

Wellington. His Majesty in company with the Duke visited the field of Waterloo. On the 23rd he dined with the king of the Netherlands. On the 29th the king attended the Theatre at Brussels. The house was elegantly decorated, and every mark of respect was paid to him on his entry. His Majesty entered the box accompanied by the king and queen of the Netherlands. The Prince and Princess of Orange were in the royal box. The Duke of Wellington and the Marquis of Londonderry, with other distinguished personages, sat under the royal canopy.

DEATH OF BERGAMI.

We have received by one of the last arrivals from England, the following handbill, dressed in mourning.—E. Post.

The extraordinary death of Bergami, taken from Bell's Weekly Messenger, a London Paper.

An evening paper says, we have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Milan, by a cotemporary house in the city of the highest respectability, and whose mercantile connexions with Italy are of great extent.—

MILAN, Wednesday morning, Sept. 5.

We were all much astonished to hear of the Queen's death; it was indeed sudden; but will you not also be surprised to hear that the famous M. Bergami is also dead? The Queen died on the 7th; he died on the 10th, with a complaint in his bowels. I first heard it reported in this city, and had it confirmed on my visit to the Ville d'Este, on the lake of Como.— This is where the Queen lived, and it still belongs to her, or at least to her executors.

The letter from which this paragraph was taken, is written by an English gentleman, a branch of the family and Establishment in London that has so kindly communicated to us. These circumstances are a sufficient warrant, that in forwarding this intelligence (and we have seen the original letter) no deception was intended, nor any thing but a mere statement of interesting news, which the writer took the best means in his power to authenticate. We therefore conceive that the above notice of Bergami's death is fully entitled to credit, so far as it goes, and the probability of its being perfectly well founded, is strengthened by the fact, that contrary to all expectation, that celebrated individual was not heard of during her Majesty's funeral on the continent.

Our readers will observe that it is positively stated that the Report of Bergami's Death which the writer heard at Milan, was confirmed to him at the Villa d'Este, whither he afterwards went.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Marlborough street.—On Saturday last, J. Cooper and S. Smythe, were brought before Mr. Conant, the sitting magistrate, under the following truly ludicrous circumstances:—

No wayward sons of genius could be more ragged in their attire, or more forlorn in their air than the two persons now in 'duress vile.' Cooper, it appeared, had taken his station in the middle of George street St. Giles' at an unseasonable hour, and not inappropriately selected Hamlet's soliloquy for a trial of his histrionic powers. It was just the 'witching time of night,' and Cooper was holding forth, brandishing a stick to suit the action to the word, to the edification and astonishment of the watchman, who stood amazed, when, on a sudden, Smythe, who is a chimney sweeper, made his appearance from a neighboring house, attracted by the speechifying. The moment Cooper's eye, which was in a fine frenzy rolling, caught the sweep, he exclaimed with great fervour—

'Angels and ministers of grace defend us! Be thou a spirit of health or goblin damn'd; Bring with thee airs from heaven or blasts from hell!

Be thy intents wicked or charitable, Thou com'st in such a questionable shape That I will speak—I'll call thee Hamlet.'

'I'll take care you shall not,' exclaimed the sweep, making towards the tragedian in a hostile manner. The watchman seeing that poor Hamlet was likely to encounter something more substantial than his Father's Ghost, closed in between the parties, and received a 'palpable hit' in parrying a blow. His anger being aroused, he sprung his rattle, while Cooper flourished his stick and uttered loud defiance to the sweep, crying out:

'Lay on, Macduff— And damned be he who first cries Hold, enough!'

At the same time flooring the watchman. The 'royal Dane' still kept vociferating scraps from plays, and called out, 'What he'll be sure in daring you to action.' Other watchmen came up, when the tragedian and the sweep were secured and conveyed to the watch house. While in the strong room, a great noise was heard, and as the place had made the sweep poetical, the actor was spouting Shakespeare with impassioned violence, and there was great difficulty in silencing him at a late hour of the night.

The parties when brought before a magistrate, said they had been drinking freely, otherwise, the tragedian said, he would not have struck his 'dramatic tyre'; and the sweep, that he would not have joined in a riot for merely being called Hamlet.

The magistrate fined both the offenders 5s, for being drunk, and they were committed in default of payment.

The London Times gives a laughable account of an awkward mistake which recently occurred in England. It appears, in short, that a popular preacher, who was intimate in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Whitbread, and a favorite with Lady Augusta Murray, (Duchess of Sussex), had received invitations from both to dia-

ner the same day. He wrote two notes in answer, but in his hurry sent the one intended for Lady Murray to Mrs. Whitbread, and that for Mrs. W. to Lady Murray.

Copy of the first Note.—Dear Duchess, a thousand thanks for your most delightful invitation. I must, I will accept, though to do so I am compelled to put off the brewer and his wife.

Copy of the second Note.—The Rev. Mr. H. presents his respectful compliments to Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, and regrets that the sudden indisposition of his aunt, from whom he has great expectations, will prevent him from indulging himself in the high honor of waiting upon the family to dinner this evening.

No man could ever have been more chagrined, than when he received the following note from Mrs. Whitbread:

Lady Elizabeth Whitbread presents her compliments to the Rev. Mr. H. and doubts not but that when fatigued with the society of Dukes and Duchesses, he would kindly condescend to put up with the humble fare of a brewer and his wife.

FRANCE.

Massacre of the Royal Turtle.—A private letter from Paris, dated October 1, says—His Majesty Louis XVIII. resolving to entertain his Britannic Majesty with what he fancied he was most fond, sent for a quantity of live turtle to London, and a person came over to feed them. They were getting remarkably fine, and fit for a Royal feast, when the news arrived that George IV. did not intend to visit Paris—an immediate suspension of all preparations took place, and the turtle were doomed to an untimely fate; the warrant for their execution was signed last Thursday evening, and on Friday they were welters in their blood! A French poet of the Boulevards has, we understand, written a most pathetic elegy, in which the dying turtles are made to lament their hard fate, in not serving for a repast to Neptune, for so they designate the Monarch who sways the trident of the seas.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

Boston, Nov. 23.

We received last evening by the fast sailing ship TARTON, captain Bussey, from Liverpool, London papers to the 22d, Liverpool to the 24th October, and Lloyd's Lists, 12 days later than before received. All probability of an immediate war between any of the powers of Europe seemed to be at an end. Accounts from all quarters confirm this belief. The accounts of the progress of the war in Greece, are extremely vague and uncertain.

From the returns of the population of Great Britain, as far as published under the new census, it appears there has been an increase of about 15 per cent. This increase will make the present population 14,000,000. Add 6,500,000, and the population of the United Kingdom amounts to 20 and a half millions.

Average prices of Corn, October 6.—Wheat 6s 6d; Rye 3s; Oats 2s 10d; October 13, Wheat 6s 1d.

London Corn Exchange, Oct. 15.—We continue to be most abundantly supplied with Wheat.—Quoted per quarter, 40 a 60s; Rye 28 a 34s; Oats 19 a 30s.

October 17.—There was a very large supply, and only the finest picked samples, could be disposed of at Monday's prices.

October 19.—We continue to receive large supplies of Wheat, but there is no improvement in the demand; only the finest and driest samples find buyers.

Spain continued in an unsettled state.—Several cities had suffered from the yellow fever. In Barcelona and Barceloneta 389 persons died in four days, from the 22d to the 25th of September—three fourths of them of yellow fever. A few cases of yellow fever had also appeared in Marseilles.

Accounts from Odessa of September 18, state that the Turkish fleet had gained an advantage over the Greek naval forces. They state also that the question of war or peace was decided, and that the camps of both armies which had been in sight of each other on the Pruth, were broken up, and the troops were marching to stations nearer home.

The ship Triton, John Bussey master, sailed from this port September 9, arrived in Liverpool in 18 days and after lying in that port 23 days, returned to Boston in 30 days after an absence of only 73 days. She had a full freight out and home.

The topic of the Kings continental tour and reception in his Hanoverian dominions occupies less space in the English papers, and seems to have excited less interest than we anticipated.

His entrance into the capital of his Hanoverian dominions was the signal for a great rejoicing there. He made his public entry on the 10th ult. passing on horseback through an avenue lined with cavalry. At the end of this avenue, he was welcomed by citizens in state dresses and young ladies, who strewed flowers before him. Arriving at the city gate, he was complimented by the civil authorities and clergy. A salute of 101 guns announced his entrance within the city walls. He next passed through double files of Artillery, to a triumphal arch, where some young ladies presented him a congratulatory poem. He was accompanied by the Dukes of Cumberland, and Cambridge and the Arch Duke Ferdinand. In the evening there was a general illumination of the city.

Among other instances of the king's gracious conduct, it is mentioned, that his Majesty had the goodness to indulge his affectionate people with the sight of him for ten minutes.

Fresh disturbances have occurred in Limerick county, Ireland. The Privy Council have offered £2000 for the murderers of a Mr. Going, chief of police for the county of Limerick.

The Gazette de France has the following

intelligence from St. Petersburg, dated

Sept. 15, and guarantees its authenticity:—'There is no question whatever of war; no step has been taken which can authorize the absurd reports, circulated in Europe. The Emperor quits Saint Peters for Witepsk, on his accustomed visit to the regiment of the guard stationed there. He will return in ten days.'

The same paper under date of St. Petersburg, September 21, states that M. de Salomon, Spanish Minister at that court, had quitted St. Petersburg with his family.

The British Charge d'Affairs is said to have left Portugal in consequence of a difference respecting the tariff.

Great disturbances have occurred and still existed in the county of Limerick, Ireland. Not a single day passed without outrages and so daring & confident had the actors in those shocking transactions become, that they committed murders in the open day, and marched in bodies of 2 and 3000 to attack the houses of the gentry. £2000 are offered for the discovery of the murderers of a Mr. Going.

A negotiation for a continuance of peace between Russia and Turkey is said to be going on under the mediation of Austria and England.

The Spanish Minister has with his family, withdrawn from the Russian Capital. Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, 23d Oct. 1821.

Tobacco has been in brisk demand since the 1st. About 1100 hhds sold, chiefly Virginias, and at an advance of 1-2 per lb. Fair parcels of leaf and strips now average about 5s, and considering the short supplies of this year, and decreasing stocks, the market is likely to be fully supported. At this time last year, the stocks in London and Liverpool were 23,000 and now there is not 17,000 hhds. Kentucky leaf is hardly higher, but strips are 1-4.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Extract of a private letter dated Madrid, October 4.

It is difficult to give you an idea of what is going on here.—Since a few zealous patriots wished to carry the portrait of Riego in procession, to avenge him for the outrages which he has been constantly receiving from the Ministry, measures the most severe and the most dangerous to liberty have been taken. It is the new Political Chief, San Martin, who has undertaken the task of binding down the people of the capital; a task which he performs with rare talent. The club of La Fontana is closed; the most distinguished speakers are in prison; the proprietor of the house where the club is held groans in a dungeon. Three Colonels of the garrison, Serrano, Torrijos, and Cerutti, who opposed every measure hostile to the people, are also in prison, and in solitary confinement.

LONDON, October 21.

It is now said, that it is his Majesty's intention to pay a visit to the king of France. His most christian Majesty has earnestly requested it and the King will occupy the Palais Bourbon.

LIVERPOOL, October 23.

The Corn market is flat and declining—average of wheat 61 1-4, the two previous ones were 64s 7d, and 70s 7d. The prospects therefore of the ports opening, is very distant, and Flour ought only to be imported for an export demand, and which would not afford 30s per bbl. if much comes forward. At present fresh Flour would bring 30s and sour 18 or 19 in bond.

The extraordinary Cortes of Spain was opened on the 28th ult. and a very cordial disposition appears to exist between the King and the Deputies. His Majesty's Speech stated briefly the subjects, which it was intended to submit to the consideration of the Cortes, the military ordinances, the plan of decree of the organization of the naval force, & the decree for the organization of the active militia. Other points are to be brought before the Extraordinary Cortes, namely, the measures to be adopted to restore the tranquility of the Americas, the examination and reform of the duties of Customs, and some steps to prevent the introduction of a false or defective foreign currency. His Majesty in conclusion assured the Representatives of the people of Spain, that he should always consider the Cortes as the firmest supporters of the constitutional throne.

To which the president replied, that the country was indebted to His Majesty for calling this extraordinary Cortes; they considered as an unequivocal testimony of mutual love and confidence. The Spanish nation, he added, equally abhors despotism and anarchy; though desirous of liberty, they ask only such liberty as may be founded on the laws, and that does not degenerate into licentiousness.—They will have no government but a limited monarchy, such as the constitution has established, and they entertain the most unbounded love and respect towards his Majesty's person. In a subsequent sitting, a project of a law was introduced for a new division of the territory of Spain, conformable to the recommendation of the speech from the throne, and the subject is likely to be warmly debated in every stage of the proceedings. One of the objects which is to engage the attention of the extraordinary Cortes, is the restoration of tranquility to the Americas.

RUM JELLY.

By an article in one of our late English papers we perceive, (says the N. Y. Post) that among the novelties of the Parisian circles, rum jelly has, we presume, in compliment to George the IV, become a universal favorite, and is handed round at genteel evening parties by way of keeping up the spirits.—It is represented to be of a delicious flavour and much admired by the ladies and all sound royalists. As the season has arrived for giving genteel parties in this city, it may be an object to be the first to introduce it.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 18. Letters from

MAIL ROBBERY.

The Northern Mail which was sent to Post Office in this city yesterday, had been robbed by means of a hole cut in the portmanteau, through which the bag from the Fayetteville post office, containing all the letters for Savannah, & other places to the South of Charleston, together with the package from Fayetteville for this city, was taken out. It appears by a letter from the post master in this city, that the robbery was committed by the driver between Marion Court House and the great Pee Dee. We understand that his name is KANE, and that it was the first time he had ever carried the Mail. Prompt measures have been taken, and we hope soon to be able to announce his apprehension.

Courier.

THE MAILS.

The security of the commercial world, to say nothing of the convenience of every individual in society, requires that due care should be taken to enforce the laws regulating the conveyance of the mail. Whether the facts herein detailed, exist at present, in any degree, is not known to the writer of this article; if they do no apology is necessary for thus drawing towards them the attention of the public.

It happened to us to travel with the mail stage from Charleston to New England, in March 1818. The mail was the same which was robbed near Baltimore, after it had left the conveyance by coach, and was carried in a cart. On the route between Charleston and Petersburg, the mail driver was frequently a negro man, accompanied (as a salvo for the law) by a little white boy of 10 or 12 years of age, perfectly incompetent for any purpose connected with the mail—who always slept as it grew dark, froze as it grew cold, and served only to excite sympathy among the passengers, who assigned him a warm berth, and kept him as comfortable as they could. On the day we reached Petersburg, the following circumstance occurred: A post-master on the road, returning his small mail into the great Portmanteau, in looking it again, broke the lock, and said he had no other to replace it. The passengers protested against travelling in the stage with the mail open, and required the post-master to accompany them. He remarked with much sang froid, that it there was any law to carry him, he would go—for it is the fault of the Americans, that they require law for every thing. We had then to travel with the mail open, to the next stage, where we dined. Here a negro driver mounted the stage, and the white one was about to return. Refusing, however, to get into the stage unless the white driver went with us, we prevailed on him to accompany us, until within a few miles of Petersburg, another post-master put another lock on the mail, and things went on as if nothing had happened.

Now had there been no passengers in the stage, the whole southern mail would have been entirely under the controul of the negro driver, and open before his eyes.

It is three years, it is true, since this occurred; but the recurrence of any such event, or any other endangering the security of the mail, should be cautiously guarded against.—ib.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 23.

ANOTHER MAIL ROBBERY.

It will be seen by the following Letter and enclosure from the Postmaster of Fayetteville, to the Postmaster of Petersburg, that the Mail of the United States was robbed on the night of the 16th inst. near Marion Court house, South Carolina. This is the third attempt upon the Mail within three or four weeks time; and as yet in neither instance have the perpetrators been discovered. The frequent repetition of these attacks in so many different parts of the country; in so short a space, is enough really to create serious thoughts in the public mind; and if some effectual remedy cannot be applied, all confidence in the mail as a medium of conveyance must soon be at an end.

Post Office, Fayetteville, Nov. 19.

DEAR SIR, You will perceive by the handbill enclosed that I just reached home in time to take measures for the apprehension of another set of depredators upon the Mail. As yet I am not in possession of the circumstances attending the robbery in South Carolina. I have learned however that it took place in the night whilst the driver was crossing a swamp; that the mail was cut open, the packets for Charleston, Savannah, &c. all (except one) opened and the letters scattered in the road. This afternoon the southern Mail arrives again; if I should receive the particulars, I will submit a Postscript.

Truly and very Respectfully,
JOHN M'RAE.

THOMAS SHORE, Esq.
P. S. The Southern Mail has arrived, but brings not a word of the robber.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The Mail of the United States was robbed on the 16th inst. near Marion Court House, South Carolina. A reward of One Hundred Dollars will be paid on conviction for the apprehension of each of the persons concerned in the robbery.

Should any person or persons be arrested with sufficient evidence to commit them for trial, it is recommended that they be taken immediately to Charleston. Travelling expenses will be paid.

JOHN M'RAE, Postmaster.
Post Office, Fayetteville, Nov. 19, 1821.

The Mail Robbery.—Most of the missing Fayetteville packages, from the mail of Sunday were received at the post office in this city by yesterday's mail. A number of

post bill with them; it cannot be ascertained if any are missing. As far as can be discovered at present, most of the packages, with the exception of the above, have been recovered. We understand that the driver, who was suspected of having committed the robbery, has not fled, and denies any knowledge of the affair.—No.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.

We have viewed with much pleasure, most superb diamond ring which has recently been presented to our worthy fellow citizen EDWARD J. COALE, Esq. through the hands of Mr. POLERICK, minister of Russia. Mr. Coale has for some years past acted as Russian Vice Consul for the Port of Baltimore; and we learn, with a view to testify his appreciation of the manner in which those duties have been discharged, that the Emperor of Russia has caused this ring to be presented to Mr. C. The ring is composed of a bright topaz, set round with one hundred and seventy five diamonds of various sizes, fourteen of which are very large. The appearance of the whole is splendid, and we learn exceeds in richness and beauty the celebrated ring sent some time since by the Emperor of Russia to Dr. M'KELLEN of New York.—Amer.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.

TRIAL OF JOSEPH THOMPSON For the Murder of Miss Ann Maria Hamilton.

This important case came on for trial Wednesday morning in Baltimore Court. The facts, as they were disclosed in evidence, were simply these.—Thompson had boarded for three or four years in the house of the father of Miss Hamilton—during this interval he had become ardently attached to the deceased; from his own declarations subsequently considered himself as engaged to be married to her. She had in the presence of her mother accepted a ring from him with her hearts figured, and her name engraved upon it. About three weeks previous to the catastrophe, imagining Miss Hamilton to be cold towards him, and that she preferred another, he left the house. A short time afterwards he paid a visit to the house, and demanded of Miss Hamilton the ring he had given her—the ring was not to be found. Afterwards he called occasionally at the house, but was seldom in the company of the deceased. A night or two previous to the transaction, he was seen haunt the house in a melancholy mood, having little to say to any body; but when he conversed, talking in a rational manner. On the night of the murder, which was Friday, the 5th of October last, he came about 8 o'clock to the house of Mr. Hamilton—he was dressed in a new blue frock coat—he took his stand against the side of the door, and entered into conversation with Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton, in the close of the conversation, said he believed he would go to bed—Thompson told him he had better do so. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton then went up stairs, leaving Thompson and Miss H. together.—While Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton were preparing for bed, they were suddenly alarmed by the screams of their daughter below, who cried out, 'Oh Mamma, Thompson is going to shoot me!' The mother ran down stairs, and arrived in sufficient time to see the flash of a pistol, and to catch her daughter in her arms as she fell at the bottom of the stairs. The daughter expired in an instant. Thompson soon then, after looking the mother deliberately in the face, fired a second pistol at his own head, which knocked him senseless on the floor.—The father then ran down stairs, caught hold of his daughter to see if she were dead, and finding his fears too fatally confirmed, laid her down.—and in the fury of the moment, stamped upon the head of Thompson, as he lay apparently lifeless on the floor.—Thompson was taken that night to the Watch house, and when he recovered his senses, was taken to the Gaol of Baltimore county. He is 40 years of age, the deceased five days short of fifteen. She was a girl whose beauty and loveliness were proverbial in her neighbourhood. Thompson in a subsequent conversation, stated that the reason why he killed her was because she was in love with another, whose intentions he feared were not honorable towards her. The cause occupied the court until a late hour. Richard W. Gill, Esq. opened the case in an appropriate manner on behalf of the State. He was then followed by Messrs. Walsh and Kennedy on the part of the prisoner, whose principal defence was the plea of insanity. Messrs. Tye and Kell closed the case on behalf of the State. The Chief Justice charged the jury in a brief but explicit manner, after which about 8 o'clock, the jury retired to the room, and soon returned with a verdict 'Guilty of Murder in the first degree.'

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.

CORRECTION.

In speaking of the present condition of the Medical College of Maryland, in the Morning Chronicle of yesterday, it is conjectured that our Medical University will number nearly one hundred and thirty students, who will attend the present course of medical lectures. There is this statement an error which requires immediate correction, inasmuch as it is believed there are those at a distance who might be disposed to take an improper advantage of it. Upon enquiry we find that the whole number of students now residing in the college is two hundred and thirty in addition to which there are students attending the lectures, but have not yet entered the number of students was seventy last year one hundred and thirty this

ended—and the student... kind, and... lecturing... UNIVERS... Robert... the collect... superb m... election con... chiefly... a select... in formed... which this ge... associating wi... person... ment misc... eat skill, ca... cabinet conta... the varieti... embellish... diamonds... d the rest of... mens view... as well as oth... dularis of... and, w... in the m... e mineralo... East... SATURD... GEN. JAC... In a late E... judges a litt... ect, and g... established h... that were... General... has been un... new" was n... been by th... ought necer... men" in an... usurpatory... a just gover... that his retu... his friend... pretensions... that perhap... ward pet of... abandonment... Province... reward, a... claims be... Scuinole... the return... destination... being sat... his havin... determin... lation to... Govern... administ... knowled... America... ed by... that he... General... this he... adminis... Colonel... Print... or a stu... sion ext... Employ... Time... admiral J... of his... violati... to the... public... fact... with... views... favor... T... sero... firm... bee... but... em... sive... the... say... the... ext... ter... in... ws... su... pi... ni... tr...

ended—and at the present lectures we... the satisfaction to notice the increase... students, as above stated, to two... and thirty one—an increase un-

BALTIMORE Nov. 27. UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND. Robert Gilmer, Jr. Esq. has presented the University of Maryland, a very valuable collection of minerals, duplicates of a superb mineralogical cabinet. This collection consists of more than 500 specimens, chiefly of foreign minerals, constituting a select cabinet which could not have been formed without all the advantages which this gentleman has been capable of procuring with the study of mineralogy—personal acquaintance with the most eminent mineralogists of Europe, united to skill, care, labour and expense. This cabinet contains every species, and many the varieties of the mineral kingdom, and embellished by an extraordinary number of diamonds, rubies, topazes, emeralds, and the rest of the gems. Some of the specimens viewed in relation to their size as well as other points of value—such as the dularia of St. Gothard, are truly magnificent, and would occupy distinguished places in the most extensive and most valuable mineralogical cabinets of Europe.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md. SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 1.

GEN. JACKSON'S ABDICATION.

In a late Evening Post Mr. Coleman indulges a little gay sarcasm upon this subject, and gives certain references to the established Laws of Nations in respect to that, that were illustrative and satisfactory.

General Jackson's retreat from Florida has been unaccounted for—the "Le Roy letter" was not sufficient, sustained as it had been by the "exercise of powers which ought never to have been confided to any man" in an arrogantly contemptuous and usurpatory style, unbecoming the agent of a just government. Report has suggested, that his return may be with a view of aiding his friend Governor Clinton in his high pretensions—Whilst others have thought that perhaps he is no longer to be the wayward pet of ministerial indulgence. The abandonment of the government of the Province of Florida so suddenly, and to all appearances hidertn, so causelessly, was strange—After all that had happened it was thought, that the government of that Province was to have been the conquerors reward, and the final adjustment of all claims between the commander in the Seminole war and the administration. Yet the return of General Jackson from that destination is either indicative of his not being satisfied with the adjustment, or of his having other views, or of some recent determination of the administration in relation to him that proves an incipient alienation. Who can develop this mystery?

Governor Clinton is no favorite with administration—it is said he does not acknowledge the line of succession to the American Crown and Sceptre as established by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison—that he himself is a pretender, and that General Jackson "favours views"—Should this be so, this might be enough to alienate administration from him, and the affair with Colonel Calava, upon which the Court Print has preserved either a sullen silence or a studied ambiguity, would afford occasion enough to produce a schism by a personal disavowal of his whole conduct—Time will shew, and we only add, that if administration think that their agent, General Jackson, has tarnished the reputation of his country, by an unnecessary & haughty violation of the law of nations, in respect to the conduct to be observed towards public agents, we believe they have reason, fact and law enough to bear them out, without recurring to the question, whose views General Jackson is most likely to favour.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Foreign News which pours in from several arrivals of late date, all tend to confirm the melancholy loss of crops in Europe by the wet—Heretofore the accounts have been somewhat contradictory and uncertain, but now it is conceded that the injury sustained by the crops of wheat is extensive and great—much total destruction, and the greater portion of that which has been saved at all, cannot be fit for use without the process of kiln drying. This injury extends to England, Ireland, and to part of Russia. It is stated that a hope is entertained in England that, by kiln drying, much wheat may be made use of that is now in a very damaged condition, and that they will have bread enough for their own consumption without opening the ports—This may be the expectation of patriotism or philanthropy, it may be the decoy of speculation, or the hardy perseverance in a determined resistance to the very last against opening the ports to American grain, in

retaliation for our own foolish, self-immolating policy of embargoes, non-importations, non-exportations, resistance to colonial system, high duties, monopoly to manufacturers, and unequalled independence—Be that as it may, we have but little doubt the ports must be opened—for it is well known by experience, that wheat in the damaged condition of that now stated in England, although it may make bread, will make very unwholesome bread, which instead of nourishing will produce sickness & disease—and this we shall learn will be the case. In the year 1805 the wheat harvest in Maryland, by rain, & long successive damp weather, was similar to the late one in England, though the grain here was not so much affected as the European Grain is said to be; our grain being principally injured before cutting—but that year the greater portion of the wheat was unfit for use—it made those sick who eat it, and had it not been for a portion of the previous crop, then on hand, the inhabitants of the state would either have had to import their wheat or flour from other states, or to have used Indian corn bread altogether, the crop, such as it was, was sold, manufactured and shipped somewhere, God knows where, we never learned the effect of it out of our own country.

The accounts seem rather to discourage the expectation of a war between Russia and Turkey—some say the affair is determined at an end, whilst the Augsburg account states "the hope of maintaining peace between the two Great Empires is almost extinct" and at Warsaw that it is believed "Hostilities will speedily commence." We do not abandon the expectation of seeing the war between these two nations, ere it be long, nor shall we give up what we consider highly probable until we see the definitive adjustment of all points in contest, as well as those that occasion may throw in.

The accounts from Spain are various and somewhat contradictory—enough is given to shew that that country is far from being tranquil; indeed we may justly consider it as having been in a state of alarming revolution for some months past. A country where the higher branches of the government are often at points, & frequently in a high state of menace against each other—where plots are perpetually discovered & again forming—where military commanders are suspected, arrested and suspended—where one portion of the people are in constant alarm, and another almost in open rupture and rebellion; and where there are extensive parties inflammatorily opposed to each other, and this a nation too which is but just emerging from a state of tyranny the most abject, humiliating and paralyzing—It is not going too far we think to say, that in such a country, we cannot but expect to see a scene of sanguinary turbulence before it settles down in quiet. The period when this may happen may be procrastinated or precipitated by ten thousand things—all we pretend to say is, it is in steady progress.

The Federal Republican of Baltimore has again appeared among us to the great satisfaction of its patrons here, after an absence of almost four weeks, during which time we received but one paper. The cause of this is grievous and ought to be searched into—As an agricultural people, deeply interested in the price of grain and the course of commerce, we have long desired a paper to which we could weekly have recourse for certain information upon these points, and we are happy to see that the able Editor of the Federal Republican has now adopted a plan of communicating this intelligence in the most satisfactory form—Many papers give a Price Current which often stands unchanged for months, whether the prices vary or not—but the Federal Republican now gives you the real prices current, daily, which varies daily with the market, derived from the source of business, and accompanied by explanatory remarks and the intelligence and facts upon which that price is founded. This enhances the value of that paper very much, and we must avail ourselves weekly of the great advantages which the Federal Republican affords us in this particular, to gratify the curiosity and to interest our Agricultural Subscribers.

The Legislature of this State, and the National Legislature, meet on Monday the 3d inst.

COMMUNICATED CAUTION.

A youth by the name of Thomas Campbell, but who is in the habit of assuming a fictitious name at any time to answer his purpose, has, within a few months, forged several orders on gentlemen in this neighborhood, and obtained merchandise for them. On the 19th inst. the Grand Inquest for this county, found a bill against him on one of those orders, and on the 20th he was cleared out, as he stated for the Western country. He appears to be about eighteen years of age, quite talkative; frequently states that he quit out with his father during the late war; he is in the habit of changing his voice from coarse to very fine; has a remarkable scar on his nose nearly covering his eyes. The above is given merely to place the public on their guard. Easton, Nov. 30, 1821.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. John G. Thomas of this county, to Miss Mary E. Dimond of Queen Ann's county.

From the Federal Republican.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27. EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

For Friday—The meeting of merchants was not as large as usual, and but very little business was done. A few hundred barrels of flour were sold at \$6 50, and sixty days credit without interest. Wheat brought from \$1 35 to 1 40, according to quality—the latter price was paid for a considerable lot of Red and White, mixed and free from garlic.

Howard street, or what is generally called wagon flour, was this day sold from the wagons at \$6 50; and although it generally brings a trifle more than wharf flour, yet on this day the prices of both were the same.—When we speak of flour, generally, we wish it understood, that we allude to that on the wharves. If any notice of country flour becomes necessary, we shall always make the distinction.

Stocks were really flat, and nothing was done in that way. Smaller offers were made, but we pass them over, as it is our business, to report transactions only.

For Saturday—This was a very rainy and dull day, and very little business was done. The meeting at the Exchange was as full as could be expected, but no transactions took place either in Flour or Wheat, and the prices remained the same as noted for Friday. Stocks perfectly stationary and nothing done in them, excepting what Messrs. Harrison and Sterett offered for sale, and actually sold, viz: Baltimore Insurance Stock, per share at \$340 50. Union Bank, whole shares, \$66 50. Washington and Baltimore Turnpike Road Stock, at \$25 00. York and Maryland do \$10 00. Business was very much like the weather, dull and heavy—viz, the above is all we can report as having been done.

For Monday—The Exchange Rooms were crowded, but no business of consequence was done. Flour was very heavy indeed, and no sales took place. It appeared as if a contest existed between buyers and sellers, the former (of which there was a number present) offered \$6 37 1/2, but the latter held on to 6 50.—Wheat declined somewhat—prices were 1 35 to 1 38 per bushel. Thirty six cents per gallon were offered for a very large quantity of Whiskey in hogsheads. Stocks dull—a few shares United States went off at 114 dollars.

BALTIMORE, November 27. PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR AND GRAINS, &c. FLOUR—This being an article of primary importance, and one which has of late excited a good deal of attention, we have endeavored from time to time to keep our friends well advised, through the medium of our columns, of the frequent and sudden changes which occurred in the market. At the commencement of the present week, but little spirit was observed in the dealers; some few sales were effected at \$6, which price would readily have been accepted for considerable quantities; on Tuesday but little was done; some trifling sales took place at former prices; dealers generally waited anxiously for advices per Cortes, etc. which were received here on Wednesday morning, and created considerable activity and bustle; large purchases were then made for exportation at \$6 50 cash and sixty days credit; but few speculators were in the market. Howard-street flour advanced to \$7, but has again declined to 6 50 a 6 53. Although but few sales were made on the three last days of the week, and but little demand for the article, yet the holders have become quite firm, and believe that prices cannot retrograde much at any rate, as it is now reduced to a certainty that the English crops are materially injured, although the ports, most probably, will not open for American grain and flour this quarter. We quote Flour \$6 50 sixty days credit for wharf, \$6 50 cash for Howard-street.

WHEAT—The supply for the past week has been very moderate; on Monday and Tuesday it went off readily at 125 a 128 cts since when it has been in fair demand at from 136 a 140.

RYE, bush. cts. 60 a 65 INDIAN CORN—per bushel 60 a 62 CORN MEAL, kils dried, per bbl \$3 50 a \$3 75 Do do per hhd 16 00 OATS per bushel cts 30 a 33 BARLEY, Virginia, do 65 a 72 BRAN do 15 a 17 SHORTS do 20 a 23 FLAXSEED—per bushel \$1 a 1 06

TOBACCO—During the past week some improvement has taken place in our tobacco market; about two hundred hhd's have arrived for inspection and about five hundred sold to shippers for exportation. Sales at the warehouse have been readily made at an advance of about 50 cents per cwt for good red, at which most of the dealers seemed disposed to purchase. Letters from Bremen of the 21st Sept. state an advance in the price at from 1-4 to 5-8 of a great per lb; and the stock in first hands to be reduced to 300 hhd's. Accounts from Holland of the 2d Oct. do not state any material alteration in the prices for this article. The number of hhd's remaining in our warehouses amounts to 5273; not more than 500 of which are held by shippers. We quote to-day at the following prices: Fine yellow, per 100 lbs none Yellow & red do Do red do 10 00 a 12 00 Do brown do 7 00 a 9 00 Patuxent red do 5 50 a 8 00 Patomac do 4 00 a 6 00 Eastern Shore do 3 00 a 4 50 Second qualities of Maryland Tobacco are rated 2 a 3 dollars less than the crop first.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF Fall and Winter GOODS. GROOM & LANBIDN. Having just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, THEIR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter GOODS.

Take the liberty of inviting their customers to give them an early call, assuring them that their assortment is very extensive, and that they are disposed to sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or in exchange for Meal, Country Kersey, Feathers, &c. &c. Easton Nov. 20—Dec. 1

Postponed Sale.

By Virtue of a decree of Kent county court, sitting as a court of Chancery, I will offer at Public Auction, On Saturday 29th December next, At Mr. Thomas Peacock's Tavern, in Chester Town, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. the following valuable

REAL ESTATE.

All that FARM and premises, being part of the REAL ESTATE of Charles Tilden, deceased, situate on Sassafras River, and at the mouth of Turner's creek, in Kent county, and being part of a tract of land called Renner's Love (now in the possession of Henry Sullivan as tenant.) The said Farm contains three hundred and eighteen acres of land; has an abundant supply of valuable timber; and vessels can anchor and take in grain within 30 yards of the shore. The soil is rich and productive—and it is believed this Farm offers greater inducements to purchasers than are often to be met with on this shore. Possession will not be delivered till the first of January next. The terms of sale are four hundred dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder of the purchase-money in one, two and three years in equal payments; the purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment thereof, with the interest on the whole sum from the day of sale. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale. HENRY TILGHMAN, Trustee. Chestertown, Dec. 1st, 1821.—ts

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the subscriber, living in Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, on Wednesday night the 28th inst. a large dark brown or nearly black Mare, her mane much worn by the use of the collar, as is also the hair on her rump by the use of the harness—shod all round.—Whoever takes up said Mare and returns her to the subscriber, shall be liberally rewarded and all reasonable expenses paid. WILLIAM BARNETT. Easton, Talbot county, Md. Dec. 1—1f

Public Vendue.

The subscriber will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 13th December, at the late residence of Samuel Buckley deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, except the crop of wheat now in the ground, consisting of new Corn and Provender of various kinds, with Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household & Kitchen Furniture, a Gig and Harness, &c. and a quantity of prime Pork. A credit of 9 months will be given on all sums that exceed five dollars. For all such sums, the purchasers will be required to give their notes, bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security. For all sums under five dollars the cash will be required before the property can be removed. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock. THOMAS MARTIN, Jr Adm'r. of Samuel Buckley, dec'd. December 1—2w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Venditioni Exponas, to me directed at the suit of Edward R. Gibson, against Rigby Hopkins will be sold on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on Wednesday the 26th of December, the following property to wit: The Farm of said Hopkins, called Newcombs Farm, situated on Miles River. ALLEN BOWIE, late Sheriff. Dec. 1—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of the following writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, at the suits of the following persons, to wit: James Lloyd Chamberlaine, & Haley Moffitt, use of Thomas A. Norris, Thomas A. Norris, Thomas Norris of Thomas, William T. Barry, Kennis Martin, use of Thomas P. Bennett, use of Thomas and Kellie, James Plummer, use of James Thomas, use of Baynard and Dickinson, Jobb Kennard, use of Peter Stevens, Administrator of Thomas, and James Tilton, against Edward R. Gibson, executor of Jacob Gibson, will be sold on Wednesday 26th of December.—The following Negroes to wit: Alice, Phill, Samuel, Nanna, Jim, Jane, Mazy, Perry, Phillis, William, Ellen, Phillis, Rachel, Bob and Cassey. Sale to commence between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, on the Court House Green. ALLEN BOWIE, late Sheriff. Dec. 1—ts

NOTICE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Wednesday the 13th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late residence of Henry Casson, Esq. deceased, all the Personal Estate of said Casson, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; 1 Wagon, 2 Carts, Corn and Corn Blades, Farming Utensils, Household & Kitchen Furniture, also, one young Negro Woman and two Children, a credit of six months will be given on all sums of and above six dollars, the purchasers giving note with approved security. The cash will be required for all sums under six dollars. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by ARTHUR HOLT, adm'r. of Henry Casson, dec'd. December 1—2w

To Rent

For the ensuing year, a comfortable dwelling house, two rooms & a passage on the first and second floors, plastered, and painted, chambers lighted with good dormant windows, a small celler under the whole house; also a smoke house and granary at the head of navigation for bay craft, on Tucker Creek. This property would suit a waterman owning a Boat for the Baltimore trade; to such an one reasonable terms may be obtained by applying to the Subscriber, living near the premises. HENRY NICOLS, Dec. 1—1f

Lands for Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that the Subscribers, Matt. Driver, trustee, appointed by Caroline County Court, sitting as a court of equity, for the sale of the lands and real estate and the equitable title therein of Nicholas Hopkins, late of the said county, deceased, or such part thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the debts of the said Hopkins, deceased, will offer for sale, at public auction, on the 3d Monday in January next, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred & twenty-two, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all the lands and real estate and the equitable title therein, lying and being in the county aforesaid, which belonged to the said Nicholas Hopkins at the time of his death, the same having been heretofore sold by William R. Smyth to William Fleaharty and by the said Fleaharty to the said Hopkins. The Sale will take place on the premises, and be made on a credit of twelve months from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, or bonds, with good and approved security, to the Trustee as such for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

Notice is also hereby given to the creditors of the said Nicholas Hopkins, to exhibit their claims and the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the clerk of Caroline county Court, and to file the same in his office, within six months from the day of sale. MATT. DRIVER, Trustee. December 1—4w

DORCHESTER COUNTY COURT, OCTOBER TERM, 1821.

Thomas I. Pattison vs. Maria Dawson, Arianna Dawson, Kitty Jones Dawson, Anaphora Dawson, Josiah Dawson, James Smith, Harriet Smith, Algonon Smith, Levin Jones, Ednean-hanu Dawson, Palatine Dawson, Alcaid Dawson, Severn Dawson, Peter Smith, Mary Anderson, John Smith, Kitty Ber-hawn, Margaret Craft. The bill of complaint in this case states that James Jones at the time of his death was indebted to the complainant, Thomas I. Pattison, in the sum of \$48 10-44 with interest thereon and costs of suit—that the personal estate of the said James Jones was insufficient to pay his just debts, and that he was seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Dorchester county—that Maria Dawson, Ednean-hanu Dawson, Harriet Smith, John Smith & Algonon Smith, heirs of the said James Jones, and party defendants in this cause, have refused to obtain a sale of the said real estate of the said James Jones for the payment of the debts that are justly due, but to which the personal estate is inadequate. It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted 3 successive weeks in some one of the papers published in Easton, give notice to the said defendants of this application; & the substance and object of this bill, that they may be wanted to appear in this court, in person or by a solicitor, before the Tuesday after the first Monday in April next, to shew cause if any they have, why a decree should not be passed against them. Test. E. RICHARDSON, Clk. True copy, E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fi. fa. to me directed, at the suit of Jonathan N. Benny, administrator of John Rose against William Ridgeaway, tenant in possession, of all and singular the Lands & Tenements of Hugh Oram, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 25th day of December, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock the following Lands, to wit. All and singular the tracts, parts of tracts or parcels of Land hereinafter mentioned, situate and lying in Tread Haven neck, in Talbot county, viz. All that Tract or part of a tract of land called and known by the name of Fox Hall, containing Seventy-three acres—also all that part or parts of a tract of land called and known by the name of Fox Harbour, containing 37 and a half acres—Also all that tract or parcel of land, called and known by the name of Tooms or Elons, or Elens, or Esoms Additions, containing about one hundred and 12 acres, and also that tract or parcels of lands called Oram's Chance, containing five acres or thereabouts, making in the whole the quantity of Two Hundred and twenty-six and an half acres, more or less. Seized and taken to satisfy the above named fi. fa. EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff. Dec. 1—

MARYLAND, Caroline County Orphans' Court, 20th day of November, A. D. 1821.

On application of James Houston, Executor of the last will & testament of Daniel Wright, (of James) late of Caroline County deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In Testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Caroline County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office this 28th day of November Anno Domini 1821. JOHN YOUNG, Secy. of Wills for Caroline County. Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber as or before the 24th day of May next 1822, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the real estate.—Given under my hand this 24th day of Nov. 1821. JAMES HOUSTON, Ex'r. of Daniel Wright, (of James) dec'd. Nov. 24—3w

POETRY.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

GOSPEL MELODIES, NO. 1.

"He that believeth shall be saved."

JASUS CUNNEE.

There is a rest for those who mourn,
For which th' imprison'd spirit yearns;
'Tis that undiscov'ed bourn,
From which no traveller returns!

That realm where empyrean light,
Forever pure and endless glows;
When, after death's resistless night,
That spirit rushes to repose!

There, where Messiah thrond sublime,
The cross emblaz'd on his breast,
Shall call forth all absolv'd from crime,
To full fruition of the blest!

But say, my soul, how wilt thou stand,
By what criterion dost believe,
That the Eternal's last command
Shall bid thee Heaven and bliss receive!

Ah! mark! imprinted on that Book,
Whose precepts never should be brav'd,
Call home thy wandering soul and look!
"He that believeth shall be sav'd."

DAYS LONG PAST.

In the publication office of the Saturday Evening Post, (Philadelphia), there still remains a relief of that great philosopher and statesman, Benjamin Franklin, which may have served as a hint to many of our ancestors, now mouldering in the dust. At least fifty winters have gone by, since the following caution first obtruded itself on the notice of those who visited the sage, and were desirous of seeing the process of the art of Printing. In that day the press was in its infancy, and the numerous placards against the oppressive acts of the British ministry, issued from these public organs, were naturally calculated to strengthen the prevailing curiosity of the new colonists. The lines are much defaced, but are sufficiently legible to be read with a little scrutiny:

CAUTION.

All you that come this curious Art to see,
To handle any thing must cautious be;
Lest, by a slight touch, ere you are aware,
That mischief may be done, you can't repair.
Let this advice we give to every stranger,
Look on and welcome, but to touch, there's dan-
ger.

FRANKLIN.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

BLACK EYES, &c.

MR. POULSON,

In cases of recent contusion or bruises on the face, &c. particularly among the children, who are perpetually liable to them, from a fall, or running headlessly against the furniture, &c. I have been in the practice of applying thereto, with invariable success, the Membrane, or 'inner skin' of the common Hen's Egg, which can be the more speedily obtained by emptying the contents of the shell from a small aperture made in the end of it; it will adhere readily, and if allowed to remain on, for a few hours, will restore the part to a healthy state; effectually preventing the extravasation of blood, which would otherwise remain unsightly for a long time. As the want of a specific of this kind has been felt by many persons, I have pleasure in communicating it for the benefit of all.

TYR. MED.

[The Cork Leg, or a Lawyer's Courage.

Mr. J., a facetious attorney, wore a cork leg, made in admirable imitation of a real one. Having a dispute at an inn with a stranger, about the different effects pain produced upon individuals, he proposed to elucidate this fact by immediately trying which could bear to hold his leg longest in hot water; he who gave in first to pay glasses round to the company. The stranger, pot-valiant, accepted the challenge; pails were brought in smoking hot; the lawyer immersed his leg with seeming pain; the other did the same, and with many awkward gestures, boldly persevered for about half a minute, keeping his eye fixed upon his opponent, who grined, distorted his features, and whew'd, as if really agonized. At length, unable to bear longer torture, the stranger pulled out his purboiled limb, and declared himself vanquished—at the same time exclaiming, 'that man must be a devil incarnate or he never could bear it'; and seeing J.—not in haste to leave his situation, said, with much feeling, 'for Heaven's sake desist; you'll surely lose your leg.' 'And if I do (replied the other, taking it deliberately out of the water), I can buy another; they are only ten dollars a piece.' The stranger finding he had been vainly contending with a cork leg, was highly exasperated at the deception, and swore he would commence an action for assault and battery. 'You had better call it scalding and burning,' replied the lawyer; it is a new case, and will afford the counsel some fun.

Genuine Irish Bull.—The porter of a Dublin grocer was brought up by his master on a charge of stealing chocolate, which he could not deny. Upon being asked to whom he sold it, the pride of Patrick was greatly wounded.—'To whom did I sell it?' says Pat; 'why, dose he think I took it to sell?' 'Then, Sir, said the magistrate, 'what did you do with it?' 'Do wid it?' rejoined the culprit, extremely offended with his worship for persisting in his insulting suspicions; 'since you must know,' said he, 'we made tea of it!'

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, that large and commodious three story Brick Building, situate on the corner of Washington & Cabinet Streets, now in the occupation of Alexander Hands, Esq. also the Cabinet Makers Shop adjoining, occupied by James Wainwright, the Framed House on the corner of Cabinet and West Streets, in the occupation of Wm Cooper, also the new Brick Store House second door on the East side of Washington Street—for terms apply to the Editor, or to the subscriber near Easton.

J. CALDWELL.

August 18th, 1821.

To be Hired,

FOR THE NEXT YEAR,

Negro Men, Women, Boys and Girls, of various ages—some Women, Girls and Boys to be put out for their victuals and clothes.

RACHEL L. KERR.

Easton, Sept. 22—w

To be Rented

FOR THE NEXT YEAR,

The House and Garden occupied at present by Mr. Thomas Parrott, at Easton Point. The House is very comfortable and the Garden excellent—it is a good situation for a Boarding House or Tavern.

For terms apply to

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Sept. 29

To be Rented,

The Houses and Store Rooms and Cellars, on Washington Street, opposite the Court House, now in the occupation of the Rev. Mr. Warfield, Mr. Macklin and Mr. Barrott. For terms apply to the Subscriber—Possession given the first of January next. For persons in business these are among the best situations in Easton.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

October 20 1821

To Rent,

For the ensuing year that large and convenient Carriage Shop, on Washington Street, at present occupied by Mr. Isaac Thomas, and which was heretofore occupied by Messrs Hopkins & Spedden; this Shop has attached to it, a large and convenient back yard—for terms apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM COX.

Easton, September 8th, 1821.

A Teacher.

A gentleman well qualified to teach the various branches of an English Education, wishes employment in some respectable Country School for the ensuing year.

References as to his character and abilities may be had by applying at the Gazette Office.

Oct. 25—6w

CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY.

The English department of the Cambridge Academy has become suddenly and unexpectedly vacant; the Trustees are anxious to fill the place immediately, and will appoint the first applicant, whom they may deem fit and competent, in point of moral and professional character.

By order,

JOS. E. MUSE, President.

October 6—tf

A Blacksmith.

One who understands Country Work, and can come well recommended for Workmanship in all its various branches, and for honesty, integrity, sobriety, &c. will hear of a good situation by applying at this Office.

November 24—3w.

A Miller.

The subscribers are desirous of employing at Wye Mill, in Talbot County, a Miller for the ensuing year, a miller who can bring good recommendations for honesty, industry, and sobriety of character, with a thorough knowledge of his business, will receive liberal wages on application to us—One with a small family and who understands saying will be preferred.

HOPKINS & FOREMAN.

Nov. 10—3w

6 Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 10th of May last, a boy of about 18 years of age, named

Richard Harper,

An apprentice to the Farming business—he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—light complexion, slow to answer when spoken to.

This is to forewarn all masters of vessels and others from harbouring said boy or his peril.

NOAH ROSS.

Talbot county, near Easton, Maryland, Nov. 24—3

Negroes

To be hired, either for one, or three years, from the first day of next January.

Consisting of Men, Women, and Boys, one of the Men has been several years employed, in a very respectable family, as Oiler and Carriage Driver, & another as Waiter and Gardner, occasionally.

Application to be made to Richard Hall, Esq. of Queen Ann's County, or to the subscriber living at St. Joseph's, Talbot County

Nov. 3

Negroes Wanted.

The highest price in cash will be given for eight or ten head of young Negroes, which are wanted for the use of the purchaser. Enquire at the Bar of Town Hotel.

Nov. 3—3w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

778 SALES AT THIS OFFICE.

Public Sale.

The subscriber wishing to leave Cambridge will offer at public sale, at Mr. Fijits Tavern, on Monday the 17th of December, if not previously disposed of, the following property, viz: The House and Lot where he now lives, in the town of Cambridge—A valuable wood lot containing twenty two and a third acres, and within one mile and a quarter of town.—Also one hundred acres of land, one half cleared, situate on Chickamacon river; the cleared land is remarkably fertile and well adapted to the culture of tobacco. A further description of the property, is deemed unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The terms of sale will be one half cash on the day of sale, and the balance in judgments or good paper with approved security—Attendance given by

HENRY C. ELBERT.

Cambridge, Nov. 24—3w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Dorchester county court, the subscriber will offer at public sale at Mr. Wilson's Tavern, Cambridge, on Monday the 26th of November, at 11 o'clock if fair, if not the first fair day there after, the real estate of the late Levin H. Campbell Esq. to wit: A Lot containing about 62 acres beautifully situated on Cambridge Creek, some wood lands near Cambridge, and parts of two tracts of land in Transquaking, 'Ennalls' Regulation of Prosperity,' and 'Inverara.'

Terms of sale a credit of 6 and 12 months on bond with approved security, bearing interest from date.

JOSEPH E. MUSE, Trustee.

Cambridge, Nov. 8—ts

Sale Postponed.

Notice.

By virtue of a decree of the Honorable the county court of Worcester, sitting as a court of Chancery, will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, all the real estate of Joshua Sturgess situate in Worcester county.

This estate consists of a House and Lot containing about 6 acres of land, more or less, lying near Sandy Hill in said county.

The sale will take place at the house of Killam Lankford at Sandy Hill on the 24th day of November next, at 3 o'clock P. M. The terms will be a credit of 12 months, upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

The creditors are hereby requested to take notice that they must exhibit their claims with the proper vouchers, within six months from the day of sale to the clerk of said court.

JOHN T. TAYLOR, Trustee.

October 20

The Sale of the above property is postponed until Saturday the 15th day of December next.

November 24—3w

Public Notice

Is hereby given to all persons concerned that application will be made to the General Assembly of Maryland, at their ensuing Session for an Act to appoint and authorize some disinterested persons Trustee to sell all the real estate of Mark Denton, late of Queen Ann's County deceased, for the use and benefit of his Heirs and those who are interested in the division of the said estate.

ALEXANDER MAXWELL,
SOPHIA SENEY,
FREDERICK PENNINGTON.

Oct. 27—6w

Notice.

All persons indebted to Thomas B. Pinkind on Book Account are requested to make immediate payment to CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, agent for the Assignees of the said Pinkind, otherwise their respective accounts will be put into an Officers hands for prompt collection.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH,

Agent for the Assignees of

Thomas B. Pinkind.

Nov. 17—6w

Notice.

The subscriber wishes to employ for the next year a good country Blacksmith, who can come well recommended as a good workman, a man of industry and steady habits—a married or single man will be taken—none need apply who can not come recommended as above.

MATT. DRIVER.

Denton, Nov. 24—3w

NOTICE

To all persons concerned,

I intend to close my business in this county as soon as possible, those persons who are indebted to me are hereby requested to come forward and settle their several accounts, notes, &c. &c. as farther indulgence will not be given. I keep my books at my dwelling house on Harrison Street, where I have still on hand the balance of my stock of goods consisting of a few pieces of Coarse Cloth, good Casimeres, Vest Patterns, Furniture Gallico, Silk & Silk Shawls, Ribbons, Combs, Buttons, and a variety of other articles, which I will sell cheap for cash only.

LOTT WARFIELD.

P. S. To a good purchaser I will sell the House and Lot in Harrison Street where I now live, on accommodating terms. This property has lately been thoroughly repaired and is calculated to accommodate a large family.

Easton, November 3

L. W.

THE LADIES BIBLE SOCIETY

OF

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Will meet on Monday the 17th December, (the third Monday) at 11 o'clock, in the morning at the Episcopal Church in Cambridge; when those ladies throughout the County, willing to unite with the Society in accomplishing their important objects are respectfully invited to attend.

By Order,

ELIZA GOLDSBOROUGH, Secy.

Nov. 10—4w

Family Medicines.

Thomas & Groome

Sole Agents for the Proprietor, for Talbot County, constantly keep a supply of the following

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES,

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable, prepared only by the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh.

And for sale in Philadelphia, only, at the Proprietor's Wholesale and Retail Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse N. E.

corner of Second and Race streets, and by retail of his appointed agents throughout the United States

DR. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

Price 1 Dollar and 50 Cents.

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Coughs, Colic, Consumption the Hooping Cough, Asthma, pain in the breast, cramps and wind in the stomach, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, Head Ache, loss of appetite, indigestion &c. &c.

For the Dysentery or lax, Cholera Morbus, severe gripings and other diseases of the bowels, and Summer Complaint in Children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints, or disorder of the Breast and Lungs, even in the most advanced state will find immediate relief.

Common Coughs and Colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

Or Nature's Grand Restorative.

Price 1 Dollar and 50 Cents.

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all Nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ach, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, Gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in malar climate, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of Mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of Nervous Disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades, with its baleful influence, the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement are weakness, flatulency, palpitation, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, faintness, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and loins, hiccup, difficulty of respiration, and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great antiscorbutic medicine, and is of infinite service for Purifying the blood, and curing those foul disorders of the skin which commonly appear in the form of Scabby, Sulphur, Red Blotches, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c. &c.

A dose of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed Anti Bilious Pills, taken occasionally with this medicine, proves of additional service in the most mentioned cases.

Dr. Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills, Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the yellow or the bilious fever, the ague and fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypochondria, and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds & coughs, asthma, gravel, stranguary, rheumatism and gout.

Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy, scurvy, scorbutic blotches, and for carbuncles—and all impurities in the blood yield to their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional ailment, or arising from indiscreet intemperance.

They are an infallible medicine for Female Complaints generally, and especially for removing those obstructions which are the source of their ailments at certain periods—they possess the eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement.

And whenever there is predisposition to receive disease from marsh effluvia, or from a too copious use of ardent spirits, or from a vitiated state of the bile, these pills will surely counteract it.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea or land, and may be made use of with safety, without change of diet, and in situations where no exercise can be used. They will be found particularly valuable for preventing diseases incidental to hot climates, they deterge and cleanse viscid humours, open obstructions, and promote the secretion of good bile, operate as an easy cathartic, as a powerful diuretic, and as a diaphoretic.

Dr. Dyott here, under the strong conviction of the power of his pills to relieve the afflicted, when other medicines have failed, recommends the use of them (at least once a fortnight) during the spring and summer months, in which he feels assured that those who attend to his advice, will find the benefit they seek.

A bill of directions accompany each box of Pills, small boxes 25 cents. Large boxes 50 cents.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH

Recommended by all the most eminent of the Faculty in the United States.

This Plaster Cloth, so well known throughout the United States, and more generally in the City of Philadelphia, where its beneficial effects and surprising cures have procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for Ulcers and Sores, either fresh or of long duration—it stay and prevents Gangrenes and by a timely application will preserve many a valuable life and limb.

In cases of inveteracy of Ulcers, or a progress of the affected parts to mortification (or gangrene) it will be advisable for the unfortunate sufferer to resort to the use of some gentle purgative for a few days previous to using the Plaster, and continue the same till a cure is completed, which may be confidently expected in a reasonable time. No purgative more proper than Dr. Dyott's well known Anti Bilious Pills.

The Malengera of the Negroes, is ranked under the denomination of Ulcers; this valuable plaster is also a certain cure for it, if the same treatment as above made, be resorted to.

Cancers, Erysipelas, Wens, Carbuncles, Fungus, Piles, White Swelling, &c. &c. Felons, Whittlows and Boils, are removed, and cures happily produced, by the use of this valuable plaster.

It removes Abscess, and dissipates collected humors; it also cures Sprains, Bruises, Anthrax, Scalds, Burns, and all Sores and wounds tending to suppurate; it draws out the Sores or Issues, very successfully and without pain. It dissipates distressing pain from Gout or Rheumatism in a very short time, and is a safe and certain cure for weakness and pains in the back, Rheumatism and flying rheumatic pains. If the Plaster is constantly applied to the affected part for six or eight months by the application the parts affected become invigorated, and a cure seldom fails to be completed—it is also successfully used for the cure of Corns.

Those useful men Mariners, should never be without Mahy's valuable Plaster Cloth, keeps any length of time equally good, and particularly calculated to dry sores arising from green wounds, after they are suppured, which it much aids. It is necessary should be kept dry.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED

Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

Price Two Dollars.

A safe and effectual cure for the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Stone and Gravel, swellings and weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, scalds, and all kinds of green wounds, the Cramp, pains in the Head, Face and Body, Stiffness of the Neck, Chills, Frozen Limbs, &c.

Since these valuable Medicines have been introduced into the United States, upwards of a MILLION OF PERSONS have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders, and where all hopes of recovery had been given up.

TAKE NOTICE,

That each and all of the above Genuine Medicines, are accompanied with full directions, for using them neatly sealed up, and a small label pasted on the outside cover, bearing the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Easton, September 29, 1821.

Stop the Thieves!

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Were stolen from the subscriber, living in Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del. on the night of the 15th ult. two horses, the one a dark brown ball mare, about 13 years old, 15 hands high, very much of the English ball breed, blind of the near eye, four white feet and legs, bald nose, a white streak up her face and white under lip. She is a natural trotter, a pleasant good hackney, works well in the plough, was shod all round and was in good order. The other is a blood bay, with black mane, tail and legs, five years old, about 13 1/2 hands high, short neck, no white collected about him, except some white markings, and a streak across his left hind joint, about one inch in length. He was in good order, shod all round, paces principally, is a clumsy hackney, and very strong and good to work in almost any way. He is a little bulky about his hind joints which is perhaps an indication of strength, but may be taken by strangers for a fault.

The thieves are supposed to have belonged to a company with two men who had purchased of the subscriber a few days before, a grey horse, for which they paid fifty two dollars, but of which forty one on examination proved to be counterfeit. They appeared to be turned of thirty years of age, one of them had on a small coloured coat, jean pantalets, calf skin shoes, fashionable fur hat about half worn, was about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, with apparently sandy hair and whiskers, and passed in the neighbourhood by the name of John Thompson. The complexion and hair of the other is dark, he is about 6 feet high, was as well dressed as the other, his hat had a rim rather broader than what is termed fashionable. He passed in the neighborhood by the name of Thomas Domorse. They both appeared to have tender hands.

It is supposed the horses have been taken to the forest, as it is thought they were seen taken through Smyrna the day after they were stolen.

The above reward will be given for the detection of the thieves and the return of the horses, or twenty dollars for the thieves, and ten dollars for each of the horses, and all reasonable charges paid on the horses being brought home.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

October 20th—tf

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

2nd day of November, A. D. 1821.

On application of Thomas P. Bennett, Executor of Rebecca Perry, late of the County aforesaid, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of Talbot county aforesaid; I hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 2d day of November, A. D. 1821.

Test, J. A. PRICE, Regr. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8, 1821.

NO. 209

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM
payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square in
three times for One Dollar and Twenty
cents for every subsequent insertion.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF
**Fall and Winter
GOODS.**
GROOME & LAMBDIN,
having just received from Philadelphia
and Baltimore,
THEIR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF
**Fall and Winter
GOODS,**
Take the liberty of inviting their customers
to give them an early call, assuring them that
their assortment is very extensive, and that
they are disposed to sell on the most reason-
able terms for Cash, or in exchange for Meal,
Country Kersey, Feathers, &c. &c.
Easton Nov. 30—Dec. 1

Thomas & Groome,
from their customers and the public gener-
ally that they have lately received from Phila-
delphia and Baltimore a large supply of
FALL GOODS,
which with those before received, renders
their Assortment of
**DRY GOODS,
IRONMONGERY,
QUEENS-WARE,
CHINA GLASS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS, &c. &c.**
Very general and complete.
Easton, Oct. 27th. 1821—Nov. 3—11.

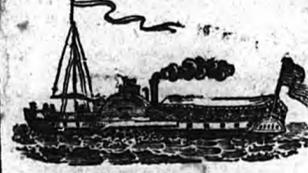
ANOTHER SUPPLY OF
FALL GOODS.
GREAT BARGAINS.
Clark & Green,
have just received and are now opening an
Elegant and Extensive Assortment of
**CHOICE FRESH SEASONABLE
GOODS.**
Selected in Philadelphia & Baltimore, from
the latest importations, which in addition to
their former stock renders their Assortment
very general and complete.
Their friends and the public generally will
find it much to their interest by giving, us a
call before they purchase such articles as they
may want.
The highest prices allowed for Country
Kersey, Feathers and Wool.
Easton, November 17—11

Notice.
Was committed to the goal of this county
on the 12th inst. as a runaway, a negro man
who calls himself JOSEPH GARNER,
aged about 40 years, six feet high, has a
scar between his eye brows, & says he is
the property of John Homeldorf of Vir-
ginia. The owner is requested to come for-
ward, prove said negro, pay charges and re-
lease him from goal, otherwise he will be re-
leased agreeably to law.
WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Shif.
of Frederick County, Maryland.
Nov. 10—8w

Easton Academy.
The Trustees have taken the earliest op-
portunity of informing the parents and guar-
antors of the Scholars belonging to the En-
glish Department, and others who may de-
sire to place their children therein, that they
have engaged Mr. David Rixso as the As-
sistant Teacher. The recommendations fur-
nished by this gentleman of his moral and lit-
erary character give reason to believe that he
will prove himself a useful and engaging in-
structor; and those in this neighborhood who
have the pleasure of his acquaintance speak
in very favorable terms of his marked atten-
tion to his pupils and of the propriety of his
conduct.
This Department is now open for the recep-
tion of Scholars. The Classical Department
under the care of Mr. Youmans, the Principal
Teacher, is also open. The abilities of this
gentleman have been heretofore, announced,
and are extensively known.
It may now be fairly presumed that the es-
tablished reputation of this Seminary will con-
tinue to invite the growing youths of this and
the neighbouring counties to participate in
those advantages of education which it is so
capable of affording, & which are so essential
to the maintenance of virtue and civil liberty.
By the Board,
NS. HAMMOND, President.
Easton, Sept 15 4w—1amom

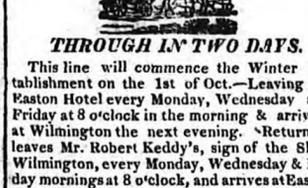
**PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON
REASONABLE TERMS.**

ALTERATION OF THE HOUR OF STARTING.



**THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND,**
Captain Vickers,
Will on Thursday the first day of November
next, for the remainder of the season, start
from Easton and Baltimore at 7 o'clock in the
morning, instead of 8 o'clock as heretofore;
leave Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock on her
passage up, and at half past 11 o'clock on her
passage down.
Breakfast will be provided on board.
Oct 16—

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.
This line will commence the Winter Estab-
lishment on the 1st of Oct.—Leaving the
Easton Hotel every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at 8 o'clock in the morning & arriving
at Wilmington the next evening. Returning
leaves Mr. Robert Keddy's, sign of the Ship,
Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Fri-
day mornings at 8 o'clock, and arrives at Easton
the next evening.
The Proprietors have provided good Stages
and Horses together with careful Drivers and
as this line is the most speedy mode of con-
veyance, and we may add the most economi-
cal, as the fare from Easton to Wilmington will
be but five dollars and twenty-five cents or six
dollars and twenty-five cents to Philadelphia,
with the above advantages we hope for a full
share of the public patronage. The above
line passes through Centreville, Church Hill,
Chestertown, George Town & Roads, Head
of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown. Pas-
sengers and others can be supplied with Hor-
se and Gigs, Saddle Horses or Double Car-
riages by applying to Solomon Lowe, Easton
or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.
SOLOMON LOWE, Easton,
JOHN KEMP, Chestertown,
CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Sassafras,
ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington.
Proprietors.
Nov. 10, 1821.—11.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary.
The subscriber having formed
a Co-partnership in the business of the
above Vessel with Capt. John Beckwith, take
this opportunity to tender to his friends and
customers, his grateful acknowledgments for
their liberal support, and at the same time to
assure them that no exertions shall be want-
ing to merit a continuance of the same
THE JANE & MARY
is incomplete order, for the reception of grain
for freight of any kind, leaving Easton for
Baltimore every Sunday and Baltimore for
Easton every Wednesday, at 10 o'clock
A. M. each day. All Orders will be punc-
tually attended to by the Captain on board
and by their Clerk, (Captain Robert Sped-
den,) at Easton Point.
The Public's Obedient Servant,
CLEMENT VICKERS.
P. S. They have a large & commodious gran-
ary for the reception of grain, and their Clerk
will regularly attend every Saturday 3 o'clock
at Doctor William W. Moore's Druggist
Shop, for the reception of orders.
C. V.
Easton Point, Feb. 17

FOUNTAIN INN.

The Subscriber having taken the
FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot
county, respectfully solicits the pa-
tronage of the public in the line of his
profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself
to keep good and attentive servants—his house
is in complete order, and is now opened for
the reception of company, furnished with new
beds and furniture—his stables are also in good
order, and will always be supplied with the
best provender the country will afford. Partic-
ular attention will be paid to travelling gen-
tlemen and ladies, who can always be accom-
modated with private rooms, and the greatest
attention paid to their commands. He intends
keeping the best liquors of every description.
Boarding on moderate terms, by the week,
month, or year.
By the Public's Obedient Servant,
JAMES C. WHEELER.
Easton, June 30th, 1821.
N. B. The subscriber being aware of the
pressure of the times, intends regulating his
prices accordingly.

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of this county
on the 24th inst. as a runaway, a negro
man who calls himself JOHN LEE, aged
about 25 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, has a
scar under his left eye & one on his right
cheek, has a great variety of clothing and
says he belongs to Mr. Smith, of Alexan-
dria, D. C. The owner is requested to
come forward without delay, prove said ne-
gro, pay charges & release him from goal,
otherwise he will be released agreeably to
law.
WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick County, Maryland.
Nov. 10—8w

FOREIGN.

TAKING THE CENSUS

From the London New Monthly Magazine
for October.
Ebenezer Wigginbottom (the Officer).—
I am come, Mr. Weazel, to inquire the num-
ber of inhabitants in this house, their ages,
employments and means of living, in pur-
suance of an Act passed in the 2d George
IV. being an act for ascertaining the popu-
lation of these kingdoms.
W. (reddening.) What the devil, Wig-
ginbottom, have I to do with population?
E. True Sir; but I must do my duty you
know Sir.
W. Very well; but I stand alone in the
world—I have no children; population is
nothing to me, I don't increase it, and Mal-
thus says it is the increase of population
that is the ruin of nations. I have no wife,
I have a housekeeper it is true, somewhat
aged—Diana Icely, just turned sixty.
What has population to do with me or her
either?
E. (profiting by the intelligence of the
housekeeper's name and age, instantly put
them in his list.) You, perhaps, have other
relatives living with you Sir?
W. No, Wigginbottom none, thank
God; I am plagued with none, male or fe-
male; and this intelligence will content you
I hope.
E. (entering Theophilus Weazel, single
man.) Any servants, Sir?
W. No, no, Di and self, are all who
live in this house, unless you would take
the rats.
E. Your employment, Sir?
W. Am I not a gentleman—independ-
ent—
E. Government orders us to return the
employment, Sir.
W. Government be d—d; it won't let
us live in the light of heaven by and by; it
means to save the expense of keeping spies,
I suppose, by making every man a spy
upon himself. Let them find it out.
E. There is a penalty, Sir, for making
evasive returns. I could wish to oblige
you, but you must not blame me for fol-
lowing my duty. You have known me a
long while Mr. Weazel.
W. A man's house was formerly his
castle; his secrets were his own; he paid
his taxes, and no more was required.
They'll set up racks soon, to extort answers
to their questions. I pay half my income
in taxes, and cannot be left quiet. I'll
emigrate—I'll sell out of the funds and
live abroad.
E. I will enter lives by the funds; no
employment, (writes it down, Mr. Wea-
zel scarcely noticing him, from angry emo-
tion.) There is something more, Sir, I
had nearly—
W. Taxation, Wigginbottom, taxation
is the cause of all.—Ministers are insolent
from success—shab'n't tax me much longer
—I'll get out of the way—I'll emigrate.
E. There is something more, Sir—I
nearly forgotten to ask you age.
W. My age! s'blood! my age too?
(Here he appeared half choked with an-
ger.)
A pause now ensued, says our corres-
pondent, and Mr. Weazel's countenance
changed from red to white, and from white
to yellow, and then to red again, with an
expression of indignation and rage. It was
an emotion forming a climax of passion;
the magnitude of which precluded utter-
ance, and proved it not to belong to the
parvi dolores of Horace. It must have
been a pause like Macduff's after he ex-
claimed,
—All my pretty ones!
Did you say all—Oh hell-kite!—all?
Honest Ebenezer almost wished he had
not made his demand so abruptly. At
length, in a subdued tone of voice, the
overpowered *Celibataire* said, "Wiggin-
bottom, I don't know my age; this business
is more than human nature can bear—put
me down what you think me to be."
I mentioned fifty, and a gleam of satisfaction
overspread his face as he added, "you guess
near the mark, Wigginbottom—only two
years out; I shall not say which side fifty
you should have taken."

ON THE SCULL-CAP.
The following extracts from an Essay
by Dr. Barton, in the Philadelphia Medi-
cal Journal, recently published, is calculat-
ed to abate the confidence which some
have sanguinely entertained in the efficacy
of the Scull-Cap:
"Scutellaria latiflora or Scull-cap, is an
inert vegetable, in whatever form it is pre-
pared, or in whatever manner administered.
It has no effect, directly or indirectly, on
the general system, or any part of it, evi-
denced at least by those marks of operation,
which physicians and pathologists have uni-
versally agreed on as unequivocal evi-
dences of medicinal power.
Scull cap evinces no activity or medi-
cinal power, either in substance or decoction,
or infusion or tincture! I have drank to
the extent of a pint within half an hour,
with impunity. In a solid form I have not
only tried it and found it unavailing in
hydrophobia, but have no hesitation in
pledging myself to administer any quantity,
not offensive from mere bulk, to any num-
ber of persons willing to make the experi-
ment, without the slightest perceptible ef-
fect discernable by the senses, or even
rationally conceivable by the understand-
ing.
Scutellaria belongs to the same family
of plants with Marjoram, Thyme, Sage,
Lavender, Balm, Pennyroyal, Horse-radish—
Rosemary is the most powerful of the
whole family.
Scull cap is endowed with no sensible
properties. It is devoid of taste or smell,
except in common with every other inert
plant. It has no pungency or aromatic
principle. It produces no sensation in the
stomach, nor head, nor brain, nor throat,
nor lungs, nor liver, nor heart, nor bowels;
It neither affects respiration, digestion, nor
any of the vital functions in the smallest
degree. It has no volatile part. It is
wholly and essentially inert, and conse-
quently medicinally worthless."

From the American Farmer, Nov. 16:
BEER AND BREAD.
At the house of a most estimable friend,
a farmer of Massachusetts—whose table
affords all the luxuries which taste can se-
lect and wealth command, we of choice,
ate and drank Domestic Bread and Beer—
made according to the following recipes:
Hop Beer.—Boil one quarter of a pound
of hops in three or four pails of water, till
the leaves settle, and are thoroughly boiled
so as to separate from the head, strain the
liquor through a sieve into a cask not ex-
ceeding fifteen gallons in gauge, add one
gallon good molasses when hot, then fill the
cask with cold water, shake it well for a few
minutes, and when the liquor is blood warm
put in one pint of good foaming yeast,
which must completely fill the cask to the
upper side of the bung stave, that when it
ferments it may throw off every foul partic-
le; before the fermentation has entirely
subsided, bung it close, let it stand three
days and it will be fit for use; do not tap
the cask as you draw, nor should it after
drawing be vented it will run without a vent
generally, but if air is admitted it will be-
come flat.—To preserve it longer than it
will keep in casks, bottle off two or three
dozen, which will keep well several weeks,
and when opened give a fine cap, and be
very sprightly.
Rye and Indian Bread.—An equal quan-
tity of rye and Indian meal, meal from the
best yellow corn, sifted so as to separate
the meal from the bran, stir it well together
and mix it with water as hot as the hand
can be borne in it, knead it faithfully, much
depends on that, after which put half the
quantity of good yeast allowed for the same
quantity of wheat or flour bread—it must
not be made as hard or stiff as flour bread,
and does not take so much time to rise, it
requires a hotter oven, and will not bake
in less than six hours, and is improved by
standing 8 or even 10 hours in the oven,
from the time it is first put in—we use in
this part of the country for this kind of
bread, iron pans, shaped something like a
flower pot—the shape may not be material
as to the quality of the bread, but that form
gives the best slices for brown bread toast.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.
An instance of the effects of imprisonment
for debt in New York; from a work of
S. G. Wordsworth.
"Some years since a young man by the
name of Brown was cast into the prison in
this city for debt. His manners were in-
teresting. His fine dark eyes beamed so
much intelligence, his lively countenance
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ders of those who are preferred to them—
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ish each other."
DE LIGNE.

gland?"—"The Lord called me." "When
did you come?"—"On the 13th day of
March last." "What did you come for?"
—"To Prophecy." "To Prophecy?" "Yea."
"I believe we must send you to Brixton;
we have a prophet there already." "I
know nothing of him; I know nothing but
Christ, and him crucified." The prisoner
was then desired to withdraw from the
bar, which he did; and taking a small bible
from under his coat, appeared to read it
with great attention, regardless of every
thing that was passing around him. He
was, however, very ready to answer any
questions that were put to him respecting
the motives of his conduct; and to a person
who made some inquiries he gave the fol-
lowing account of himself:
He had been a farmer in Massachusetts
in good circumstances, and had a family.
About four years ago, the Lord called him
to leave his house and land, and wife and
children, and follow him. He obeyed the
call, and took nothing with him, neither
purse nor scrip, nor shoes on his feet. He
had not since eaten the flesh of any animal,
nor drank any strong drink in which
term he included every liquid except wa-
ter and milk—nor had he eaten any leavened
bread, nor ever received any money al-
though the brethren had often sought to
administer to his necessities, by endeavour-
ing to prevail on him to accept it; but he
always refused, and never took thought
for the morrow. Since he left home he
travelled through a great part of the United
States, preaching the word to as many as
would receive it, and baptizing all those
that believed. He baptized as John bap-
tized, and went down into the water with
the disciple.
He came to prophecy what he was not
yet commissioned to reveal, and was to
continue in his present body until the se-
cond coming of Christ, when he was to
go to Jerusalem to meet. When the time
of that coming was to be, had not yet been
revealed to him. In Philadelphia it was
revealed to him that he should go to Eng-
land and thither he came according to the
revelation.

He accounted for being brought to the
office by saying it was his master's will,
but he had not offended. He had been
praying in the evening, and on his return
the people followed him and shouted. They
did him no harm; he made no complaint,
& the officer took him and cast him into pris-
on.
The Magistrate, as the best mode for
providing for the prisoner for the present,
made an order to send him to Brixton
House of Correction with directions that
he should be kindly treated.

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Easton, June 30th, 1821.
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ON THE SCULL-CAP.

The following extracts from an Essay
by Dr. Barton, in the Philadelphia Medi-
cal Journal, recently published, is calculat-
ed to abate the confidence which some
have sanguinely entertained in the efficacy
of the Scull-Cap:
"Scutellaria latiflora or Scull-cap, is an
inert vegetable, in whatever form it is pre-
pared, or in whatever manner administered.
It has no effect, directly or indirectly, on
the general system, or any part of it, evi-
denced at least by those marks of operation,
which physicians and pathologists have uni-
versally agreed on as unequivocal evi-
dences of medicinal power.
Scull cap evinces no activity or medi-
cinal power, either in substance or decoction,
or infusion or tincture! I have drank to
the extent of a pint within half an hour,
with impunity. In a solid form I have not
only tried it and found it unavailing in
hydrophobia, but have no hesitation in
pledging myself to administer any quantity,
not offensive from mere bulk, to any num-
ber of persons willing to make the experi-
ment, without the slightest perceptible ef-
fect discernable by the senses, or even
rationally conceivable by the understand-
ing.
Scutellaria belongs to the same family
of plants with Marjoram, Thyme, Sage,
Lavender, Balm, Pennyroyal, Horse-radish—
Rosemary is the most powerful of the
whole family.
Scull cap is endowed with no sensible
properties. It is devoid of taste or smell,
except in common with every other inert
plant. It has no pungency or aromatic
principle. It produces no sensation in the
stomach, nor head, nor brain, nor throat,
nor lungs, nor liver, nor heart, nor bowels;
It neither affects respiration, digestion, nor
any of the vital functions in the smallest
degree. It has no volatile part. It is
wholly and essentially inert, and conse-
quently medicinally worthless."

From the American Farmer, Nov. 16:
BEER AND BREAD.
At the house of a most estimable friend,
a farmer of Massachusetts—whose table
affords all the luxuries which taste can se-
lect and wealth command, we of choice,
ate and drank Domestic Bread and Beer—
made according to the following recipes:
Hop Beer.—Boil one quarter of a pound
of hops in three or four pails of water, till
the leaves settle, and are thoroughly boiled
so as to separate from the head, strain the
liquor through a sieve into a cask not ex-
ceeding fifteen gallons in gauge, add one
gallon good molasses when hot, then fill the
cask with cold water, shake it well for a few
minutes, and when the liquor is blood warm
put in one pint of good foaming yeast,
which must completely fill the cask to the
upper side of the bung stave, that when it
ferments it may throw off every foul partic-
le; before the fermentation has entirely
subsided, bung it close, let it stand three
days and it will be fit for use; do not tap
the cask as you draw, nor should it after
drawing be vented it will run without a vent
generally, but if air is admitted it will be-
come flat.—To preserve it longer than it
will keep in casks, bottle off two or three
dozen, which will keep well several weeks,
and when opened give a fine cap, and be
very sprightly.
Rye and Indian Bread.—An equal quan-
tity of rye and Indian meal, meal from the
best yellow corn, sifted so as to separate
the meal from the bran, stir it well together
and mix it with water as hot as the hand
can be borne in it, knead it faithfully, much
depends on that, after which put half the
quantity of good yeast allowed for the same
quantity of wheat or flour bread—it must
not be made as hard or stiff as flour bread,
and does not take so much time to rise, it
requires a hotter oven, and will not bake
in less than six hours, and is improved by
standing 8 or even 10 hours in the oven,
from the time it is first put in—we use in
this part of the country for this kind of
bread, iron pans, shaped something like a
flower pot—the shape may not be material
as to the quality of the bread, but that form
gives the best slices for brown bread toast.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.
An instance of the effects of imprisonment
for debt in New York; from a work of
S. G. Wordsworth.
"Some years since a young man by the
name of Brown was cast into the prison in
this city for debt. His manners were in-
teresting. His fine dark eyes beamed so
much intelligence, his lively countenance
expressed so much ingenuousness, that I
was induced, contrary to my usual rule, to
seek his acquaintance. Companions in
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Nov. 28.

Arrival of the Hornet's Prize.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival in this port, yesterday morning at half past 9 o'clock, of the piratical schooner Moscow prize to the United States sloop of war Hornet, captain Robert Henley, under charge of Midshipman William H. Kennon, prize master. The Moscow was captured on the 28th October, between Cuba and St. Domingo. Her crew consisted of 19 men—5 of whom have arrived in the prize—the remaining 14 were left on board the Hornet.—The pirate was armed with one small cannon, musketry, cutlasses, pistols, knives, &c.

Midshipman Kennon reports that he parted company with the Hornet on the 29th October, at sea, all well. The Moscow has experienced very heavy weather, and had a passage of 23 days. The crew were all foreigners, consisting of Spaniards, Portuguese, Italians, Africans, &c.

In addition to the above, we learn that the Moscow was captured off Cape Maize on the 28th October; that she ran down for the Hornet, then standing before the wind, taking her for a merchantman, and when too near to retreat, discovered their mistake, being taken possession of immediately by a boat's crew from the Hornet, of whom they enquired if she was not a British man of war. The only articles of value found on board were, 17 or 18 doubloons, a few Spanish dollars a single case of gold watch, two double barrel fowling pieces, some laces, calicoes, and a few articles of female apparel. They did not offer any resistance to the boat from the Hornet—the captain of the pirate is represented as stern and ferocious in appearance, and personating admiration to the leader of a banditti—he is detained on board the Hornet.

The Moscow was brought up yesterday afternoon, and delivered over to Edward Archer, esq. Deputy Marshal of the United States, who lodged the 5 pirates in goal. We have seldom seen a more motley looking crew.

We learn that the Moscow was fitted out at Margarita but a short time previous to her capture by the Hornet, and probably had done very little in the way of plundering.

Midshipman William H. Kennon has politely furnished us with the following list of persons on board the piratical schooner Moscow, at the time of her capture by the United States sloop of war Hornet, captain Robert Henley, on 28th October.

Francis St. Bastin Gandolpho, captain, a native of Genoa; John Powell, mate, of Trieste; *Redano Peruzza of Naples; *Osa Martine, of Margarita; *Magala Human of do; *Osa-la Cuo, of do; *Osa Barton, of do; Osa Maring, do; Domingo Lambor, of do; Francis Largo, of Africa; Vincent Vangore, of Genoa; Francisco Wary, of Cadiz; John Madan, of Angostura, Francis Seraphy, of Genoa; Thomas Biesto, of Volancha; Andress Clements, of Porto Rico; Manuel Abo, of Mexico; Nicholas Valero, of Genoa; Ozelone O'Coste, prisoner, of Cuba.

*Brought into this port by the Moscow, and lodged in jail.

IMPORTANT OPINION.

We learn that a question has been submitted to the Attorney General of the United States, whether free persons of color are, in the state of Virginia, citizens of the United States within the intent and meaning of the acts of Congress regulating the foreign and coasting trade, so as to qualify them for owning or commanding vessels; and that the Attorney General has given it as his opinion that free persons of color in Virginia cannot be considered as citizens of the United States, and that therefore, such persons cannot, within the intent and meaning of the acts referred to own or command vessels.

This is an important fact, from the operation of which we foresee much embarrassment; for as the decision of the Attorney General cannot apply to free persons of colour in those States where they are admitted to citizenship, a vessel may be lawfully commanded by a free coloured person to trade from New York to Philadelphia, or from any one port to another under the jurisdiction of States acknowledging such persons as citizens, and yet be prohibited from going from any such port to one where no such acknowledgment exists. A vessel for example coming from New York, in command of a coloured person, with lawful papers and regular clearance, would not be admitted to entry, we presume, in a port in Virginia; or if permitted, it must be as a foreign vessel, and paying tonnage as such.—And again—if a free coloured person owning a vessel, wished to sell her, how is he to make the transfer? Not being owned by a citizen of the United States, no papers could be taken out for her; for the purposes of navigation, therefore, she would be useless. It is well that Congress is about to meet, as some legislation is certainly required to unravel and adjust the perplexities with which this conflicting state of things is pregnant.—Norfolk Herald.

Some twenty years ago, a New England sea captain, having some business at the Marshal's office in this town, which required him to sign his name, was rather tedious in performing the operation, which did not escape the observation of the deputy marshal, who was a little impatient at the delay, and curious to see what sort of a name it could be that required so long a time to spread it upon paper. Perhaps the captain had a long string of titles to grace it, such as honorable, esquire, Colonel of Militia, Selectman of the town of —, &c. which he chose to make an ostentatious parade of; or perhaps it was his whim to subscribe the place of his nativity and that of his residence, together with his

age, height, and complexion. He was mistaken; for the captain had subscribed nothing but simply his name, which, when he had done, the deputy marshal, after some trouble in deciphering, found to read thus: Through Much Tribulation We Enter Into The Kingdom of Heaven Clapp.—'Will you please to tell me, Captain Clapp,' said the Deputy, with as demure a face as his violent inclination to indulge in a hearty laugh would allow him to put on, 'What might your mother have called you in your infancy, to save herself the trouble of repeating a sermon whenever she had occasion to name her darling?' 'Why, sir,' (replied Captain Clapp, with laughable simplicity,) 'when I was little they used to call me Tribby for shortness.'

Norfolk Herald.

FROM HAVANNA.

By the arrival at Charleston of the schr. Ann Maria, in 8 days from Havanna, we have a confirmation of the intelligence concerning the intended insurrection of the Slaves in that place. It appears that they had proceeded so far in the organization of their scheme, as to appoint lords and ladies, infuturo! The number lodged in the Moro is thirty—seven of them females.—The police of Havanna (if it ever had a police) is said to be now very vigilant. Bravoes and Robbers, the common and ancient pest of that city, are to be hunted down—one of them was shot in the streets. Personal security has never been the peculiar blessing of the inhabitants of Havanna.

In addition to the above, Captain Sisson informs the editors of the Charleston Gazette that the Asia, Spanish 74, arrived at Havanna on the 10th inst. with 3,500,000 dollars for Government and the Merchants. She brought intelligence of the death of the Vice King of Mexico, O'Donoghue, supposed to have been occasioned by poison. Captain S reports that the Pirates, about 70 in number, had constructed two Forts on Cape Antonio for their defence.

Amer. BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.

MEXICO—FALL OF VERA CRUZ.

The schooner Junius, which has arrived at this port from Havanna, brings intelligence of the capture of Vera Cruz by the Patriots. This may be considered as nearly the closing scene of Spanish government in the new world—the war may be prolonged—Spain may even send out an expedition in the hope of recovering a footing in these splendid regions, but the events in Colombia, Peru, Chili, and latterly in Mexico, preclude the possibility of her again obtaining dominion over a portion of the globe destined by nature for independence and freedom. The news of the fall of Vera Cruz was announced at Havanna by the Spanish 74 Asia from the former place, having treasure and 270 passengers on board, followed on the succeeding day by the Spanish sloop of war Diamond, with more treasure and several passengers.—We see no reason to doubt the authenticity of the intelligence.—Fed. Gaz.

From St. Augustine, (East Florida,) we learn, under date of November 3, that the epidemic unfortunately prevailed in that place with as much malignancy as ever; and the Board of Health therefore most earnestly recommend to their fellow citizens, who have the opportunity, to retire from the city—and to such strangers as are desirous of entering it, to abstain from doing so, until it shall be otherwise reported. Among the deaths published in the Florida Gazette, received yesterday, we notice the following: William Bailey, native of Boston, aged 29. James Semmons, native of Salem, aged 35.—Andrew De Rooden, and D. M. Rozenburg, both of the firm of A. De Rozen and Co. merchants, natives of Amsterdam, whose deaths are universally lamented. John McDonald, native of Glasgow, in Scotland, aged 29—also much regretted. William T. Fitch, and Mary Fitch, children of Thomas Fitch, Esq. who died some weeks before them.

From the Fayetteville Gazette, Nov. 21.

By a note from the Post Master in Wilmington to the Post Master in this place, it appears that the yellow fever still prevails in that place. The Post Master wrote the note in his bed, stating that Mr. John Stone had just died, and his mother was confined to bed of the prevailing fever.

New York, Nov. 27.

On Sunday last, Adam Showers, a member of the Maryland legislature, was arrested in this place, on a charge of kidnaping, and has entered into recognizance to answer at the next court to be held for this county on the 1st Monday of January next. The circumstances which led to his arrest are these—A black man of Mr. Showers ran away, whom he pursued and took up in this place, upon which those humane gentlemen who constitute something like a holy alliance in the cause of humanity—had him arrested, and bound over to answer. As it was Sunday, Mr. Showers was enabled, after entering bail, to proceed unmolested with his servant—on any other day the society would have stopped him with a writ of Habeas Corpus Gaz.

The Evening Post of New York of the 29th ult. states that between Bridgetown and New Brunswick, the apron of the mail was cut open, and a trunk taken out of the baggage box. Fortunately the mail happened to be in the inside of the carriage and so the villains missed their mark.

The same paper adds, that robberies of hats and entries of private dwellings take place almost nightly, and that much property in clothing and the like is carried off by the depredators. People have also been knocked down in the streets and robbed of their watches and pocket books.

YELLOW FEVER.

It is evident from the distressing accounts of the prevalence of this disease in Spain, that great numbers of lives are lost in consequence of the general belief in the doctrine of contagion. In all the towns where it prevailed the sick were deserted, and they were suffered to perish not only for want of attendance but from famine. The miserable inhabitants of Barcelona and Barceloneta it is said had all suffered extremely for want of provisions, and no person from the neighbouring country dared approach to afford them any relief. It is stated that to afford them a partial supply, some boats had been sent unmanned into port, laden with flour & provisions. A favorable wind was chosen, the sails were set, & the helm trimmed as to carry the vessels into the harbor, where they were taken possession of by the starving inhabitants. The inhabitants of the places where the disease prevails are prohibited by a rigorous quarantine from leaving the town, and if they make their escape they are more carefully avoided than if they had been wild beasts. Several gun boats and detachments of troops are stationed about the southern coast of France, to prevent the landing of persons from suspected places.—Two Spanish vessels from Malaga, where the fever was supposed to prevail, through stress of weather put into Marseilles. The crew on their knees implored that they might be admitted to the lazaretto. This was refused, and they were ordered to sea. They delayed until the authorities threatened to sink them, and mortars were arranged for that purpose. At Tortosa, which is almost depopulated, 'two unhappy wretches who had the boldness to pass the cordan, have been stopped and given up to the rigor of the laws.' It is no wonder that under these circumstances, wherever the fever appears, it produces such desolating effects.—Com. Adv.

The expenses of the King of England are said to have been during his stay in Ireland ten thousand pounds per week.—ib

RAILWAYS.

We have often read of rail ways for the easy transportation of goods, and heard them preferred to turnpikes, but we never saw one or a model of one, until last week, when it was announced to be exhibited at the Museum; and an entire gallery is devoted to experiments with a small coach, and a sledge or dray to draw goods. The rail way, as explained by the patentee, is a combination of wood and iron; the strength is in the wood, and the iron, which lessens the friction, and facilitates the conveyance. For example: a plank three inches thick, fifteen inches wide, or the width of carriage or wagon wheels, may be made by joining the planks and twenty feet long, is laid firmly on the ground; near each side are grooves sunk, into which a rod of 3.4 inch rolled iron is confined. Wagons to run on this rail way should have wheels of cast iron, with grooved rims; these fit on the rims, and glide on rapidly, and with a very small impetus.

These rail ways, it is said, can be completed at about \$1,500 per mile, and a trifle would keep them in repair. It would probably be difficult to build them to a very great distance; but it appears to us, that they would be extremely useful to transport goods from villages and towns in this state to the canal, where the distance varies from 5 to 20 miles, or to lay them down on sections of road which may be generally bad. To give an idea of this improved system for the conveyance of heavy goods, it may be proper to state that one horse walking on the plank, will draw ten carriages, each loaded with half a ton.

A very important and advantageous use may be made of this rail way by merchants, in laying them on their wharves reaching to their warehouses. A ship's cargo may be easily transported on one of these carriages or hand wagons by a single person, and in a few days thus saving a very heavy expense. In short, the exhibition of this mechanical power at the Museum, is well worthy of public inspection and patronage; it unites utility and economy, and merits consideration.—Advocate.

The number of inhabitants in South Carolina is about 502,309. Complete returns from all the counties are given, but one, which is estimated at 12,000. The population of the old eastern states under the late census is 1,665,280; of the middle states 2,551,243—an aggregate of 7,393,743 in the thirteen original states. The nine new western states contain, with the Floridas, about 2,500,000 inhabitants, giving a population of nearly 10,000,000 to the United States. The states in which slavery is prohibited contain about 5,200,000 of the whole number.—N. Y. Am.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.

For two years an uncommon mortality has prevailed among the blacks in this city and district, and much speculation has been afloat to ascertain the cause. We submit the following: A Free Negro, indicted for having poisoned a coloured man in Virginia, fled from the State; the Governor issued a Proclamation, offering a reward for his apprehension, but he has neither been apprehended nor returned.—He has preferred to practice, and does now practice, Medicine in Philadelphia among the coloured people.

Democratic Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.

Commodore BAINBRIDGE arrived in this city on Tuesday, and was received at the Navy Yard yesterday morning with the customary honors. A salute was fired on the occasion. It is gratifying to state, that all the officers on the station highly approve of his appointment.—Am. Cen.

MURDER, CONFESSION AND SUICIDE.

Considerable sensations were excited in this city last winter, in consequence of the following reports being in circulation. That a clergyman had borrowed from an old German, residing in Kensington, the sum of eight or ten thousand dollars, which he by hard and long continued labor had saved. That the borrower was unable to pay, and that in consequence the lender, in a fit of grief and despair had cut his throat. The venerable gentleman accused of having done the wrong, was compelled to go and see the corpse of the unhappy man, he was accused of having brought to an untimely end; and I believe other consequences still more injurious followed.

It is now ascertained that the money was never borrowed, nor the man never cut his throat. A countryman of his, who lived in the house with him, and knew he had the money, cut his throat, conveyed away the money and then got up as a screen, the story of its having been borrowed. The murderer soon after embarked for Europe. On the passage, gnawed by the worm that never dies, and consumed by the fire which is never quenched; he confessed his crime to the captain, cut his throat and expired. The vessel & captain have lately returned and the facts are made known.

DEM. PRESS.

BRIDGEPORT, Nov. 28.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.

A rape was committed in Danbury on Monday night the 19th inst. by a negro fellow, a transient resident of that town, on the person of Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. Jonathan Webb. The particulars of this nefarious deed, as related to us, are marked with features of most uncommon depravity. It seems the negro came to Mr. Webb's house about 12 o'clock, and expressed a wish to remain there the remainder of the night. He was told he might stay, if he could lodge in the bed with the children. After lying some time with them, apparently very uneasy, he arose, declaring he could not sleep there, and that he was determined to lie on the bed with Mr. and Mrs. Webb. It was in vain that they attempted to dissuade him from this resolution; emboldened by the defenceless situation of Mr. Webb, who was confined by a broken leg, he approached their bed swearing he would sleep with them. Frightened at his conduct, and suspecting his design, Mrs. Webb sprang from the bed and attempted to escape; but this demon incarnate resolving not to be frustrated in his wicked intention, pursued and overtook her a few steps from the door. He seized her by the throat and a terrible struggle ensued; she resisting the monster's attacks with a desperation which no other situation but her's could inspire. Overcome at length, however, by superior strength—terrified, breathless and exhausted, she could no longer oppose his brutality; and he finally committed the horrible crime, which his death alone can expiate!—He then fled.

Mr. Webb roused to madness by this outrageous attempt upon the wife of his bosom, and forgetting his own helplessness, rushed to her rescue—but alas! the attempt was unavailing; his crippled limb could not sustain his weight, and he fell from the door to the ground, where he lay, unable to rise, or to afford his distressed wife the least assistance.

The next morning complaint was made to the proper authority, a process was issued, and the culprit apprehended. After an examination, he was committed to await his trial at the December term of the Superior Court.

This is the third instance of rape committed in this county (by blacks) within our recollection.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

On Thursday last, about noon, the Citizen's Coach from New York for Philadelphia, was run away with, a quarter of a mile to the eastward of Brunswick. The driver being thrown from his seat, and the horses ascending the hill leading to the bridge at full speed, they were checked in their course by driving against a strong post, when the carriage upset and was dashed to pieces. They were within three yards of the draw, which was open and a sloop passing. Mr. Wallace, the celebrated tragedian, a lady, and four others, were in the vehicle. Mr. Wallace, we state with great regret, received a compound fracture of his left leg, which was broken in two places—the rest escaped with slight injury. To the eminent and deserving performer, who suffered on this occasion, the misfortune must be very severe; and greatly interrupt his brilliant professional career.—Pat.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

A number of counterfeit 10 dollar notes of the Philadelphia Bank are in circulation. They were first circulated in Philadelphia on Saturday evening last, and were quite current there yesterday morning. They are so well executed as almost to defy detection. Yesterday morning some of them had been received by the Banks, the Brokers and Auction stores in that city. The signatures of the President and Cashier, Messrs. Campbell and Read, cannot be distinguished from the genuine. The writer of this notice saw one yesterday morning in Philadelphia, payable to C. Wyatt, or bearer, dated December 8th 1819, No. 1432, letter C.—He understood, however, that they are of different numbers and dates.—Pat.

Seven hundred and ninety two persons have died within the London bills of mortality, during the last year, of SMALL POX. Such is the consequence of neglecting Vaccination.

Yesterday and the evening previous arrived in this City Major B. O. Fall, United States Agent on the Missouri, accompanied by a Detachment of Cavalry, from St. Louis, Missouri. Their object is to visit the Great Father, and learn something of the civilization of which they have hitherto remained in total ignorance. They are the most remote tribes with which we have intercourse, and they are believed to be the first of those tribes that have been in the midst of our settlements. The Pawnees are said to be the most warlike tribe we have any knowledge of—not so numerous as some others, but more formidable, because united & accustomed to war. These red men of the forest who now visit us are completely in a state of nature.

Nat. Int.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

This is the day fixed for the meeting of the Seventeenth Congress of the United States. A large proportion of the members have already arrived, and there is no doubt of the formation of a quorum of both Houses, at the hour of 10 o'clock to-day. The first business of the House of Representatives will be the election of a Speaker.

In the Senate, in the absence of the Vice President, the chair will be taken by Mr. GAILLARD, of South Carolina, President pro tempore of that body.

Nat. Int.

We learn that as one of the stages from Baltimore for Washington, on Saturday last, having eight passengers, among which were Messrs. McLane, of Delaware, and Holmes from Maine, Gen. Van Rensselaer, of New York, and other members of Congress, was passing rapidly down a long hill on the Turnpike Road, at the bottom of which was a bridge, the tongue of the carriage broke near the end, which frightened the horses. The forward horses, having separated themselves from the others, ran so furiously fast, when they got to the foot of the hill one took over the bridge, and precipitated himself over a precipice 10 or 12 feet, falling on his back and side—the other forward horse fell down on the bridge, rolled over, and got up just in time to get out of the way of the wheel horses, which, by the skillfulness of the driver, were made to steady the carriage down the hill and the bridge, although entirely disarranged from the carriage, except by the wheel which he held in his hand. The passengers, it is pleasing to add, received no damage, and the horses not a great deal, but so narrow an escape ought to be a serious warning to the drivers of carriages against driving furiously down hills which are always attended with great hazard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

The Session of Congress commenced yesterday, in conformity to the Constitutional provision, an unusually large portion of the Members of both Houses being present.

Our readers will discover, under a proper head, the state of the contest in the Speaker's Chair which every body has anticipated. After seven ballottings, the house adjourned without coming to a choice; and it is not very improbable, that many more ballottings will take place before a choice is made. The canvass appears not to have been quite as animated as that of the last session; which is attributable to the absence in a great measure, of the excitement produced by the Missouri question. But whilst we rejoice to see in this election nothing but a fair competition for an honorable station, it is sufficiently evident that the feeling, which grew out of the agitation of the last and preceding sessions, has not entirely disappeared during the late long recess. If a speaker be chosen to-day, it is yet quite possible that the President's Message may not be received. For there is one other election, at least that will be strongly contested—that of Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. The death of Mr. Claxton has made a vacancy, and there are a great many candidates for the situation.—Nat. Intel.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1819.

This being the day appointed by the constitution for the commencement of the first session of the 17th Congress, the two houses assembled in their respective chambers at the Capitol.

IN THE SENATE.

The President pro tem. (Mr. Gaillard of South Carolina) took the chair at 10 minutes after 12 o'clock; and, on calling over the roll, it appeared that 52 members were present.

A quorum being present—on motion, committee was ordered to be appointed jointly with such committee as should be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that the two houses were assembled and ready to receive a communication he might have to make. On balloting for the committee, Messrs. Macon of N. C. and King of N. Y. were chosen. And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 o'clock the clerk of the House of Representatives, Mr. Thomas Dougherty, took his place, and called the roll of the members, pursuant to usage. Whereupon it appeared that 161 members were present.

jectionable than any... the clerk pronounced that a quorum was assembled for the transaction of business.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md. SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We expected to receive the President's Message by the Steam Boat on Wednesday night last, and had made arrangements to lay it before our Patrons on Thursday morning on an extra sheet, but were disappointed, as no doubt many of them were, in not receiving it—It appears that the gentlemen of the House of Representatives were very busily engaged on Monday in endeavouring to elect a Speaker, when after seven ballotings the House adjourned without accomplishing this important matter, which of course prevented the delivery of the Message—It is probable we shall receive it to-night by the Steam Boat, should this be the case, it will be delivered to our town subscribers, on an extra sheet, early on Monday morning; such of our country subscribers, as may wish to obtain a copy, will please send to the office for it.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Annapolis, Dec. 4. Yesterday being the period fixed on by the constitution for the meeting of the Legislature of Maryland, sixty-one members of the House of Delegates appeared, qualified and took their seats. The Senate have not yet organized.

NEW JERSEY.

The attention of the Legislature has been recently called by a defalcation discovered in the accounts of the late Treasurer of the State (Major Gordon). The amount ascertained to be deficient is stated at sixteen thousand dollars. The following remarks on the subject are from the pen of the Editor of the True American (Mr. Wilson, late a Senator of the United States, and now Member of the Legislature.)

CONCERNS OF THE STATES.

What has become of the money which is made? Is a question which every one asks, but an one can answer. Major Gordon has manifested through the character of an honest, upright, and pious man—he lived frugally and economically—he was engaged in no speculation—besides the thousand dollars a year which he received as Treasurer of the State, he had 150 as Treasurer of the Delaware Bridge Company, and until within a few days utterly ignorant of the manner in which the money has slipped through his fingers, he admits that it is gone, and has no judgment in favor of its creditors, or of the State, upon which execution has been made, and all his property been levied on.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The House of Representatives, Mr. Elmer has proposed a resolution to instruct their Senators and Representatives in Congress, to endeavor to procure the establishment of a tribunal, under the authority of the General Government, for the settlement of disputes arising between different States in the Union. This resolution has been agreed to by the House, and sent to the Council for concurrence. Pennsylvania made a similar proposition some years ago, which did not at that time receive the countenance of the sister States.

KENTUCKY.

The time of the Legislature of this State has been a great deal occupied, at the present session, by certain charges preferred against Judge Mills, founded on allegations that he had acted in judgment in certain cases in which he had been employed as Counsel, previously to his being placed on the bench, and also in cases in which he was personally interested. The committee to which the subject was referred, reported favorably to the Judge. A motion was made by Mr. Shannon to amend the report, so as to read—

That the charges against the Hon. Benjamin Mills, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, are sufficiently supported by testimony to justify and require his removal from office by address.

Mr. H. Clay appeared at the bar of the House as Counsel for Judge Mills; and the case was discussed for one or two days. On the question to agree to Mr. Shannon's amendment, it was negatived, 56 votes to 47. And thus the matter stood per last accounts.

On the 9th ult. the Speaker being absent from the House, R. C. Anderson (a member of the last Congress) was elected Speaker pro tem.

In the Senate, Mr. White has laid on the table a resolution for instructing their members in Congress to propose amendments to the Federal Constitution, which will authorize the Senate of the United States to take cognizance of Errors and Appeals from the decisions of the Supreme Court in all matters of controversy between any of the States and the United States, or between any two or more of the States, or between a citizen of one State and a citizen of another State, where State rights or State sovereignty must be involved. This proposition is new to us; and, on the other hand, we have taken of it, it is ob-

Robert Orrel, Caroline county
William Quinton, Worcester county.
*Those in Italics are Federalists.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

It would be impossible to describe the sensations of joy and exultation I felt, when informed that some of the most respectable young Ladies of Easton had organized a Sunday School for the instruction of destitute female children, and still persist in the resolution, even at this inclement season of the year, to accomplish their noble and laudable undertaking. It is indeed an interesting and delightful spectacle, to behold the most tender, amiable, and beautiful of the fair creation engaged, like so many ministering Angels, in communicating to the poor and friendless that intellectual wealth which is of more value to an immortal soul than mines of gold or silver. Actuated by no motive but pure and disinterested love—impelled by no desire but that of doing good—anticipating no reward but the gratitude of their pupils—they have surmounted every obstacle which pride and prejudice had opposed to their progress, and now enjoy the ineffable satisfaction attendant on conscious rectitude.

It is possible that some may object and say, that it is a profanation of the Sabbath to be employed in instructing youth. To such I would remark, that the Lord of the Sabbath hath declared, that it is lawful and right to draw a beast from the pit on that day; and is it not equally proper and becoming, and even a bolder duty to assist in rescuing a female child, perhaps an orphan, from all the horrors of ignorance—from that gulf of moral pollution into which the innate depravity of the human heart, unassisted and uncontrolled, would have inevitably plunged her? It hath likewise been pronounced by the lips of him who cannot lie, that whoever shall give a cup of cold water to a little child in his name shall not lose his reward. What, then, must be the recompense of those who forsake their endeared and comfortable homes, to instil instruction into the youthful mind, and qualify it for obtaining a knowledge of that book which contains the words of eternal life?

Let it be remembered too, that these children are excluded by the chill gripe of penury, from many of those privileges which competency confers—that the iron hand of necessity would perhaps have closed the avenues of knowledge to them forever, had not the rays of benevolence dissipated the darkness in which fate seemed to have involved them.

The dealings of Providence towards mankind are indeed mysterious and impenetrable. When we imagine that we are only transacting the common and necessary business of life, or are influenced only by the love of ambition, fame or interest; it often happens that we are fulfilling the designs of heaven, and unwittingly engaged in the service of the Most High. Thus it is possible that these benevolent instructors of their tender charges may be the happy instruments of effecting an object, which will redound to their advantage throughout all eternity—may direct and lead a pure intelligence to the paradise of God—or may instruct some virtuous and grateful heart how to recompense its lovely benefactors, when future generations shall arise.

Let such thoughts and considerations animate these benevolent fair—ones to press on and persevere in their labour of love, and perfect the great and good work they have so auspiciously begun. For they may be assured, that the devout aspirations of those, who were ready to perish, will rise in thankful remembrance before Jehovah's throne, and draw down the benedictions of heaven upon such as did not disdain, in their hours of ease and in the days of youth, to administer to the wants and necessities of the poor and friendless.

THE ORPHAN'S FRIEND.

The COLUMBIAN OBSERVER, a Gazette, to be published for the present once a week, by B. Irvine, made its appearance in Washington city on Wednesday last. It is to be published in a quarto form, and to contain, besides editorial matter, summary views of Domestic and Foreign news, and a compendium of the proceedings of Congress. The price is to be four dollars per annum.—Nat Int.

The Rev. Dr. John M. Mason preached his Farewell Sermon in the Presbyterian Church in Murray street, New York, on Sunday last. Dr. Mason is appointed President of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and will soon remove to that place.

Two hundred & fifty thousand dollars in specie, were transported from Philadelphia to New York for the Bank of America, on Monday 3d inst. It was drawn from the Bank of the United States and Girard's Bank.

TOBACCO.—The entire export of 1821, the year ending on the first of October, was 67,056 hds of all descriptions. In 1820 it amounted to 83,823 hds making a difference of 17,767.—N. Y. Amer.

MAIL SAFETY.

We learn that Mr. Asa Dutton, of this city, has devised a plan for the safe transportation of the great mails, which at once will secure them from injury by rains, and guard them against robbers.—A model has been lately sent to the Post Master General. Mr. Dutton is one of the oldest contractors for carrying the mail in the United States, and has been distinguished by his vigilance and punctuality.

From the Federal Republican.
BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.

EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.
For Friday Nov. 30.—The weather was extremely rainy, and no business was done either in the Flour, Wheat or Tobacco market. The prices of these articles did not change, but may be considered the same as the day previous. Stocks and Exchange partook of the general dullness, and nothing done in either. Mr. Roberts' sale of groceries was postponed on account of the weather.

We shall report faithfully what is done—but we must confine ourselves to transactions only.
For Saturday Dec. 1.—Our report of to day is very similar to that of the day preceding.—Flour and wheat maintained their prices, and sundry sales were made at Friday's quotations.—In the stocks nothing was done—10 75 to 11 per cent was asked for sterling bills, and 10 50 offered. Doubloons were sold at 15,75. The weather was very unpleasant, and the company was rather smaller than usual.

For Monday Dec. 3.—The weather was very fine, and a considerable company assembled. Sundry sales of Flour were made at \$6 and sixty days credit. Red wheat was sold from \$1 25 to 1 28, and white from \$1 28 to 1 32 per bushel according to quality. A number of hds of inferior tobacco were sold at our yesterday's quotations. Stocks, no change. Sterling bills were sold at 11 1/2 per cent, and 11 per cent offered for large quantities.

Tuesday, Dec. 4. Sales of wharf flour were effected at 6 dollars and sixty days to four months credit; and 1000 lbs were sold at 6 dollars cash. Country Howard-st. \$6 12 1/2 from the wagon. Wheat scarce; but prices same as yesterday. Havana Coffee was sold at 29 cents and on 60 and 90 days credit. Turks Island Salt at 70 cents; Hyson Tea at 90 cents per lb. Young Hyson at 85; and Hyson Skin at 58 cents.

A considerable quantity of Tanners Oil at \$13 75 per bbl, some black Pepper at 22 cts., a quantity of Ohio prime Pork at \$9 per bbl. very fine New England Cheese at 10 cents. per lb. groundatum Salt at 60 cts. per bushel; yellow Corn at 58 cts per do, and a lot of very fine and heavy red Richmond Tobacco at from 5 a 57. A large quantity of Dollars were shipped to the North. Stocks languid; considerable demand for Sterling bills, but we heard of no sales; the asking price was 12 per cent. This day may be considered as a very busy one.

BALTIMORE, December 4.

PRICES CURRENT.

FLLOUR AND GRAINS, &c.
The variation in the prices of the above articles has been but trifling, all of which we faithfully reported under our daily notice of the Exchange Transactions. For the satisfaction of those who have not read the daily reports we will state, that on Monday the price of Flour was \$6 7 1/2 a 6 50, on Tuesday 6 25, on Wednesday and the remainder of the week it was had at 6 00, and on Thursday very large sales were made at that price— we quote prices: say for wharf, bbl 6 00 Howard street from the wagons 6 00 from stores 6 12 1/2 a 6 25

Wheat.—The supply of this article has been rather better, and during the past week, it has generally gone off pretty rapidly at from 1 25 a 1 28 cts per bushel for red, and 1 30 a 1 35 for white, according to quality. Some parcels were stored in consequence of a reduction in price from former quotations.

RYE, bush. cts. 62 1/2 a 65
INDIAN CORN—per bushel 55 a 58
CORN MEAL, kiln dried, pr bbl \$3 50
Do do per hhd 15 a 15 50
OATS per bushel cts 30 a 33
BARLEY, Virginia, do 65 a 72
BRAN do 15 a 17
SHORTS do 20 a 23
FLAXSEED—per bushel \$1 a 1 08
HOGS' LARD—fresh per lb cts 10 a 12
LEATHER—Soal, best, do 24 a 25
Skirting do 25 a 26
Upper whole hide \$3 00 a 4 25
Do best calf, finished, doz. \$21 a 28
Do rough do 13 a 18

TOBACCO.

About 100 hds have arrived within the past week for inspection, and 240 sold for exportation. The demand at the warehouses has been regular, and all crops of a good red, or fine description, have been readily sold at prices fully equal to our last quotations. We quote to-day at the following prices: Fine yellow, per 100 lbs none Yellow & red do 10 00 a 12 00 Do brown do 7 00 a 9 00 Fatulent red do 5 50 a 8 00 Potomac do 4 00 a 6 00 Eastern Shore do 3 00 a 4 50 Second qualities of Maryland Tobaccos are rated 2 a 3 dollars less than the crop on first.

FAMILY MARKET.

Beef fresh per lb cts 6 a 8
Pork per lb 6 a 8
Veal per lb 6 a 8
Mutton per lb 5 a 6
Lard per lb 9 a 10
Butter lb 25 a 31
Cheese per lb 6 a 8
Eggs per dozen 25
Potatoes bushel 35

WILMINGTON, Dec. 4.

PRICES OF PRODUCE.
AT WILMINGTON AND BRANDYWINE.
Flour out of the wagons \$ 6 12 1/2

Wheat, white 1 23
Do red 1 20
Corn (per 57 lbs) 50
Oats 25
Whiskey per gal 51
Plaster (retail) 4 50
Pork 4 25 a 4 75
Butter 20 a 25
Lard 10 a 12
Eggs 12 a 15

DIED
In Wilmington, (Del.) on Friday the 16th November last, Mr. CHESTER BACKLICK, formerly a respectable inhabitant of this place.

MARRIED
On Thursday evening last; by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. William H. Faulkner to Miss Susan Robinson, all of this county.

To Rent,
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The House at present occupied by Doctor John Stevens, nearly opposite the Bank. For terms apply to
JOSEPH HASKINS.
To be hired for the ensuing year, a good Country Blacksmith.
December 8—11

A Bar-Keeper
WANTED.
One with good recommendations, together with a knowledge of Accounts would be preferred, and meet with liberal Wages.
SAMUEL CHAPLIN
Centreville, Dec. 8, 1821.

TO HIRE,
FOR THE NEXT YEAR,
Two Women, one of whom is a Cook— Also, a smart Boy, to be put out for his victuals and clothes—Enquire of the Printer.
December 8

To be Let,
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The House and premises on South Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Thomas.
NS. HAMMOND.
December 8, 1821.

RUNAWAY,
Was committed on the 30th day of September last, to the Jail of Charles county, in the State of Maryland, as a runaway, a Negro Woman, who calls herself
Nancy Horsey,
Aged about 26 years, 5 feet 2 inches high, slender made and of a yellowish complexion had on when committed, a blue cloth great coat and sundry other clothing. She says she is free. The owner of the above runaway, requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be discharged according to law.
ALEX'R. MATTHEWS, Shff.
of Charles county, Md.
Dec. 8—8w

RUNAWAY,
Was committed on the 5th day of October last, to the Jail of Charles county, in the State of Maryland, as a runaway, a negro woman named
JANE,
Aged about 23 years, 5 feet 1 inch high, of a yellowish complexion—She says she belongs to Mr. Cannon. The owner of the above runaway is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be discharged according to law.
ALEX'R. MATTHEWS, Shff.
of Charles county, Md.
Dec. 8—8w

NOTICE.
In pursuance of a decree of Worcester county Court, as a court of Chancery, will be sold at public sale by the subscriber on Tuesday the 1st day of January next, at Mr. William Baynams Tavern, in the Village of Berlin in said county, all the real estate of Isaac Truitt deceased, containing about sixty acres of land.

Valuable Land,
Situate near said Village.—The terms will be twelve months credit on one half and two years on the other half of the purchase money, bond and approved security to be given for the payment thereof, drawing interest from the day of sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
To the creditors of the said deceased, to exhibit their claims to said court with the vouchers thereof, within six months from the day of sale. Given under my hand this 27th day of November Anno Domini 1821.
THOMAS N. WILLIAMS, Trustee.
Dec. 6—8w

Union Tavern.
The subscriber having taken the above stand formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, in Easton, offers his services to the public—This establishment is now in complete repair for the reception and accommodation of travellers or citizens, who may honor him with a call. His table will be supplied with the best products of the markets, and his bar constantly furnished with the choicest Liquors. His stables are supplied with the best Corn Oats, Bladen, Hay, &c. &c. and are attended to by faithful Ostlers.—Hackers with good horses and careful drivers can be furnished for any part of the peninsula—his servants are attentive, and it will be the endeavor of the subscriber to please all who may give him a call.
CHARLES W. NARR.
July 7—8

