is not his intention.—He deprecates to be judged by the improvement of the children placed under his care, confident from the success which has hitherto attended his labors in teaching upon this system, that he shall be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.—In proof of which he begs leave to offer the following certificate.

Certificate.

We, the subscribers have had children, for more than a year past, at Oxford School, in Talbot County, Maryland, conducted upon the Lancasterian plan by Mr. Rasmus P. EMMONS. And having frequently visited the school, attended the examinations, & witnessed the rapid improvement of the pupils, we do hereby declare our perfect confidence in this system of instruction.—The progress of our children, particularly in Spelling, Writing and Arithmetic, has been much greater than we have ever known in Schools upon the common plan, and has exceeded our expectations.—The order and government of the school, are, in our opinion, excellent, and we have observed with peculiar satisfaction, a noble emulation among the children, to excel in their various exercises.—An emulation, exciting them to attention and application, and producing so uncommon an eagerness to attend school regularly and punctually, as almost entirely to supersede the necessity of all resort to the common compulsion means.

According to our knowledge, and keeping in view the above advantages, we do most sincerely recommend the Lancasterian System of Education, as possessing superior claims to any other we have ever been practiced, for the general education. And we do hereby recommend Mr. Rasmus P. EMMONS, as a suitable person to teach upon this plan, and to carry it into most useful effect.

Witness our hands, September, 1810. Nicholas Goldborough, John Willis, Philip Willis, James Stewart, Jacob S. Brownell.

The School will be furnished, as soon as practicable, with a handsome set of Lancasterian Lessons, with Spelling, Penmanship, Copy Books, & copies, pen and ink, and every thing necessary for a complete Lancasterian School, including fire-wood.

The charges for Tuition will be Sixteen Dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and Five Dollars for the single quarter.

The branches to be taught are, Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and Mathematics.

Easton, Oct. 4

THE ART OF PENMANSHIP.

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

Oct. 18

PUBLIC SALE.

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

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

JOSEPH NEAL. Easton, 10th mo. 18.

Seasonable Goods.

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

Seasonable Goods;

TOGETHER WITH

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

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

LAMBERT CLAYLAND. Easton, May 17th

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

Edward Lloyd, Master.

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

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

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

EDWARD LLOYD. Easton-Point, Feb. 9 (22)

SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

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

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

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

E. V.

Perfumery, &c.

JOSEPH CHAIN—Hair Dresser.

Has just returned from Philadelphia with a handsome assortment of

PERFUMERY,

PATENT HAIR-BRUSHES,

ELEGANT CANE WALKING STICKS, &c.

PATENT GRAY STIFFENERS,

Which he will dispose of on very moderate terms, at his Shop opposite the Easton Hotel, Easton, July 19.

Was Committed

To the Goal of Prince George's County, on the 23rd day of last August, as a runaway, a Black Man who says his name is JOHN, a boat 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, a scar on the back of his right hand, and says he belongs to William Morton, of George Town—had on when committed, a brown ornamental shirt and pantaloons, and an old felt hat. The owner of the above runaway is requested to come & prove him, pay the costs and charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for the same, and dealt with according to law.

GEORGE H. LANHAM, Sheriff of Prince George's County, Upper Marlborough, Sept. 13-16

Negroes For Sale.

The Subscriber has yet for Sale, Six Negroes belonging to the Estate of the late William Wright, which he wishes to sell at Private Sale, but if they are not sold before Saturday the 23d of October next, they will then be offered at Public Sale, at Mr. Samuel Chaplin's, Tavern at 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest bidder, (Foreigners excepted).

EVRAE WILMER, Adm'r. Centerville, Oct. 4-7-30

Notice

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the goal of Frederick County on the 13th inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Joseph M'Comber, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, tolerably stout made, & very black; his clothing consists of a bottle green cloth frock coat, with pill buttons and yellow flannel lining half worn, a pair of coarse linen pantaloons nearly new, a pair of bombazine shoes, a new pair of shoes, a blue cambric do, and a grey kerchief waistcoat. All half worn, two pair coarse shoes, one old wool hat, and sundry handkerchiefs. He says he was sold by a Mr. John M'Comberland of Richmond County, Va. to a negro trader of the name of Snyder or Smith, in June last, from whom he ran away in the same month. The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward without delay and prove him, pay charges and release him from goal, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.

Wm. M. BEALL, Jr. Sheriff of Frederick County, Md. Sent 27 1810—20th (Oct. 11)

Will be sold

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, on Wednesday the 3d of November, at Marango, Mile's River Neck, a number of horses, cattle, sheep, and farming utensils, and a variety of other articles. At the same time will be sold the Blood Experiment, and a part of a tract of land called Winkles' Fortune, containing 80 acres, lying adjacent to the lands of Mr. Charles Gibson, and P. Helmery. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser giving notes with approved security.

EDWARD B. GIBSON, executor of Jacob Gibson. Oct. 18-11

A Blacksmith,

Who can produce satisfactory recommendations will hear of an advantageous situation by applying at this office.

Sept. 13-11

FALL GOODS.

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

FRESH SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Clothes, Cassimeres, Flannels, Hats, Blankets, Bombazines, Constitution Caps, Linens, Gallico's, Gingham, Muslin, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hoopery, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

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

GROCERIES & LIQUORS.

All of which will be sold seasonal, very cheap. Easton, Sept. 20.

REMOVAL.

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

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

The Public's Obedt. Serv't.

SOLOMON LOWE.

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

Easton, Oct. 4-11

Auctioneer.

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

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

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

SOLOMON BARBOTT, 7 Days of Sale Tuesdays and Saturdays, Easton, April 18-11

To Rent

For the Ensuing Year, THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz. The Corner Room and Cellar of

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

ALSO,

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

LIKEWISE,

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

SAMUEL GROOME. Sept. 6-11

\$20 Reward.

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

RICHARD DAWSON. Oct. 18-11

VENUE.

To be sold at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the 27th of October, inst. if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of Mrs. N. Hamilton, two miles below St. Michaels, a small stock of

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP & HOGS, And Sundry Farming Utensils, &c.

Terms of Sale.

All sums under Twenty Dollars, cash, over that sum a credit of nine months will be given. Notes with approved security will be required.

S. HAMBLETON. Oct. 18-11

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, That large and commodious three story brick building at present occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Nicola as a boarding house.—The

CABINET MAKERS SHOP

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

DWELLING HOUSE.

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

JAMES CALDWELL. Oct. 11-11

Cheap Fall Goods.

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

GOODS,

SUITED TO THE SEASON.

AMONG WHICH ARE, Fine and super. cloths black and col'd Cassimeres, ton Crapes, Cassinetta and Sattinets, Flannels and Blizes, Genoa Cord & Vests, Black & col'd Bombazines, Dom. Plaids & Stripes, do White & Brown Shirtings, Steam Loom do, 4-4 Irish Linens, cheap Mourning & other Calicoes, Ginghams, Cotton & Linen Tick-ling, Linen Cambrics, 4-4 & 3-4 Cambric, Muslins, Mull & Jaconet to British & India Book do, Striped & other Linens, White Merceries, Canton Flannel, White, black & col'd Sattins, Levantines & Florences, Thread Laces & Edgings, Plain and Fancy Ribbons, ALSO, Old Cognac Brandy, Antigua SPIRITS, Jamaica, New England Rum, Old Wh. and cognation Whiskey, Sperm. & Train Oil, Soap and ground Gin-seed, English and Brandy, Wine Powder, Patent Shot &c.

Groceries, viz.

Leaf and Lump Sugar, Brown do, White, Green & Java Coffee, Imperial, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Pine & Super Flour, Cheese, Mould & dip Candles, L. P. Madeira, Sherry, Madiera, Old Dry Lisbon, ALSO, A General Assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS, QUEENS WARE, CHINA, GLASS, &c. &c. &c. All which will be offered on the lowest terms for cash.

GROOME & LAMBDIN. Easton, Sept. 27-11

Groome & Lambdin

HAVE RECEIVED 500 BUSHELS OF NICH LIVERPOOL BLOWN SALT.

ALSO,

ALUM SALT,

Which they offer very low for cash.—To such persons as buy by the quantity they will make an object. Easton, October 18-11

The Subscriber wishes to Employ

An Overseer

Without any family, and who has been in the habit of cultivating Tobacco. None need apply, but such as produce simple vouchers of good general character, and more especially of honesty, sobriety, and steady application to business. JOSEPH H. MUSH. Cambridge, Oct. 11-11