

# EASTON GAZETTE,

## And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1819.

NO. 69.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY MONDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

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

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

### Congressional.

Documents accompanying the Report of the Committee of the Senate of the U. States, to whom was referred the subject of the late Seminole-war.

Washington City, February 5, 1819.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the present date, enclosing a communication from the chairman of the committee of the Senate, requesting you a copy of the letter addressed by Major White Youngs to Governor Masot, on the 27th April, 1818.—Not having received a report from Major Youngs, relative to the correspondence with Governor Masot, or his attack on the hostile Indians in the vicinity of Pensacola, the only information I possess on the subject is contained in the letter of Governor Bibb, dated on 19th of May, 1818, to which I beg leave to refer you.

On my return from Sublime to St. Marks, I was informed (through the medium of Mr. Hamby) by the captain of a vessel direct from Pensacola, that a number of hostile Indians had assembled at that place. On interrogating the captain, he reluctantly stated, that at the time of his sailing, there were in Pensacola 450 or 500 Indians; that they had been fed, and furnished with munitions of war, and were committing depredations on the persons and property of the citizens on the frontier of Alabama, and also on the subjects of Spain. After receiving this information, I informed you in my letter, dated at St. Marks on the 26th of April, that I should leave that place for Fort Gadsden in two or three days, and after making all necessary arrangements for the security of the position occupied, and detaching a force to scour the country west of the Appalachicola, I should proceed direct to Nashville. I then ordered Captain Sands to Mobile, to prepare & hold in readiness a train of artillery, should circumstances arising out of facts disclosed, render its use in the field necessary. On this occasion, as on all others, I thought it my duty to be prepared fully to execute my orders, in putting an end to the conflict.

On my arrival at Fort Gadsden, my quartermaster general, Colonel Gibson, (who was charged with the defence of that post) handed me several letters, brought from Fort Montgomery by Major Hogan, from respectable citizens, confirming the reports made by the captain of the schooner while at St. Marks, and detailing the murder of eighteen of our citizens on the Sepulchurs, and the destruction of a family near Fort Claiborne. Major Hogan also confirmed this information; and added, that the citizens at Montgomery were fortifying themselves. Similar information was received from two gentlemen, who arrived in a vessel laden with sutlers' stores for the troops at Fort Gadsden, but whose are not now recollected; and by the captains of the sloop Hector and barge Peacock, direct from Mobile. In addition to the foregoing, I was shown a letter (confidentially written) from a person of high respectability in Pensacola, detailing the facts as stated by the captain of the schooner at St. Marks.

This information, corroborated by so many persons, determined me to go in person to Pensacola, and I ordered Colonel Gibson forthwith to Mobile, with instructions to give every facility to Captain Sands, in having the artillery secretly moved to Fort Montgomery, there to await my orders; and immediately organized a force sufficient for the execution of my orders, under date of 26th December, 1817.

After crossing the Choctawhatchy, I despatched an Indian guide with a soldier express to Fort Crawford, with orders to Colonel Gibson and Captain Sands, at Fort Montgomery, to move on the artillery and form a junction with me, after I crossed the Escambia river, which order was promptly executed. On my reaching the Escambia, I was met by Capt. Boys, express from Governor Bibb, with the letter of the 19th of May, above mentioned; and on reaching the west bank, received information that Holmes and his warriors were then in Pensacola, for which place I immediately marched. For my proceedings thereafter, I refer you to my detailed report.

Should you wish information on any other points growing out of my military operations during that campaign, it will afford me much pleasure to give it to you.

I am, sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON,  
Major General, Southern Division.  
The honorable J. C. Calhoun.

Fort Covington, near Baltimore, 5th Feb. 1818.

Sir,—Yesterday I had the honor to receive your letter of the 2d inst. on the subject of the late war with the Seminole Indians, and in answer to your interrogatories, on all of which I am unable to give you the information required, I was, however, with the troops, at Fort Scott, under the command of General Gaines, at the commencement of hostilities.—I was never ordered with any detachment, to remove the Indians from the lands of the United States; but Major Twigg, of the 7th Regiment, United States Infantry, commanded the first detachment, that visited the Indian village called Fowl Town, situated on the east side of Flint River, by the order of the general; the nature of his orders I know not; neither can I say who fired the first gun; I understood at the time, that on the approach of our troops, the Indians fled from their houses to an adjacent swamp; they were fired on and two warriors, and unfortunately, one woman, was killed; there was one prisoner taken by the detachment, on its march to Fowl Town, and who was afterwards confined as a prisoner at Fort Scott; this detachment brought on their return, three or four Indian horses.

The second detachment that visited the village of Fowl Town, was placed under the command of Lieut. Col. Arbuckle, of the 7th

Infantry, who, on a near approach, detached me with the command to advance on the village by a different route from that which he took; my orders from him were to take prisoners if possible, but if an attempt to escape was made, to fire; and to examine all the buildings for corn we were however discovered within two hundred yards, and the Indians took to flight, giving the war whoop, & firing alarm guns, corn, cattle, and other provisions, I have no hesitancy in saying, was the object of this visit. We had one or two waggons with the detachment, which were loaded with corn from the cribs of the Indians, when an attack was commenced by them, in which we had one man killed. As the Indians fought on the edge of the swamp, their loss was not ascertained, otherwise than by their own acknowledgement, which was afterwards said to be five or six warriors killed. We brought off all the corn which we conveniently could, and perhaps fifteen or eighteen head of cattle, and a few horses; previous to our return to Fort Scott, the detachment was halted on the Flint river, three miles from Fowl Town, and twelve from Fort Scott, where they remained four or five days, in building a small picket work called Fort Hughes; the provisions thus taken was just sufficient for the support of the troops during their absence from Fort Scott.—The third and last visit paid the village by our troops, was during the absence of General Gaines, who was at Amelia Island. This detachment was also commanded by Lieut. Col. Arbuckle, and on our arrival, finding the place entirely abandoned by the Indians, it was destroyed by fire.

The horses taken by the detachment under Major Twigg, as well as those taken by that under the command of Lieut. Col. Arbuckle, were considered of no value, but were ordered by the general to be turned into the quartermaster's hands. I afterwards saw some of them in his possession; others were claimed by the friendly Indians as their property, which was given up to them by the general's order. I believe, sir, that this is all the information which is in my power to give on the subject that you have requested.

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient and very humble servant,  
JNO. N. MINTOSH,  
captain, 4th Regt. U. S. Infantry.  
The Hon. John Lapock.

Executive Department, Georgia.  
Milledgeville, 6th January, 1817.

Sir—I understand that the 4th regiment of the U. States Infantry, which for some time past, has been stationed on the frontier of this state, near the junction of the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers, is ordered to Fort Montgomery, on the waters of Mobile, and I have not heard of any other troops being ordered to supply their place. By this movement, not only the frontier of Georgia is left without a garrison, but the Spaniards and Creeks, who are concentrated within the Spanish line, and at no great distance from the post Camp Crawford, lately occupied by the 4th regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Clinch, will be without any check, and I have no doubt, will indulge their propensity for mischief by acts of murder or rapine, upon defenceless travellers and frontier settlers. It is a fact well known to Lieutenant Colonel Clinch, and to every officer with him at Camp Crawford, that nothing has kept those Seminole Indians, who have been joined by the most inveterate of the hostile fellows from the upper towns in check, but the presence of the troops, and if they are removed, some serious consequences are to be apprehended. Besides it is very evident, that by the removal of the troops from Camp Crawford and the neighboring country, that portion of the territory acquired by Jackson's treaty, as it is usually called, lying east of the Chattahoochee, and which of course falls to Georgia, will be abandoned to the Indians.

Against measures which in my judgment, will produce these results, it is my duty, as chief magistrate of Georgia, to protest. I am very far, however from believing that it is the intention of the President, with knowledge of the fact to leave Georgia as a frontier state, on the Indians and the Spanish provinces of Florida unprotected; and that if the removal of the troops under Lieutenant Colonel Clinch has been by him deemed indispensable, he will order their place to be supplied by a competent force.

I have to request that the substance of this letter may be communicated to the President, and that his determination thereon may be transmitted to the executive of Georgia, with as little delay as possible.

I am, sir,  
With high consideration, and respect,  
Your very obedient servant,  
Signed, D. B. MITCHELL,  
The Hon. the Secretary of War.

Executive Department, Georgia.  
Milledgeville, 5th Feb. 1817.

Sir—Understanding that you are thus far on your way to Fort Montgomery, I avail myself of the present opportunity, to communicate some facts, in the expectation that you will have it in your power, if your judgment approves, to adopt the measures I am about to propose.

You no doubt have already been informed, that the notorious Woodbine has recently made his appearance again at the mouth of the Appalachicola, and that he has an agent now among the Seminole Indians and negroes in that quarter, stirring them up to acts of hostility against this country; and that Woodbine himself has gone in an armed vessel to some part of the West Indies for supplies. Connected with this fact, is another, which may serve as an intimation of the future conduct of these people, when once in possession of the property, which it is said, they expect on the return of Woodbine. About ten or twelve days ago, a small party of those Indians, entered the frontier of Wayne county, and stole two horses and some cattle; they were pursued by some of the inhabitants, who peaceably demanded a restoration of the stolen property, and instead of a compliance on the part of the Indians, they immediately fired upon the whites, who retired without returning a shot; one of the whites was mortally wounded. Before this last circumstance came to my knowledge, I had addressed the acting Secretary of War, and desired the contents of my letter to be communicated to the President, in which I represented the evil consequences that were likely to result to Georgia in particular, by the removal of the 4th regiment from Camp Crawford, without their place was supplied by an adequate force from some other quarter, and requested the order for the removal of that regiment might be countermanded or their place supplied; to this communication there has not yet been time to receive an answer. One object of my present address is, to know if you cannot suspend the march of the 4th regiment until I can hear from the War Department, if you do not feel authorized or disposed to order them back to their former station at Camp Crawford. Another object of the present address, grows out of the following fact: Some of our people have gone over the Ocmulgee, and settled between that river, and the line run under the late treaty with the Creeks, on or near Goose Creek, of which the Indians complain. I have appointed an agent to go and order them off, and bring me the names of all such as refuse to remove from the Indian lands. I am doubtful, from the character of those intruders, that they will not remove, without force is used to compel them; and it is doubtful whether I can legally apply that force, and the United States can. I have to request, if consistent with your duty, or the orders of the general government, that you will order a detachment of troops to proceed to the spot, and remove these intruders. I am unwilling to give the Indians any just cause of complaint against us, and the more so, because I am determined as long as I hold the station I now occupy, never to permit any aggression on their part, to pass with impunity. I hold it a good rule however, "to do as I would be done by," and am desirous of conforming to this rule in the present instance.

I am, sir,  
With high consideration and respect,  
Your very obedient servant,  
Major Gen. Edmund P. Gaines.

Having been summoned to attend a committee of the honorable the Senate of the United States, to give evidence touching the Seminole war, I did attend accordingly; and after a verbal statement to, and examination by the committee, the following questions were asked me, with a request that I would answer in writing.

First. As to "the origin of the Seminole war, and the Fowl Town affair?"

It is no doubt, within the knowledge of the honorable the committee, that during the late war with the British and Creeks, posts were established and occupied on the Appalachicola by British officers and agents; and a considerable force there organized, for the purpose of annoying the southern frontier of the United States. It is also known that the hostile Indians of the Creek war, who had not embraced the terms of peace proposed by general Pickens, and finally settled by the treaty of Fort Jackson, had taken shelter in the Florida swamps collected by Nichol, much mischief was to be apprehended by the inhabitants on the frontier of Georgia; and the post of Fort Scott, situated in the fork of the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers, and near their junction, was established, and occupied by a considerable force of United States troops, for the protection of that frontier; and the same troops, with the aid of some naval force which ascended the Appalachicola, destroyed a fort about sixty miles below, built by Colonel Nichol, occupied and defended by negroes. The blowing up of this fort, with its negro garrison, for except a few Choctaw Indians who were taken, it is believed that no other Indians were in the Fort, had a salutary influence in restraining the fugitives from the Creek war, and those under the influence of Nichol and his partisans. I saw the fugitives from the Creek war, and the partisans of Nichol, because it is well understood that the Seminoles took no part in the Creek war; unless the receipt of goods, &c. from Nichol or his sub-agents, be considered as proof of this fact. But the truth is they will receive presents from any party, without any intention of adopting his projects, and such I have no doubt, was the case with the Seminoles upon this occasion. The troops occupying Fort Scott were however soon after removed, and the post abandoned; or so nearly so that it was in the power of the Indians at any time to have destroyed it. Filling, at that time, the executive chair of Georgia, I addressed the then Secretary of War on the subject of the removal of the troops, pointing out some of the evils which were likely to result, and urging the necessity of the re-occupation of the post by a respectable force. To this communication an answer was received by which I was informed, that although it was the intention of the government to concentrate a respectable force farther to the west, yet it never was contemplated to leave the frontier of Georgia exposed.

The peace of the frontier of Georgia, has always been exposed and disturbed more or less, by acts of violence committed as well by the whites as the Indians, and a spirit of retaliation has mutually prevailed. These petty acts of aggression, were increased and multiplied by a set of lawless and abandoned characters, who had taken refuge on both sides of the St. Mary's river, living principally by plunder. I believe the first outrage committed on the frontier of Georgia after the treaty of Fort Jackson, was by these banditti who plundered a party of the Seminole Indians on their way to Georgia for the purpose of trade, and killed one of them. This produced retaliation on the part of the Indians, and hence the killing of Mrs. Garrett and her child. The evidence of these plunderings and murders, is on the files of the executive of Georgia.

Early in March 1817, I resigned the government of Georgia, and accepted my present appointment, and in July of the same year called a general meeting of the Creek nation at Fort Hawkins. At this meeting I endeavored to impress upon the minds of the Indians the necessity upon their part of preserving peace;—that many of the people of the lower towns, had been led astray by evil counsel—had received presents from the British Agent; Colonel Nichol, and although it was acknowledged that they had not taken an active part with the Red Sticks in the Creek war, yet their conduct had made them in some measure obnoxious to the friendly part of their own nation, and to the United States; and that it was the duty of the friendly chiefs to reclaim those people, and restrain the restless spirits among them, whose conduct might eventually, if not checked in time, bring them into much trouble if not utter ruin; assuring them at the same time, that the United States would punctually fulfil all their engagements with them, of which I had then given them substantial proofs,

and that all except murderers who should return to their duty and renew their friendly relations with the nation, should receive protection and forgiveness.

I state these particulars on account of their connection with what immediately follows. About the last of August of the same year, say something more than one month before the meeting at Fort Hawkins, I received a letter from Major Twigg, then at Fort Scott, dated the fourth of that month, written as the says, at the request of the chiefs of three towns near that place, expressive of their willingness to agree to the talk delivered by me in July, at Fort Hawkins. A copy of Major Twigg's letter and the memorandum enclosed therein, is herewith exhibited. Of the three towns referred to, the Fowl Town was one, but before I had an opportunity of sending for those chiefs, or of taking any measures for meeting their proposition, general Gaines arrived with a detachment of troops from the west, sent for the chief of Fowl Town, and for his contumacy in not immediately appearing before him, the town was attacked and destroyed by the troops of the United States, by order of general Gaines. This fact was, I conceive, the immediate cause of the contumacy of the chief, were the refusal of the chiefs of the Seminoles to give up some murderers, and the hostile aspect which they had assumed. Of this demand and refusal I know nothing more than what has been published; but, truth compels me to say, that before the attack on Fowl Town, aggressions of this kind were as frequent on the part of the whites, as on the part of the Indians; the evidence of which can be furnished from files of the executive of Georgia, to which I have before referred.

The second question put by the committee is, "the organization of McIntosh's brigade, how and by whom done, with a roster of the field and other officers, with the notice thereof given to the War Department; whether any answer, if any, was received?"

At the meeting at Fort Hawkins, in July, 1817, Colonel Brearly, of the 7th infantry, attended, & stated to me, that he was directed by general Gaines to apply for the assistance or services of general McIntosh and five or six hundred of his friendly warriors, in case he should go against the Seminoles. I immediately communicated the application to the chiefs in council, and received for answer, that they would leave that business to McIntosh and myself. I then told McIntosh that he must hold himself & his warriors in readiness to join the U. S. troops whenever ordered. This he readily agreed to. Whether I received a written communication from general Gaines upon this subject or not, I do not recollect, but I was told by some one, that he had written to McIntosh for his assistance. However, before I received a letter from the then acting Secretary of War communicating the fact to me, that general Gaines was prohibited from crossing the Spanish line without a special order from that Department. This I considered as notice, or rather as an order, to me, not to permit the friendly warriors to cross the line under sanction of or in the service of the United States. This letter I think I received some time in November, and a meeting of the chiefs having been called by the little Prince, to take into their consideration the affair of Fowl Town, I informed them of the determination of the government in this particular, & desired them to remain quiet until they heard from me again. This meeting was held in December, at the Broken Arrow, on the Chattahoochee. And on my return to the agency, I fell in with general Gaines, to whom I communicated the contents of the acting Secretary's letter, and the course I had taken with the Indians. The general then informed me that he had received the order spoken of but that from the representations he had made he did not doubt but that the prohibition to crossing the Spanish line would be removed. I had appointed another meeting with the Indians to take place at the agency at the end of twenty-five days expecting to hear from the War Department in the mean time, but upon the subject of crossing the Spanish line I received no immediate answer. A meeting was accordingly held at the agency, which commenced on the 9th January, 1818, at which Colonel Brearly attended, and although he brought no communication in writing from General Gaines, yet he informed me, that he knew the prohibition to crossing the Spanish line had been withdrawn, and that general Gaines had ordered him to muster as many of the friendly Indians into service as were willing to engage. Arrangements were immediately made, and a day assigned for enrolling the friendly warriors; and Colonel Brearly attended at Fort Mitchell for that purpose, and there mustered the greater part of them. Some companies were mustered into service at several other places which were more convenient for the purpose, owing to the local situation of the Indians. The first organization was that of a regiment, but on getting into the field, they were recognized by general Jackson as a brigade. All these proceedings were communicated to the War Department from time to time; to some of which, answers were received, and some not. The rolls made out on mustering the brigade out of service, are in the office of the paymaster general, or at least, were sent to that office by me. The staff of the brigade consisted of 1 brigadier general, 2 colonels, 2 lieutenant colonels, 2 majors, 1 assistant adjutant general 4 assistant commissaries of purchases, and 1 aid de camp, who was omitted in the muster roll. The force of the brigade, about 1500 strong.

The third question put by the committee is, "The force of the hostile Seminole Indians?"

From the best accounts I have been able to receive from Indians and others, I have never estimated the number of the Seminoles, at more than seven hundred warriors, and I doubt whether they had that number, exclusive of those towns on the Chattahoochee, who were considered hostile during that war. The negroes have been estimated at 250 or 300 effective. When McIntosh and his warriors were mustered at Fort Mitchell, he divided his force, and with that part which

he retained under his own command, he descended the Chattahoochee on the western bank, and on reaching the town called Red Ground, encountered their chief and warriors. In this affair, he took fifty-three warriors, and one hundred and thirty women and children. The chief made his escape with a few warriors. Colonel Brearly, with the rest of the warriors, mustered at Fort Mitchell, descended the Chattahoochee on the eastern bank, and general McIntosh crossing the river below and from the two detachments united on their march to Mickasuky, where they all joined general Jackson. At Mickasuky, the Indians had generally fled, and but few were found at the town. On the march to Sawanney, McIntosh with his warriors, encountered about two hundred of the hostile party, under Peter M'Queen, of whom he killed thirty seven, and made six warriors and one hundred and six women and children prisoners. The next enemy they engaged, was the negroes at Sawanney, amounting to about two hundred and fifty, of whom eleven or twelve were killed, and three made prisoners.—The Indians of his part of the country fled before the army, and here ended the Seminole campaign as far as the Indians were concerned. I will here observe, that the Mickasuky Indians are not considered by the Creek nation as Seminoles. Those Indians under Bowleg's, are the only ones considered by them as Seminoles, although, in speaking generally of the Seminoles, in relation to the Seminole war, I include all the Indians who had any share in that war.

Being asked what became of the prisoners taken by McIntosh.

I answer. They were generally sent into the nation, and are now there.

D. B. MITCHELL.  
Sworn and subscribed, 23d Feb. 1819.

Fort Scott, 4th August, 1817.

Sir—Some of the chiefs of the lower towns, on the Chattahoochee, met at this place to-day. The chiefs of three towns were present, who had not been to Fort Hawkins, at the time the stipend was delivered to them. They requested me to forward their names, and the names of their towns to you, & to inform that place, they would agree to.

With great respect,  
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) D. E. TWIGGS, Major Comd'g.  
I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original, now in my possession.  
D. B. MITCHELL, Agent for J. A.  
23d February, 1819.

TOWNS. CHIEFS.  
Con-Chatu, Wakae Micco,  
Choco-Nuklu, Cupetan Micco,  
Oche-See, Talleppe Tustun-  
neggee,  
Cow Merohant,  
Tuskeemohau,  
\*Holoeth Emauthlau

\*The Chief of Fowl Town.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original memorandum, enclosed to me in the foregoing letter by Maj. Twigg.  
D. B. MITCHELL.  
Agent for J. A.  
22d February, 1819.

Robert Butler, Adjutant General of the Southern Division of the Army of the U. States, being duly sworn, testifies:

That in the summer of 1817, Mr. John Donaldson, of the neighborhood of Nashville, went to Pensacola and purchased lots of land there with the approbation of the governor; that the deponent has heard that Mr. James Jackson, of Nashville, was concerned with him, and was the only person concerned, he also understood that Donaldson's first view in going to Pensacola, was for the benefit of his health; that Mr. Donaldson is nephew of general Jackson's wife; that he does not know the amount of Donaldson's purchase; that he does not know nor does he believe, that general Jackson had or expected to have any interest in said purchase, nor did he ever hear it suggested.

The deponent further saith: that there were two regiments of mounted gunnery volunteers, raised by general Jackson in January, 1818, that general Jackson appointed the colonels and most or all the field officers; that Colonel Haynes appointed the platoon and staff officers; that there were also two companies of volunteers, called life guards, who appointed their own officers, and tendered their services to the general, by whom they were accepted, that according to the best of the deponent's recollection, the governor of Tennessee was at Nashville, at the time the officers of the gunnery were appointed.

That general Jackson's first determination to go to Pensacola was made at Fort Gadsden, after his return from Suwanney, and was made in consequence of information that there were on or about the fifteenth of April, five hundred hostile Indians at Pensacola, who received ammunition and provisions from the governor, and also information of several murders having been committed on the Federal Road. That on the march to Pensacola, general Jackson told the deponent, that if on his arrival, he found the information true, he would demand the surrender of the place, that at Fort Gadsden, general Jackson saw a letter, which deponent thinks was from Invernarity, one of the house of Forbes, Leslie & Co. at Pensacola, to Doyle, a trader, then at Fort Gadsden; giving information as to the number of Indians at Pensacola; that the letter also stated that the property of the people of Pensacola was every day depredated on by the Indians; that when general Jackson formed the determination to go to Pensacola, he ordered Lieutenant Sands to Mobile, to prepare artillery to meet him at

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In this week's paper we conclude the documents which accompany the Report of the Committee of the Senate of the United States, to whom was referred the subject of the late Seminole War...

Another Robbery of the Mail. The agent of the General Post Office, residing at New Orleans, has offered a reward of 200 dollars for apprehending and securing in any jail in the U. States...

The Hon. John Randolph is again a candidate for congress.

WASHINGTON, March 31. The President departed from this city yesterday, in the steam boat, for Norfolk with an intention to proceed by Pasquotank, the Albemarle and Pamlico Sound...

We have a report from Havana, which was generally credited there, that the Patriots are in complete possession of Vera Cruz, the day before the Calypso sailed.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. GRAHAM. If you think the following results of some experiments made on several parcels of shell marl, taken promiscuously from some of Mr. Samuel T. Kenan's...

Table with 2 columns: Experiment description and results. Includes 'Experiment 1st' and 'Experiment 2d'.

Leaving a deficiency of 11 grains in the first experiment, and 9 grains in the latter, of the original quantity of marl made use of in the analysis.

Several other experiments were made both with parcels of the clay and sand marl, differing but very little in their results from those stated above.

The manner in which these experiments were conducted is as follows, viz:—100 grains of the marl as taken from the bank were exposed to a strong degree of heat...

From the above experiments, it appears that the sand marl, or marl mixed with sand contains less moisture, or water of retention, and less carbonate of lime...

A FRIEND TO AGRICULTURE. Easton, March 30th 1819.

From the best information I can collect, the march from Tampa to the point proposed on the St. Johns, would not exceed seven days. Each man, from my own experience, can march with eight days rations on his back...

Pensacola, Oct. 15, 1818. Sir.—Capt. Boyle returned to this place on the 13th, having been wounded in an affair with a party of hostile Indians, near the Choctawhatchy.

He reports that on the 6th instant, he left his boats in Yellow Water, and with a detachment of twenty-two men on foot, pursued a party of Indians whose track he had discovered. He overtook them on the 8th, about 25 in number, attacked and defeated them...

The following morning, just before day, the party defeated the day before, supposed to have been reinforced, attacked him in his camp; but he succeeded in repulsing them with loss, notwithstanding one half of his men fled at the first onset...

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) EDMUND P. GAINES, Major Gen. by Brevet commanding To his Excellency Gov. Coppinger, St. Augustine.

No. 2. Major Fanning, commanding St. Marks, to Maj. Gen. Gaines, Fort St. Marks, East Florida, November 27th, 1818.

Sir.—From an Indian family arrived here yesterday, from Tambo Bay, I learn that the Seminoles have received, from St. Augustine, ten pack horse loads of ammunition, and that it was distributed among them sixteen days ago.

That an English trading vessel was at Tambo, a month since. Some provisions and ammunition were procured from her by the enemy. That, ten days past, two English trading vessels were at Snake Island, not far from the mouth of Sukanyee river.

Thus, there can be little doubt of the Seminoles being now well supplied with ammunition and provision.

The Spaniards recommended to the enemy united and vigorous operations against us, telling them that they, themselves, were going to take St. Marks, which they expected to do, without fighting, in the same manner it was taken from them.

These circumstances have put new life among the Sukanyee Indians, but Kinbajah says he has heard such talks too long, and that he will collect his people, and go back to his old situation, and be on friendly terms with the U. States.

There is too much appearance of truth in this relation, not to deserve attention; and, in conformity to the spirit of the general order of the 16th September, I shall not give up this post to the Spaniards, should they arrive, until I may be convinced of the falsehood of the received orders so to do, from superior authority.

I have the honor to be, Most respectfully, Your obedient servant, A. C. W. FANNING, Maj. U. S. Army, commanding St. Marks.

Certified, DANIEL E. BUNCH, Aid de Camp.

Extract of a letter from General Andrew Jackson to the Secretary of war, dated Head Quarters, Division of the South, Nashville, 28th November, 1818.

I enclose you a copy of a letter from Colonel King, detailing a conflict between capt. Boyles of the rangers, and a detachment of hostile warriors. The conduct of the captain in this affair was meritorious, and I trust ere this he has recovered from his wound, and disappointed the hopes of the warriors of the Choctawhatchy.

CHARLESTON, March 20. The Murderer re-taken.

Martin Toohy, convicted of murder on the person of James W. Gadsden, esq., some time since, by the connivance of the turnkey of the gaol, escaped thence on Wednesday evening last, when both went off together. In compliance with orders from his excellency the Governor, the Charleston Riflemen and Northern Volunteers, were detached from the 29th regt. on Thursday last, to scour the country, and retake them if possible.

DON'T FORGET THE SADDLE.

The Goshen (Orange County) Patriot mentions that a young man, calling his name Bush, made his appearance in that town some time since mounted on a tolerable good looking horse with a fine bridle, but no saddle.

Deponent further says, that Arbutnot's schooner was given by him to col. William Brady, who, as the deponent understood defended him before the court martial.

That he does not know what became of the property on board the schooner, consisting of skins, and some wearing apparel, among which was Ambriester's uniform.

That the property taken at Suwanney, consisted principally of horses and cattle; that the army subsisted on the cattle, and that the other property was given to the friendly Indians; that the negroes taken were given to the Indians; that as he understood col. Arbuckle gave fifty dollars a head to the Indians, for every negro delivered to him at Fort Gadsden, intending to deliver them to their owners when called for.

Deponent further says, that general Stark from Georgia, purchased some of the surrendered property.

Some time in the fall of 1817, I proposed to a Mr. James Jackson of Nashville, to join with me in a purchase of lots in Pensacola, and lands in and about there: He united with me, and six or eight gentlemen were afterwards associated; we employed John Donnellson (who became also concerned) to proceed to Pensacola, and make the purchases, taking care not to extend them beyond sixteen thousand dollars.

The purchases were made, consisting of a number of unimproved lots in Pensacola, sixty acres of ground adjoining the town on the lower side, and about two thousand acres on the bay, two or three miles out. The deeds have been and are now at Nashville, written in the Spanish language, made to Mr. Donnellson, and by him since conveyed to the eight gentlemen interested originally.

The eight gentlemen concerned are as follows: James Jackson sen. James Jackson jr. John H. Eaton, John C. M'Laure, John M'Cray, Philadelphia, John Jackson, Philadelphia, Thomas Childress, John Donnellson.

The above gentlemen bearing the same name, are in no wise connected or related to gen. Jackson. The general in fact has no relation to the revolutionary war in this country, as I have ever understood. Mr. Donnellson is nephew to Mrs. Jackson, the wife of general Jackson.

Question. Did you have any conversation with gen. Jackson before or after getting his orders to go to the Seminole war? Answer. After getting his orders, I did not. Shortly after our association was formed, I saw general Jackson, and named to him what had been done; and his remark was, that he had no doubt but that our project would turn out advantageously, or words to this effect; but gen. Jackson's opinion rested on no better foundation than our own, a belief prevailing through the country at that time, that the country was about to be ceded. Many purchases were made in Pensacola last fall, I have understood, founded no doubt on this general public impression.

Sworn to. INO. B. EATON.

Head Quarters, Fernandina, E. F. December 29th, 1818.

Sir—I have received information from several persons lately from St. Augustine, that a party of armed men, headed by a person called captain Miller, assuming the rank and authority of a Spanish officer, about the 23d instant, fired upon Augustus Santee, a sergeant of the United States artillery, with two citizens of the state of Georgia. The sergeant had obtained a short leave of absence to accompany his brother on a visit to St. Johns. This brother and the other citizen are reported to have been badly wounded. The sergeant and one of his companions (the other being unable to travel) were seen on the 24th, marching under guard towards St. Augustine.

I have addressed a note to governor Coppinger, demanding the immediate liberation of the sergeant and other persons confined—a copy is enclosed herewith, marked No. 1.

The captain Miller, abovementioned, is reported to be a deserter from our service, he is nevertheless understood to be a captain of the Florida militia and to have acted under the authority of the Spanish governor.

The sergeant was absent without my knowledge; the unfortunate citizens who were wounded are represented to be disorderly men, and are suspected of having gone to Florida with a design to arrest some fugitive offender who had escaped from prison in Georgia. This impression however appears to be founded only in vague rumor. Be this as it may, there is notwithstanding much ground to believe, that the Spanish authorities only want the means to enable them to give us open and unequivocal proofs of their settled hostility, and intimate connexion with our red enemies.

In support of this opinion, I enclose herewith No. 2, a copy of a letter from major Fanning, commanding St. Marks, received by the last mail. By this it appears from Indian testimony, that the Spaniards at St. Augustine with all their affected purity have lately furnished hostile Indians at the bay of Tambo, with ten horse loads of ammunition, recommending to them united and vigorous operations against us.

I shall hold myself in readiness to do what can be done with the limited means under my control, and shall strike at any force that may present itself.

Permit me to request that an officer of the quartermaster general's department may be ordered to join me with the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for defraying the expenses of that department; and that a battalion of infantry may be ordered to this place in addition to my present command.

I have the honor to be, Your most obedient servant, (Signed) EDMUND P. GAINES, The honorable J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War.

He should have crossed the Escambia on march to Pensacola; which order was executed at the time the army attacked Micanopy, which was not more than five hundred Indian warriors embarked, nor does the deponent believe there were at any time during the war more than five or six hundred embarked, at any one place; that from the nature of the subject, this statement must be conjectural; that the enemy's warriors were in general well armed; that deponent was told there were about thirteen hundred souls at Suwanney, of which two hundred and fifty or three hundred were fighting men; that our army had one man killed and four wounded in actions with the Indians during the campaign, and two killed at the Barranca.

Deponent further says, that general Jackson received from a private source, a plan of the fortress of St. Augustine, and as the deponent believes, it was sent to the general at St. Marks or fort Gadsden, after his return from Suwanney.

That general Jackson had under his command in Florida, about eighteen hundred militia, volunteers and regulars, and fifteen hundred Indians, under McIntosh. That these Indians were received into the service while general Gaines commanded, and were regularly mustered in and out of service by the United States' officers.

Col. George Gibson, of the U. States, Army being daily sworn, testifies and says:

That he acted as quartermaster general in general Jackson's campaign against the Seminoles: That on the 29th day of January, 1818, at New Orleans, he received an order from general Jackson to procure and bring to fort Scott a supply of rations, ordnance, and quartermaster's & hospital stores. That he joined the general at fort Gadsden on the 24th or 25th of March. That the general then placed him in command of the post, with orders to send stores round to fort St. Marks, which was done: That in April major Hogan paymaster, joined the army. He brought information of the murders committed in Alabama and on the Sapulga, a branch of the Choctaw by the Indians.

About the same time, information was brought by the sloop Hector to fort Gadsden from Mobile, that a large number of Indians were in Pensacola.—This was confirmed by capt. Rogers of the Peacock, from Mobile. In consequence of this information, the deponent held the transportation in readiness, and sent thirty three thousand rations to fort Scott, believing from the information he had, that the army would move to the west. On the arrival of general Jackson, the deponent gave him the abovementioned information, and a number of letters on the subject of the Indian war to the westward of the Appalachicola. That on the 6th of May, the general ordered the deponent to Mobile by water, with instructions to send artillery and ammunition to fort Montgomery, and to be there ready himself to meet him with artillery, forage and provisions. The general was to advise the deponent by express of the point at which he was to meet him: That the deponent accordingly received an express, and met the general twelve miles from Pensacola: The deponent further says that he thinks it probable, that news of the assemblage of Indians at Pensacola reached general Jackson at or near St. Marks, by a schooner which went from Pensacola, and was sent by Inzerarity, and was a trading schooner, loaded with sutler's stores: That she arrived at fort Gadsden, after leaving St. Marks, between the 1st and 4th of May: That lieutenant Sands was sent from St. Marks to Mobile for ammunition and artillery, as deponent understood and believes, and conducted Pensacola on the day after the deponent joined, viz: on the 23d of May.

That the deponent was at New Orleans at the time captain Call was sent to Pensacola, in February: That the schooner Italians arrived in Pensacola in January, with a load of provisions from the contractor, which were landed at Pensacola, and the duties paid by Inzerarity. That a few months before this, the contractor had been refused permission to send provisions up the Escambia, and had been obliged to carry them by land from fort Montgomery to fort Crawford: That in the opinion of the deponent, it was impracticable to supply fort Crawford in the winter by land; and as that place was in a suffering condition for want of provisions, the attempt was renewed by water: That it is about sixty miles from fort Montgomery to fort Crawford: That Arbutnot's schooner, as deponent understood, was given by him to col. Brady, who assisted him on his trial, and was sold as he heard, for above three or four hundred dollars.

DOC. BRONAUGH.

I was attached to gen. Jackson's staff during the whole Seminole campaign. At St. Marks, the general received information by a vessel from Pensacola, of a large number of Indians having collected there; where they were furnished with provisions, arms and munitions of war. Believe that capt. Saida sailed from St. Marks for Mobile, in quest of a train of artillery to have it at fort Montgomery, subject to the general's orders. I understood from the general that he would have all his arrangements made & entered into, that every thing might be in complete readiness, provided he should ultimately come to the conclusion to visit Pensacola. I am impressed with the belief, that an actual determination to occupy this place and the Barranca, was never formed until the protest of gov. Maist was received on the line of march.

J. C. BRONAUGH, U. S. Army.

Richard K. Call, captain U. States 1st infantry, acting as an aid to general Jackson, being duly sworn, testifies and says: that in the campaign against the Seminoles, he first joined general Jackson at fort Gadsden, & afterwards on the arrival of the Tennessee volunteers, he joined him again near St. Marks; that he understood that gen. Jackson determined upon going to Pensacola, on hearing that the governor of that place had protested against the passage of supplies up the Escambia river, and in consequence of subsequent information relative to the assemblage of Indians at Pensacola; that the deponent had been at Pensacola, by orders of colonel Trimble, commanding at New Orleans; that he arrived there on the 21st of February, 1818, and remained there till the 26th; that his orders were to obtain a passage for supplies up the Escambia to fort Crawford; that the governor of Pensacola stated to the deponent, that he considered it unsafe for him to give the privilege asked for, as he was under great apprehension, if he did so, the Indians would take possession of St. Marks, or give the Spaniards at that place great annoyance; that deponent made report of the above to colonel Trimble, and also gave information of this protest or objection of the governor to gen. Jackson.

That on the return of the army from the Suwanney, lieutenant Sands was sent from St. Marks to Mobile for cannon.

That at fort Gadsden or St. Marks, deponent heard that general Jackson had a letter from Inzerarity to Doyle or Hamby, informing that there were a number of hostile Indians at Pensacola: the number he thinks, was said to be five hundred.

AGRICULTURE. And highly believe we pe our fellow-c following papers with the des besting the Ed ry part of the r respective G Farmers of th and FELLO meeting of the Society, at Ea legacy of its ish the import was questioned They were. tions would a neighborhoods of considerable eply interested on of the soil, those demonstr y to remove p the judgment re an extensiv and improvement of Agricultu ure, it was es r to your farm nity to every promotion as of every meas might be adva by associating counties and ur own experi would be enabl at information hat, receiving ny of useful e, you might de them to you they concluded enies correspon beneficial to very quarter of fore of establish re respective of subject fit to mitted) was app and if they shou ure, they were sponding alter of the Gener an for the for as should be e mended to yo this committee ect referred to sideration; an deral Society y day of Mar ended by the opinion in faul of the useful a with those proposing fo ments to it paring these which they mended to ctive counties was read an ed the sancte present at eration of the proposes to eff General So ed, it was th ultimate de eting at Balt day of June members of rs of the sev ur judgment mmittee was r to be publi call the atten ople, whom provisions b la perform necessary to in agriculture a emely defect ant, is cor stem and b be more success welfare a hanced in a great impor eans are bel dls may be ountable, an ue of your ur lives ma at these me oporation, as little kno ascertain sited, and or to apply ch other h discovery to many ence of a eas receiv ill often e ad to use on, even occasional on the ca d benefit rofessedly any soi such great and if that on of whi e best of s Independ e, he will longest o curiosity poze equal endable; motive of his wea out of ch



## POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.  
**EPITHALMIUM,  
TO MRS. L.**

May pleasure grace thy nuptial morn,  
And gild each rising day;  
May happiness life's eve adorn,  
When youth has passed away;  
May sorrow's tear thy cheek ne'er stain,  
Thy mind know nought of care;  
May peace with all her smiling train,  
Dwell in thy bosom fair.

Princess Anne, March 17th, 1819.

**BALLYNAVOURNA\***

By T. C. Upham.

All bosom'd with incantations, all "blooming  
alone,"

Where the wild bird hath chanted, the hawk  
thorn hath blown,  
To Ballynavourna, how glad would I fly,  
With the friends that are dearest, to live and  
to die.

Oh! Ballynavourna, how oft have I strayed,  
In thy garden of roses, thro' columns of shade,  
When the linnet and thrush, pl'd their exquisi-  
site art,  
And fragrance and music stole quite to my  
heart.

Is Erin, green Erin, still blooming and fair?  
Are the lovely and loving still lingering there?  
Are the birds blithe as ever, the verdure as  
bright?

Is Ballynavourna still rich with delight?

Then fare thee well, Ballynavourna, for ne'er  
Again shalt thou blossom the exile to cheer;  
But the scenes that were sweetest, the joys  
that are o'er,  
Shall be dear to his bosom, till life is no more.

\* Ballynavourna is the name of a small town  
in the West of Ireland, and signifies (Galic),  
the home of the beloved.

### Combustion under or upon water.

Several experiments have been lately  
made at Paris to prepare a fire which will  
burn up or even under the surface of water.  
A boat was sunk in the river Seine, & a ball  
of this inflammable composition with a  
weight annexed to it in order to carry it to  
the bottom, was thrown over the spot where  
the boat lay. The effect was almost incredi-  
ble! for the boat was instantly set in a  
blaze and consumed with the same ease  
as if she had been fired on land. We pre-  
sume the composition in something of the  
same nature with that which long has been  
known under the name of Greek fire. Cal-  
liclous, the Architect, taught this compo-  
sition to the Romans at Constantinople,  
who derived great advantage from it, par-  
ticularly under the Emperor Leo, when the  
Orientals attacked that city. A  
great number of the vessels of the  
enemy were burned by it. Leonardo  
de Vinci, a writer of the fifteenth cen-  
tury, gives the following receipt for mak-  
ing it: "Take the charcoal of willow, nitre,  
brandy, rosin, sulphur, pitch and camphor.  
Mix the whole together over the fire.  
Plunge a woollen cord in the mixture, and  
form it into balls, which may afterwards  
be provided with spikes. These balls be-  
ing set on fire are thrown into the enemy's  
vessels." The fire of the Persian chem-  
ists appear however to be of a much more  
powerful nature; and if the account be cor-  
rect, we think it may be capable of being  
applied to many useful purposes besides  
that of war. For example, it might be used  
for the purpose of clearing the chan-  
nels of rivers of wrecks and of such other  
obstacles as were of a combustible nature.

[Pet. Int.]

### THE MEDICAL & CHIRURGICAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE EAST- ERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.

Will meet at Easton, on the Second Monday  
in April (12th) for the purpose of granting Li-  
censes to Candidates to practice Medicine and  
Surgery, agreeably to a law enacted for that  
purpose.

March 22—4w.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of several writs of fieri facias to  
me directed, at the suit of James Jones and  
Lucy Cork, against John Sewel, will be sold  
on the premises on Wednesday, the 21st of  
April, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock in  
the afternoon, all the equitable right of, in, &  
to one house and lot called Still Point, contain-  
ing thirteen acres, more or less, sold to satisfy  
the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid  
writs.

March 29—1s.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni, and  
likewise a writ of fieri facias, will be exposed  
to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday,  
the 29th of April next, at 11 o'clock, the fol-  
lowing property, belonging to Col. Hugh  
Auld, viz. 2 Horses, 9 Cattle, 10 Sheep, and  
one hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or  
less taken at the suits of Joseph E. Muse, Ro-  
bert Dodson, use of John Harrison, Thomas  
Bridges, Francis Wrightson and Samuel Harri-  
son, and will be sold for cash, to satisfy the said  
claims. WILLIAM THOMAS, late Sheriff.

March 29—1s.

WILLIAM THOMAS, late Sheriff.

March 22—4w.

## 2000 Acres

### VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale, upwards of  
Two Thousand Acres of Land, lying in Queen  
Ann's County, and within three miles of Hills-  
borough—which will be sold together, or in  
lots, to suit purchasers; with a sufficient quan-  
tity of fine Timbered Land to each lot, & can  
be laid off, so as to make several excellent farms;  
possessing many natural advantages, with a  
soil, originally good and capable of great im-  
provement, with little expense. Each of those  
lots will have a part of the buildings and other  
improvements, all of which are deemed to be  
objects worthy the attention of the practical  
farmer, and others wishing to realize their mo-  
ney satisfactorily.

A small part of the purchase money will be  
required in hand, and the balance in five years.  
For approved notes, with interest thereon,  
good notes, legally assigned, and to a reasonable  
amount, will be received in part payment, and  
on the payment of the whole purchase-money,  
with interest, a deed will be given.

Persons wishing to view the land, and re-  
ceive further information are requested to ap-  
ply to  
JAMES G. SETH.  
Hillsborough, Feb. 15th, 1819.

### FEMALE ACADEMY IN EASTON.

#### SARAH & SUSAN HARRISS,

Grateful for the liberal patronage they have  
received, beg leave to inform their friends and  
the public in general, that this Institution is  
still in operation and progressing; where  
Young Ladies are taught Orthography, Read-  
ing, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar,  
ancient and modern History, Geography, illus-  
trated with the most modern Atlases,  
Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, Plain and  
Ornamental Needle-Work.

Terms of Tuition per Quarter, \$5  
Drawing & Painting do, \$6 extra.  
N. B. Five or Six Young Ladies can be ac-  
commodated with Boarding, Lodging, &c.  
next door to the Seminary, (in Harrison street,)  
at 140 dollars per year, where particular at-  
tention will be paid to their morals.  
March 15.

### PORTER, ALE, AND CIDER.

#### Joseph Chain,

(Directly opposite the Easton Hotel.)

Returns his sincere thanks to his Friends  
and the Public, for the liberal encouragement  
he has received in the line of his profession,  
and informs them, that he has just received,  
and intends constantly keeping a supply of the  
best Philadelphia

#### PORTER AND ALE;

And hopes by his strict attention to business,  
and the superior quality of his liquors, to  
merit a share of the public patronage.

N. B. He has also Crab-Apple and common  
Cider, of a superior quality.  
March 15.

### HERCULES,

A celebrated Horse, from New-Jersey, will  
be let to mares the ensuing season at five dol-  
lars, the spring's chance, and twenty-five cents  
to the groom. He will be at Easton, on Tues-  
days, will probably visit St. Michaels, the  
Trappe, and Miles River Neck.

#### HERCULES

Is a beautiful blood bay, handsomely marked  
with white; upwards of sixteen and a half  
hands high, seven years old this spring, and al-  
though of gigantic size, is made close and com-  
pact as a pony.

He was got by the full bred imported horse  
Whig, out of a Bald Lion mare, a cross which  
constitutes the true American Hunter, uniting  
the strength of the Coach or Waggon horse,  
with the fine bottom, and activity of the En-  
glish Courser.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Talbot County, March 8, 1819.

### Volunteer.

The young full-blooded horse Volunteer,  
will stand for Mares, the present season, at  
Easton, on Mondays, Tuesdays, & part of every  
Wednesday, and the remainder of the week at  
Wye Mill, at 10 Dollars the Season, & 4 Dollars  
the single leap, with Fifty cents to the Groom,  
payable on or before the first day of Septem-  
ber next, in default of which, Twelve Dollars  
will be demanded—Insurance \$30.—Mares  
from a distance, can be accommodated with  
pasture at Mr. Solomon Lane's, in Easton, and  
by the Subscriber, at Wye Mill, at the risk of  
the owners.

#### VOLUNTEER.

Was raised in Queen Ann's county, is a hand-  
some iron-grey, six years old in June next, full  
fifteen and an half hands high, finely formed  
and of noble carriage and fine action.

The following splendid Pedigree was furnish-  
ed by Joshua B. Bond, Esq. of Philadelphia,  
a gentleman well known on the Turf as a sports-  
man and was the former owner of both the Sire  
and Dam of Volunteer.

THOMAS HEMSLEY.

Queen Ann's county, March 15, 1819.

#### PEDIGREE OF VOLUNTEER.

He was got by the old celebrated horse First  
Consul, who was got by the imported horse  
Slender, his grand-dam the imported mare  
Diana (formerly Dian), Diana was got by old E-  
clipse, and Slender was got by King Herod—  
Volunteer's dam was got by the imported Grey  
Arucoker, grand-dam by the old imported Grey  
Messenger out of a Barbary mare; Messenger  
was got by Membrino, who was got by Engi-  
neer; Engineer was got by Sampson, who was  
the Sire of Bay Molton—Messenger's dam was  
by Turf, his grand-dam by Regulus, this mare  
was sister to Figurant and dam of Levathan  
and several other capital Racers.

J. B. BOND.

Philadelphia, March 27, 1817.

March 15—6w

### David Brown,

Informs his customers and the public gener-  
ally, (that owing to the recent death of his  
partner) he has resumed again the superinten-  
dence of his Pottery himself, and having heretofore  
never been able to fill up all orders, he  
has used great exertion, and has the pleasure  
to state, that he believes he is now prepared  
to meet any reasonable demand with

### Earthenware

of the first quality made in this state, (having  
obtained a premium from the Athenian Socie-  
ty for so doing.) Any orders left at his Potte-  
ry, (corner of Exeter and Salisbury streets,  
Old Town, about 100 yards over Market  
st. Bridge, Baltimore) will be thankfully re-  
ceived, and punctually attended to, and deliv-  
ered at his expense and risk in any part of the  
city, and when on board vessels stowed away  
securely.

NB. Orders for Stone Ware also supplied.

Baltimore, 3 mo. 22—4w.

## NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received, from  
Philadelphia, a very handsome  
ASSORTMENT OF

### Seasonable Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths, Shirting & Cambric  
Muslins,  
Flannels, Lawns,  
Blankets, Linen Cambric,  
Bombazetts, Levantines,  
Bombazetts, Florences,  
Irish Linens, Sattins, &c. &c.  
Long Cloth,

ALSO,

China, Queens-Ware, Cutlery, Teas, Su-  
gars, Coffee, &c. &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, or  
country produce.

LAMBERT CLAYLAND,

Who wishes also to purchase, from one to  
fifteen hundred bushels Flax Seed.

Nov. 9—

## Domestic Goods.

#### TIFFANY, WYMAN, & CO.

No. 191, MARKET-STREET,

Three doors above Gadsby's Hotel, Baltimore.

Having made arrangements with the Eastern  
Manufacturers, for an Extensive supply of  
every description of

#### DOMESTIC GOODS:

They beg leave to invite the attention of pur-  
chasers, and pledge themselves to sell as low  
as any House in the United States, for Cash  
or good paper.

Their assortment consists (in part) of the following—

Plaids Brown and Bleached  
Stripes Shirting, very cheap.  
Checks Sheetings  
Denim Cotton Yarn, first qual-  
ity, &c. &c.  
Bedtick  
Cassinet

They have also, for sale, on commission, a  
Complete Assortment of STRAW BON-  
NETS, of the most Fashionable Shapes.  
Baltimore, March 15—10t

### FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,

Branch Bank at Easton, March 17, 1819.

The President and Directors of the Farmers'  
Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of  
Three per cent. for the last Six Months, which  
will be paid to the Stock-holders, or their legal  
representatives, on or after the 5th day of  
April next. By order,

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.

March 22.

### EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

#### General Benson,

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master,

Will leave Easton-Point on MONDAY, the  
22d day of February, (weather permitting) at  
10 o'clock, A. M.—Returning leave Baltimore  
on THURSDAY, the 25th February, at the  
same hour, and will continue to leave Easton  
Point and Baltimore on the above named days  
during the season.

The Sloop GENERAL BENSON is in fine  
order, and has excellent accommodations for  
Passengers.

All orders (accompanied with the cash) left  
with the Subscribers, or in his absence, at his  
office, at Easton-Point, will be duly attended  
to, and faithfully executed by  
The Public's obedient servant,  
CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. The Subscriber or his Clerk will at-  
tend at the Drug-Store of William W. Moore,  
every Monday morning, until half past nine  
o'clock, for the convenience of the citizens of  
Easton, where those having orders will please  
to call.

Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

### EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

#### Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master,

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

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

All orders left with the subscriber or in his  
absence at his office at Easton-Point, will be  
thankfully received and faithfully execu-  
ted by  
EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 9. (22)

### Farm for Sale,

Containing about four hundred & thirty seven  
acres of Land, with a commodious dwelling  
house, tenant's house, & other necessary build-  
ings thereon. About one hundred acres are  
covered with wood. This land is situated im-  
mediately adjoining the pleasant village of  
New-Market, in Dorchester county, and will  
be sold together, or in suitable portions, at a  
low price, and on good terms of credit.

ALSO,

A small House, and Store-house adjoining  
with about three acres of land, in New-Market,  
which will also be sold low.

If not disposed of at private sale, before  
Saturday, the 22nd day of May next, the whole  
will then be offered at Public Vendue, at 12  
o'clock, in New-Market.

Any person disposed to purchase, will please  
apply to the subscriber in Cambridge.

ELIZABETH BIRCKHEAD.

March 22—1t.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Tal-  
bot county, will meet at their office in the  
Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the sixth  
day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M. and on  
Thursday and Saturday of the same week, and  
will continue to sit on the same days in each  
succeeding week, for the space of twenty days  
(if necessary) for the purpose of hearing and  
determining appeals, and making such altera-  
tions and abatements in the assessment of prop-  
erty as they may deem necessary and proper,  
according to law.

By order, JOHN STEVENS, Jun. Clk.  
to the Commissioners of the Tax  
for Talbot county.

March 15—6w.

## SPRING GOODS.

#### WILLIAM CLARK,

Begs leave to inform his Friends and the  
Public generally, that he has just returned  
from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and will  
open in the course of this week, a handsome  
assortment of

### STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Adapted to the present and approaching seasons

AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine and Common Calicoes  
Cambric and Common Gingham  
Cambric Jaconet Muslin  
Plain Cambric, do  
Corded and Figured, do  
Plain and Sprigged Mull Mull, do  
Plain and Sprigged Leno, do  
Plain and Sprigged Book, do  
Handsome Berlin Nett, do  
Coloured Cambric Muslins  
Dimitics

Steam-Loom and other Shirting Muslins  
Handsome white, pink, blue, green, lilac,  
black and dove coloured Satins  
White, pink, green, black and changeable  
Florences

Black Senchews, Modes and Saranets  
White, blue, pink and black Pattineta  
Handsome aprigged white, do  
Handsome pure white French Crape  
Black, do

Elegant Sattin Stripe Gauze  
Plain and Spotted Silk, do  
Silk Shawls, Canton Crape's  
Mens Buckskin, Beaver and Dogskin Gloves  
Ladies white and coloured Kid, do  
Ladies white, black and assorted colours,  
Silk, do

Gentlemen's Silk Hose  
Ladies, do  
Ladies white, black & lead colored Cotton do  
Ladies black worsted, do  
Girls white Cotton, do

A handsome assortment of Ribbons, Thread  
and Silk Laces, and Edgings, Inserting  
Muslins, Floss Cotton, handsome Fancy  
Muslin Ribbs

Elegant Fancy Silk Scarfs for Bonnets  
Fancy Muslin Collerets  
Elegant Head Ornaments and Artificial Flow-  
ers

Chimble & Silk Cords, Brood Cord, and Boot  
Webb  
Fine Flag, Scarlet & Brown Bandanna Hand-  
kerchiefs  
Madras, do

White and Figured Mersailes Vesting  
Black Florentine, do  
Black Mole-skin, do

A handsome Assortment of Irish Linens  
Irish Sheetings, Russia do  
Irish and Russia Diapers  
Bowlass, Brown Holland  
Tickenburgs, Oznaburgs, Hessians  
Pennsylvania Tow Linens  
Striped Linen Bed-Ticking  
Cotton, do

Linen and Cotton Apron Checks  
Bombazetts, Battinet  
Domestic Plaids, Cotton Yarn and Knitting  
Cotton

Extra Superfine and Second quality Cloths  
and Cassimeres.

ALSO,

A Complete Assortment of Liquors, Gro-  
ceries, Fresh Teas, &c.

Spades and Shovels, Hoes, Iron and Rope  
Traces, Leading Lines, &c. together with a  
great variety of other articles, which on ex-  
amination will be found very cheap—He invites  
the Public to call and see them.

March 8.

### Notice.

By virtue of a decree of Talbot County  
Court, passed at May Term, eighteen hundred  
and seventeen, and under the authority of cer-  
tain deeds of confirmation, to me executed, will  
be sold, on the premises, on Thursday, the 15th  
day of April next, and on the next succeeding  
days; by adjournments if necessary, between  
the hours of 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, and  
5 o'clock, in the afternoon, of each day of sale,  
all and singular the lands, tenements, heredita-  
ments and real estate of James C. Wheeler &  
Margaret E. B. Wheeler, (now Smith), the  
heirs at law of Bennett Wheeler, late of Tal-  
bot county, deceased, upon the following  
terms, to wit: a credit of two years will be given,  
upon one moiety, and of four years upon the  
other moiety, of the purchase money, to be  
paid with interest from the day of sale: no  
conveyance of any part of the property will be  
made before the entire purchase money and  
interest shall have been paid: bonds or bills  
obligatory, for securing the payment of the  
purchase money, with interest, will be required,  
with such security as the Trustee may ap-  
prove. The property intended to be sold un-  
der the said decree consists of valuable lots  
and parcels of land of various descriptions, sit-  
uate in and about the town of Easton, and will  
be sold in lots so as to accommodate all per-  
sons desirous of making a purchase. Plans, de-  
scriptive of the different parcels of land, will  
be exhibited on the day of sale.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee.

March 15—5w.

### MUSIC AND LITERATURE.

NOW PUBLISHING.

The Lady's and Gentlemen's Weekly

LITERARY AND MUSICAL

Magazine.

This paper is regularly published every Mon-  
day, neatly printed in quarto. A part, not ex-  
ceeding two pages, is always devoted to a pop-  
ular piece of MUSIC, executed with types, in  
an improved manner; which, for appearance  
and correctness may vie with any printed in the  
usual mode. The remaining portion of the  
paper is occupied with useful and entertaining  
miscellaneous, original and selected.

Nine numbers of the "Music Series" are now  
before the public; by which ladies and gentle-  
men may judge of the merits of the work now  
offered for their support by subscription.

TERMS.—One dollar per quarter in advance.  
(For this sum, subscribers obtain, besides the  
literary entertainment, thirteen perfect pieces  
of music, which, at the usual retail price  
would cost them three dollars and twenty-five  
cents.)

Orders from distant parts, addressed to  
H. C. Lewis, 273 market st. post-paid, and en-  
closing not less than one dollar, will be attend-  
ed to immediately.

Philadelphia, march 22, 1819.

### PRINTING.

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

EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE ON REASONABLE

TERMS.

## Boot and Shoe

### MANUFACTORY.

The Subscriber having taken the  
premises formerly occupied by Kendall F. Hild-  
brant, at the Court-House, in  
Easton, and opposite the Court-House, and  
d. r. to Messrs. Jenkins and Stevens  
in Easton, intends carrying on a  
Shoe Manufactory, and has now open  
tends constantly keeping a handsome  
assortment of Boots and Shoes. The city  
Easton, and its vicinity, will find it to his  
advantage to give him a call, as he will  
sell low for Cash.

#### CLEMENT BECKEN,

N.

# EASTON GAZETTE.

## And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, 1819.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY MONDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per an  
nual half yearly in advance.

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

from the *National Intelligencer*.

STRICTURES

LACOCK'S REPORT ON THE SEMI-  
NOLE WAR.

author of this article has had access  
to the report of the select  
committee on the Seminole  
war, and its statements are, in many  
cases, grossly and unaccountably er-  
roneous.

report has been read with astonish-  
ment and regret—regret, that such a do-  
cument should be before the world unan-  
nounced in senatorial discussion—and as-  
tonishment, as well as the institution of  
an enquiry into the conduct of gen-  
eral Gaines, as at the anomalous and unfair  
in which the investigation has  
been conducted.

independently of the peculiar hue  
of the instrument, it is also objectionable  
because it is designed to impute the  
fault of the war to our own officers and  
to lay aside all provocation & as-  
sault on the part of the Indians; 2d,  
as it directly implicates the presi-  
dent and secretary of War; for although  
it were not, in the first instance, guilty  
of the committee calls "a gross vio-  
lation of the constitution," yet they made  
it their adoption; and, if this  
accusation is just, those officers  
should be impeached; & 3d, because the  
report should not prejudice a case  
which may be required to examine  
and on which this anticipation  
would disqualify them to act.

subject was on the 18th November,  
by the house of Representatives,  
and one month after, on the 18th  
December, Mr. LaCock moved in the sen-  
ate for a committee on the same subject,  
and has been the moving prin-  
ciple throughout the whole investigation  
in the Senate. To his exertions are due  
indebted for the commencement of  
the business, its peculiar character of vir-  
tue, and the singular document by  
which it is terminated.

The Seminole war was discussed in  
the house for more than three weeks,  
and not a single member suggested the  
best course either on general Jackson  
or on the employment of volunteers or on  
Gaines for the unauthorized call on  
Creek nation. It was reserved for  
LaCock to make the discovery of a  
violation of the constitution in these acts;  
the honesty of his views, in advancing  
a charge, is to be found in the time  
which he made his report—when the  
house had but six days to sit, and it  
was not discussed; and in declining  
to exceed the customary resolution, so as  
to limit of discussion and afford the  
house of general Jackson an opportunity  
of defence. In fine, it was obviously in-  
tended to counteract the effects appre-  
hended from the vote of the house & force  
public opinion; and, was, incontestibly,  
designed to inflict a wanton blow on  
the character of general Jackson, un-  
der the imposing sanction of a regard for  
the duty.

It is needless to consume time in an  
enumeration of reasons for thinking such  
of any man's motives and conduct  
and unconstitutional. It is enough  
to say, that justice consists not merely  
in awarding punishment, for crime, but  
in giving to individuals accused of mis-  
conduct a full and impartial hearing, and  
an opportunity of advancing all accessible  
proofs for the elucidation of their acts  
and the vindication of their innocence  
and integrity. This justice has been denied  
to general Jackson. His public acts and  
character have both been made  
subject of systematic investigation;  
without a hearing, he has been pro-  
nounced guilty of the awful crime of strik-  
ing the liberties of his country, by an  
action of its constitution; and has re-  
ceived, in a sentence of censure, the cruel  
punishment that can pierce the bosom  
of a soldier.

and what is the motive to which all  
the acts in Florida have been attrib-  
uted? His operations, say the committee,  
were conducted "on reasons of his own  
and these reasons" were mercenary  
and speculations, which the occupa-  
tion of the Spanish territory would facilitate  
and promote. It is to be hoped that gen-  
eral Jackson will never deign himself to  
answer a charge as foul as it is ridicu-  
lous charge totally unsupported by

any of the documents, and abundantly re-  
futed both by them and by his character.  
No man in public life, who marches steady  
and erect along the path of duty, can  
fail to awaken enmity among those who  
envy his reputation, without ability to em-  
ulate his virtues. But surely, the deadliest  
foe of general Jackson cannot, for a moment,  
credit such a charge as this. I dare ven-  
ture to assert, that not a single member of  
the select committee, malignant as ap-  
pears to be the hostility of some of them  
to the general, believes that he led an army  
to the field, and jeopardized the lives of  
valuable citizens, in order to speculate  
with security in Spanish lands; or that he  
risked the ruin both of health and reputa-  
tion, and prostrated the constitution, to se-  
cure the paltry advantage of buying a few  
acres in Florida. We read of men whose  
dangerous political ambition prompted to  
the commission of awful crimes towards  
their country; but the monstrous act of  
overturning a free constitution and making  
unauthorized war, with the despicable  
view of trifling pecuniary emolument, is  
yet, and may it long be, unheard of and  
unrecorded. If that committee do not be-  
lieve the charge they have advanced, what  
can be their views, and how will they ex-  
plain their motives to their country? It  
would be both indecorous and useless to  
indulge in the language of resentment &  
reminiscence; but it would be injustice to  
the country to withhold the expression of  
a deep conviction, that this most unjust  
and illegal trial originated in dishonest  
motives—from feelings of personal hostil-  
ity in one of the members, and, in others,  
of a disposition to gratify a junta. It is  
right to state, that two members of the  
committee were opposed to the report.—  
One of those, who was not personally ac-  
quainted with the general, and who sat in  
the convention which framed the consti-  
tution, was too well acquainted with the  
principles of that sacred instrument to  
sanction any proceeding calculated to do  
it vital injury; and the other had too long  
known general Jackson to entertain any  
doubt of his purity. When the course of  
these gentlemen is contrasted with that  
of the majority in the committee, the peo-  
ple will have no difficulty in conceiving the  
impure motives by which that majority  
were governed.

The principles, which guided the ma-  
jority in chief, in the movements of the  
Seminole campaign, have been so ably  
developed and supported by men of integ-  
rity and talents, that it is deemed un-  
necessary now to review them. The orders  
which governed him are before the world.  
The selection and use of the means for  
their complete execution are well known.  
If he left any thing undone which was  
necessary to give peace and security to  
the southern frontier, or if he unnece-  
sarily superadded to the sufficient means  
of effecting this object, any act injurious  
to the country and destructive of the con-  
stitution, the grounds for a fair judgement  
are with the nation, and its award, either  
of blame or approbation, will doubtless be  
just. This article shall be confined to the  
elucidation of some obscurities, and the  
correction of several misstatements of facts  
in the narrative of the report. The argu-  
mentative part shall only be touched in-  
cidentally.

It is stated, in the first page of the report,  
that, in the spring or summer of 1817, the re-  
gular troops were withdrawn from the posts  
on the Georgia frontier, and concentrated at  
Fort Montgomery, on the Alabama river, a  
considerable distance west of the Georgia line.  
This is calculated to create an impression, that  
general Jackson issued the order for evacuating  
the posts south of Georgia, and thereby jeop-  
ardizing that frontier, by opening the way for  
savagery and insurrection. But, in the commis-  
sion of this military error, he was no way instru-  
mental. The order for the movement of the troops  
to the Alabama was issued from the war de-  
partment, by Mr. Crawford, contrary to the  
general's opinion who considered the move-  
ment both dangerous and impolitic.

In page 2 it is stated, that general Gaines  
ordered Major Twigg "to surround and take an  
Indian village, called Fowl Town, about four-  
teen miles from Fort Scott, and near the Flor-  
ida line." The order to Major Twigg was  
to bring to Fort Scott the chief of Fowl Town,  
who had repeatedly been called to an inter-  
view, and as often contumaciously refused to  
appear. The object of general Gaines was to have  
a definitive understanding with the chief, re-  
specting hostile or friendly intentions; and the  
importance of such an understanding induced  
the general to order his forcible capture, if gen-  
eral means proved inefficient.

In the same page, in this remarkable para-  
graph: "On the receipt of this order," (the  
order under which general Jackson proceeded  
on the Seminole campaign,) "general Jackson  
instead of observing the orders of the depart-  
ment of war, by calling on the governor of  
Tennessee, then in Nashville, near the place  
of his residence, chose to appeal to the West  
Tennesseeans, who had served under him in the  
last war. One thousand mounted gunmen,  
and two companies of what are called life  
guards, with the utmost secrecy volunteered  
their services, from the states of Tennessee &  
Kentucky, and repaired to his standard. Of-  
ficers were appointed to command this corps by  
the general himself, or other persons acting  
under his authority. Thus organized, they were  
mustered into the service of the United  
States."

At the time this order was received, the gov-  
ernor of Tennessee was either in Knoxville or  
the Cherokee nation, and to have waited the  
result of the usual process of drafting, would  
have produced the two evils of much loss of

valuable time, and the raising of a force reluc-  
tant in disposition and inefficient in character  
and equipment. Gen. Jackson immediately  
dispatched a letter to governor M'Nair, ap-  
prizing him of the call for volunteers, and in-  
forming him that in case the call should not be  
promptly and effectually answered, he should  
require of him one thousand drafted militia.—  
The governor warmly approved the step the  
general had taken, and added to his force one  
company of mounted volunteers, who joined  
the army at Fort Gadsden. General Jackson's  
letter of the 12th January, apprized the de-  
partment of the measure, and the secretary ap-  
proved and sanctioned it.

Corps of the same character with the Ten-  
nessee volunteers, were raised in other parts  
of the country, and under different officers,  
during the late war with Great Britain. In  
the north-western campaign, Gen. Harrison  
was joined by a body of volunteers, led by col.  
Johnson—and governor Shelby authorized the  
general to form them into corps, and appoint  
such officers as the men might elect. Another  
body of men, from Ohio, joined the army on  
the march of general Harrison for the relief  
of Fort Wayne, without any authority, and un-  
commissioned by the state executive. These  
organized themselves and appointed their offi-  
cers. Their services were accepted for ten  
days, and they received pay for that period.  
It is well known that exactly the same kind  
of troops followed general Jackson into the Creek  
nation, and achieved the victories of Tallades-  
ga, Smucklaw, and the Horse-Shoe. The same  
men who penetrated the swamps of Florida,  
covered Mobile from British invasion, and  
the same troops officers and men, defeated  
Wellington's veterans on the shore of the Mis-  
sissippi, and saved New Orleans from incendi-  
ary pollution. Did Congress then denude the  
act of raising them, "unconstitutional," or did  
they approve the measure and make appro-  
priation for paying them? I will not say that  
the sanctioning an act by one Congress  
obliges every succeeding Congress to approve  
all similar proceedings. But, where a measure  
of important necessity is adopted on personal  
responsibility, and approved by the govern-  
ment of the nation, it must be some motive, dif-  
ferent from a regard for principle, that could  
prompt a committee of Congress, at another  
period to censure a similar measure, urged by  
similar necessity, and productive of similar  
benefit.

It is thought unnecessary to enter minutely  
into an enquiry on the powers of either the  
War Department or a Major General command-  
ing in emergency, a body of dis-  
mounted volunteers. We shall leave this discus-  
sion to those who are fond of cavilling at  
forms, and raising technical objections to the  
most important and necessary measures. Suffi-  
cient it to say, that general Jackson had to choose  
between two modes of raising the requisite  
force; the one productive of pecuniary delay,  
and calculated to ensure ultimate defeat—the  
other, more simple, less expensive, and cre-  
ative of an army, fraught with ardent enterprise  
and willing to endure every privation in giv-  
ing safety to their brethren of the South. To re-  
spect was not difficult. It was a choice between  
defeat & victory; the full performance of an  
urgent duty, or the disgrace of the general &  
the destruction of his army.

The committee are grossly erroneous in as-  
serting that general Jackson, appointed the offi-  
cers of the volunteer corps. He did  
not appoint one of them. It is true that he ap-  
pealed to the officers who had gallantly fought  
with him in the wilderness of the Creek nation,  
and on the plains of New Orleans, and again  
roused them to the defence of their frontiers.  
But their appointments to command, were  
in all cases made by the choice of the men  
they brought into the field, and many of the  
officers, high in rank, accepted subordinate  
commissions. Col. Hayne was ordered to take  
command of the volunteers, to organize, muster  
and march them to the frontier.

It may be well to remark, before quitting  
this subject, that the field officers of the Geor-  
gia troops were appointed by the choice of the  
men; after the concentration of the militia on  
the west bank of Olanokee, and beyond the  
civil jurisdiction of Georgia.

In page 5 the committee remark, that the  
whole strength of the Seminoles, when com-  
bined did not exceed one thousand men, op-  
posed to whom under general Gaines, were  
"1800 regulars and militia, besides 1500 In-  
dians, illegally subsidized by the late men-  
tioned general. What, then, in this state of  
the case, becomes of the plea of necessity?"

I will ask if the committee did not know, that  
correct information of the numbers and posi-  
tion of the Indians were only obtained at the  
termination of the campaign? General Gaines  
was led to believe, from his enquiries on this  
subject, that the number of the Seminoles ex-  
ceeded 2800 warriors. Would it have been  
prudent to march half this number of men  
to the frontier, had the general even believed  
the numbers of the enemy to be exaggerated?  
The strength of the Seminoles might easily  
have been augmented by auxiliary bands from  
the more easterly parts of Florida, and it be-  
came general Jackson's duty, under this con-  
sideration, to raise such a force as would en-  
sure success in every emergency. Can it be  
wrong to act against an enemy, with a larger  
force than his own; or is it impolitic and un-  
military to use that superiority which will en-  
sure success? Such a principle may govern  
those who lead men to battle to gratify ambi-  
tion, and weave barren laurels for their brows.  
But such battles general Jackson never has  
fought, and never will fight. He has too dear  
a regard for the character of his country and  
lives of her citizens, to endanger either in use-  
less contests; and far may it ever be from him,  
to draw either on the purse or the blood of the  
republic, to purchase the wreath of unprofitable  
glory.

It is said that the Indians were illegally sub-  
sidized by general Gaines.—General Mitchell's  
letter of the 14th December, 1817, to the Sec-  
retary of War, apprizes the Department that  
the friendly Indians should be employed,  
and general Gaines, in a letter of the 2d De-  
cember, also informs the Secretary of the con-  
templated employment of Indians, which com-  
munication was received at Washington, on  
the 26th December. If then the Executive  
were early apprized of general Gaines's inten-  
tion, the Secretary, by not disapproving the  
measure, adopted it; and the committee know-  
ing this fact, in attributing improper and il-  
legal views to general Jackson, only afford an  
additional display of sullen hostility to the

army, and the most wanton and studied disre-  
gard of truth.

The committee accuse the general of disobe-  
dience to orders, inasmuch as he disregarded  
the injunction to general Gaines, to abstain  
from attacking Spanish garrisons, without spe-  
cial instructions from the department.

It is a clear principle that no order given to  
one officer can be made part of an order sub-  
sequently given to another officer, for the per-  
formance of the same duty, without a special  
reference to the first, and an express direction  
to be governed by it. Jackson's orders were  
general; he was told to terminate the conflict;  
and give tranquillity to the frontier; and in  
these orders, no instructions can be found for  
his government by the orders previously given  
to general Gaines. In selecting the means of  
accomplishing the objects of the campaign, the  
commanding general's powers were discretion-  
ary, and for his judgment in using those pow-  
ers, he was alone responsible.

The only mode in which he could have dis-  
obeyed the order was either to have remained  
inactive at Nashville, or to have adopted such  
measures as would have been more pernicious  
than inactivity. In either case his conduct  
would have been justly reprehensible.

But admit the orders of general Gaines to be ob-  
ligatory on general Jackson—the case contem-  
plated by these orders never occurred. The  
Indians were not found under the guns of a  
Spanish fort, but were sheltered within it. It  
was their depot, from whence they drew their  
public stores, both of ammunition and provision.  
Spanish officers escorted parties of In-  
dians to place them in security from our attacks.  
The war was planned in St. Marks.—The In-  
dian power of attorney was executed there,  
and countersigned by F. C. Luengo, the com-  
mandant and the councils for the arrangement  
of every warlike movement were held in the  
quarters of that officer.

If these facts had been known at the War  
Office, it is not to be doubted, that an order  
would have been issued for the seizure of St.  
Marks. For when they and the acts of the  
general induced by them, were known, the  
President approved of the measure. It had  
not been conceived that the Spanish officers  
had made themselves parties in the war and  
no previous order could have been expected to  
meet a case which was not supposed to exist.

In page 6, the committee remark, that  
"there also (at St. Marks) were taken two In-  
dian chiefs, one of whom pretended to possess  
the spirit of prophecy; they were hung with-  
out trial, and with little ceremony." The  
committee have forgotten to state, that Francis  
the Prophet had long been one of our direct &  
most dangerous foes—that he had a Brigadier's  
commission from Great Britain—and that he  
successfully employed his superstitious influ-  
ence and the promises of his trans-Atlantic  
friends to instigate his deluded brethren to  
deeds of rapine and massacre. They seem al-  
so to have forgotten that Homathimico the  
other chief, had headed the party who in cold  
blood, murdered Scott and his unhappy com-  
panions—struck the reeking tomahawk into  
the bosoms of defenceless women, and dashed  
out the brains of their infants against the  
post.

Was it mere "technical retaliation" under  
which those monsters were executed, or was  
their death an awful but just punishment for  
their unnumbered crimes? It is wrong to speak  
of the policy of executions; and I trust that  
mere policy shall never be urged as an excuse  
for depriving a fellow being of existence; but  
criminals are executed both for example and  
punishment, and the awful example made of  
Francis and Homathimico had a wide spread  
influence. Two Indians had been taken with  
them, and released, and in a few days, the  
whole Okeechiee tribe surrendered at discretion.  
They were treated humanely, furnished with  
transportation and provision, and sent into the  
Creek nation.

An effort is made by the committee to al-  
ter, that at the time general Jackson believed the  
war to be ended, he had resolved on occupy-  
ing Pensacola. To establish this charge, they  
more than once refer to extracts from his let-  
ters, wherein he states that the Seminoles are  
dispersed and their means of annoyance de-  
stroyed. It will be recollected that these let-  
ters were written after the end of that part of  
the campaign which was concluded in East  
Florida, and had a necessary reference to the  
general's success in securing that portion of  
the frontier immediately open to the incursions  
of the Eastern Seminoles. At the time the  
despatches were written, the number of  
hostile Indians in West Florida were unknown;  
and without attributing to general Jackson the  
powers of prophecy & magic, it was impossible  
in stating the Seminole war was ended, that  
he meant to extend the remark to all future  
aggressions, both on the eastern and western  
extremities of our southern border. The Sem-  
inoles in East Florida were dispersed, not ex-  
terminated—their towns were burnt and their  
cattle taken from them of course; when scat-  
tered and in a state of starvation, the command-  
ing general safely said the war with them was  
at an end. But the means of subsistence they  
sought again procure from labor and the sym-  
pathy of their Spanish friends east of Sab-  
wannee—and these obtained, they still possess-  
ed the power of concentration and incursion;  
although it was confidently trusted that the  
awful lesson which they received would have  
a permanent salutary influence.

In West Florida, the same outrages had for  
some time been committed almost daily on  
the frontier of the Alabama; and the letter  
from governor Bibb of the 19th May, which  
was received on the arrival of the army at the  
Escambia, plainly showed that the territorial  
border called as loudly for defence and securi-  
ty as the frontier of Georgia.

East and West Florida were similarly situ-  
ated; both were inhabited by Indians hostile to  
the United States, in both had British instiga-  
tion cherished and matured this spirit of hos-  
tility; and in each, had the savages a depot,  
whence they drew their warlike munitions, and  
on which they could retire in case of defeat.  
Of all these facts the general had the fullest  
proofs, and with these proofs before him he had  
to choose between retiring from Florida into  
Tennessee, content with doing half his duty by  
securing half the frontier, or executing his or-  
ders entire, by pursuing the same course, to tran-  
quillize the West, which he had successfully  
adopted in the East.

I mean not now to enter upon a defence of  
the occupancy of Pensacola.—General Jackson  
believed it necessary and therefore he did

it. If it saved the life of a single frontier set-  
tler, it was right; and it can only be proved  
wrong by shewing that there was not a single  
body of Indians in West Florida at the time  
Pensacola was occupied. The savages west of  
Pensacola Bay were scattered in the swamps,  
obtaining after their dispersion by the move-  
ment of major Young's and general Jackson's  
advance into the country, a miserable subsis-  
tence by hunting and depredating on the cat-  
tle of the inhabitants. Had these Indians, irri-  
tated by defeat, been granted access to their  
old depot, they would in pieces of ten and  
twenty, have committed more murders on our  
open border than could ever have sat easy on  
general Jackson's conscience, had any act or  
neglect of his facilitated their commission.

Common sense as well as national law, pro-  
hibits any violation of neutrality to prevent an  
evil remotely prospective. But where the  
expected danger is both of vital character and  
certain occurrence, to neglect any means of  
preventing it is not only falsely generous but  
grossly criminal. Individuals may make such  
sacrifices when mere personal danger or in-  
convenience is apprehended, but to avert so  
dreadful an evil as the murderous incursion of  
a savage foe, all accessible means of security  
and prevention are imperiously called for.  
Men who know the Indian character, are well  
aware of the folly of defensive operations to  
restrain their massacres and predatory expedi-  
tions. If the whole army had been extended in  
a cordon, along the southern frontier, they  
would have been laughed at by the Indians.  
Relieved from all apprehensions of attack, and  
the privation of their Spanish depots, they  
would have leisurely concentrated their forces  
and broken the cordon at almost any point.  
It was then necessary to attack them, and as in  
West Florida they never were embodied, the  
general had either to march his whole army in  
pursuit of each little squad of warriors, and  
exterminate them in detail, or to adopt such  
measures as would relieve his army from use-  
less toil and bloodshed, and his country from  
unnecessary expence. This measure was an  
act of necessity; the necessity we were under  
in all cases, to protect the lives and liberties of  
our citizens. If the occupation of Amelia Is-  
land is justifiable, the seizure of Pensacola is  
still more so: for the lives of our citizens are of  
infinitely greater importance than the plunder  
of our commerce, and the security of a fron-  
tier from Indian invasion, of much greater im-  
portance than the prevention of smuggling.

To destroy the scattered parties in West  
Florida, capt. Boyles, with two companies of  
rangers, was ordered to scour the country and  
his gallantry and success are well known.

In page 7, of the report, there is a sentence  
calculated to induce a belief that the terms of  
capitulation were forcibly imposed upon the  
governor and garrison of Pensacola. These  
terms were proposed by the governor himself,  
before surrendering the Barracas; and were  
fully acceded to except in such points as affect-  
ed the security of the occupiers, and the ob-  
ject of the campaign.

It was unnecessary to remark that general Jack-  
son abolished the revenue laws of Spain. (p. 5)  
The capitulation engaged for the transportation  
of all the officers of government, civil and mili-  
tary to Havana. What then became of their  
revenue laws? The governor virtually abol-  
ished them himself.

It is not a fact that all the officers of the new  
government were military men. The tempo-  
rary governor col. King, is an officer of the army;  
but civil officers were appointed in the differ-  
ent departments from among citizens, and M-  
McKenzie, a native of Mobile was placed at the  
head of the magistracy. The civil rights of the  
inhabitants were secured to them, and in some  
instances, particular privileges of individuals  
were held sacred, which were totally repug-  
nant to the nature of our political institutions.

In the 9th page of the report, there is a re-  
mark, that before general Jackson could make  
a hostile movement on the Spanish possessions  
they must have "opposed him by physical not  
moral force." It is not easy to understand this  
distinction but I presume the committee mean  
by moral force, the use of persuasion and in-  
vestigation among the Indians, and furnishing them  
with arms and ammunition. If the use of such  
a "moral force" is not to be opposed and a-  
venged without an infraction of natural law,  
and the constitution, in what a situation are we  
placed? the adoption of such a principle, fore-  
ever puts a stop to frontier emigration, and  
the proud spread of our hardy population. It  
declares to the enterprising settler of the wild-  
erness, that it is illegal to protect him from Indian  
incursion; and it says to the infamous emissaries  
of Britain: Your safety is now secure, go a-  
mong your Indians, and by gold and supersti-  
tion, spirit them to reiterated outrage, deluge  
your frontier in blood, we dare not touch you,  
standing under the shelter of our constitution,  
your punishment would be a stab to the lib-  
erties of our country.

In regard to general Jackson's order to general  
Gaines to occupy St. Augustine, it is only  
necessary to say, that it was issued in conformity  
to the same principle which governed the gen-  
eral in all his movements in Florida viz: That  
where the Spaniards identified themselves  
with the Indians, by arming or sheltering them,  
they were to be treated as enemies in our own  
defence, one of the most sacred necessities im-  
posed on man.

In page 11, the committee ask, "if these  
things are admitted in the South, will not they  
be considered as authorized in the North?" I an-  
swer yes.

It is needless to remark on that part of the  
report which regards the execution of Arbuth-  
not and Ambriater. The committee admit,  
"that having left their country, and united their  
fate with savages with whom the U. States were  
at war, they forfeited their claim to the pro-  
tection of their own government, and subject-  
ed themselves to the same treatment, which  
ought according to the principles and practice  
of the American government, to be extended  
towards those with whom they were associ-  
ated." If their crimes merited punishment (and  
wherein the catalogue of depravity, can we  
find a blacker crime than the excitement of  
savages to butcher women and children) and  
the civil powers of our country had no juris-  
diction over their acts, it remains only to state,  
that general Jackson had the right and the  
power to execute the law of nature and na-  
tions upon them. If the two great points are  
admitted, the guilt of the prisoners and the  
power of the general, what object have we in  
cavilling at the mode of their trial? An error

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If the temper of the Report is to be judged of by the epithets used, then indeed it will fall very far short of that irascibility, not only which is conspicuously predominant in the "Strictures" but of which it has been accused.—If temper is culpably displayed in pronouncing the particular acts of a particular man, "unconstitutional, unlawful, disobedient to orders—of dangerous tendency—as tending to make the civil subordinate to the military authority—As subversive of the happy government under which we live, and therefore destructive of the public welfare—the Report does this in the most unhesitating, unqualified and decisive manner—but we have yet to learn, that this style of language from a committee of one branch of the Congress of the Country is indicative of revenge or passion. If the Committee believe this the character and effect of the facts related by them, it became them as statesmen and honest men to say so.—That they do believe it, is as justly inferable from their character and station in life, as from their admitted intelligence, and the general conviction which followed their statement and evidence.

The Report which the Strictures express, "that Report should go before the world unanswered in senatorial discussion" will be reviewed together with that kindred part of the fifth paragraph of the strictures which speaks of Mr. Lacombe's honesty as to the time the report appeared, viz. "six days before the Senate rose, when it could not be discussed, and in declining to annex the customary Resolution so as to admit of discussion, and afford the friends of General Jackson an opportunity for defence." As to the time at which this Report was made, no insinuation has ever before been made against the committee upon that subject, until the strictures appeared. The strictures assert that there were two members of the committee opposed to the report—if so, and there was any culpable delay in making the report, or any unfair proceeding as asserted by the strictures, how comes it that this delay and unfairness, were not exposed by these two gentlemen particularly as one of them, the strictures say, had too long known the general to doubt his purity. This might have been done on two occasions, viz. first when the discussion took place in Senate, after the appointment of Mr. Forsyth as minister to Spain, who had been a member of the Seminole committee as it was called, upon the proposition to appoint a fifth member of the committee to fill the vacancy of Mr. Forsyth. And secondly, when the report was made, a protest on the part of the minority would have been both usual and parliamentary, if there had been any circumstances attending the report, either as to the investigation or time of making it, which could have justified or made such a proceeding necessary or proper. This not having been done on either of these occasions, is a strong argument that it ought not to have been done at all, and makes the insinuation in the strictures unworthy of further consideration. For such was the character & the ability of the two gentlemen on the committee here alluded to, that if it had been necessary to have said, that there was anything unfair as to time or improper in the manner of the report, the ample abilities they possessed would have enabled them to have done it in the most imposing & powerful manner—or if it had been proper to have done so, such is the sense of character and of duty entertained by those two gentlemen, that no earthly consideration would have deterred them from it. Having introduced the discussion of the Senate upon the proposition of filling up the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Forsyth, we will for elucidation pursue it a little further. It was known to every Senator, for it was again & again asserted & remarked on in debate, that without a member in Mr. Forsyth's place, the Committee could not report, as they were then two for, and two against the report.—Mr. Forsyth having, whilst on the Committee, given the casting vote in favor of reporting. It was upon this state of things the Senate was called to act; they knew if they did not agree to fill the vacancy, there could not possibly be a report—if then the majority of the Senate were against a report, they had it in their power by not filling up the vacancy to have prevented a report being made; but knowing as they did that filling the vacancy was essential to having a report, the determination to fill the vacancy was equivalent to a vote in favor of a report, & was so considered. Had this not been so, how comes it that when the report was laid on the table that some of general Jackson's "friends" did not move to call up the report, and to add to it "resolved that the Senate do not concur in the report." This was a plain & easy course—it was proper & open for any member of the Senate, and if it is matter of regret "that such a document should go before the world unanswered in senatorial discussion" it is matter of more surprise that no "friend" of general Jackson had caused that discussion to have taken place, the loss of which the Strictures so much regret, when it could have been done so easily and so certainly. The friends of the report, both those of the committee and those who were not, forebore to press the report after it was made, knowing that if a discussion and decision were desired, that the minority of the committee and the friends of general Jackson could procure them to take place at any day they pleased. If then they thought and, no men were more competent to judge, that the late report of the committee and its laying over unacted on would be injurious to general Jackson, they had it in their power to call up the discussion.—There not having been any discussion on the report is as much attributable to one member of the Senate as to another, for any man who pleased might have brought

the whole subject up for discussion at any moment; and if there had been a pressing anxiety for discussion, there would have been time—for the friends of the report would have been in duty & in honor bound to have made their adjournments to the wishes of the opponents of the report; this would have insured time. If the friends of the Report had not done so, they would then have merited the harsh epithets with which the committee is covered in the strictures; they never desired to avoid discussion; they did not wish to press it because if discussion was desirable to the "friends" of general Jackson, they had only to ask for it and have it.

Let not Gen. Jackson or his "friends" then say that the want of senatorial discussion is a matter of regret, if they imply by that, that it was desired by them and could not be procured—let them not say that the lateness of the Report and the declining to annex the customary resolution so as to admit of discussion, and afford Gen. Jackson's friends time for defence, was an injury.—There was time for discussion if his "friends" wished it—the friends of the Report would cheerfully have gone into any friend of Gen. Jackson, might have easily added the "customary resolution" and produced the debate; & the omission of the "customary resolution" at the conclusion of the Report was designedly done to place the matter of discussion entirely at the disposal of the friends of Gen. Jackson, for without the customary resolution, it did not as matter of course come up for decision; with it, it did—so that a proposal by one of Gen. Jackson's "friends" to have added one line, viz. Resolved, that the Senate do not agree with the Report, would have brought the Report up as matter of course. If then the discussions was desirable, the General's "friends" might have procured it—if the loss of it was an injury, the General's "friends" are to blame. Whatever were the motives of the General's "friends" for not trying to get up the discussion, we pretend not to know—no doubt they were good—but if the writer of these remarks had been opposed to the report of the committee, a personal friend of Gen. Jackson's, and had held a seat in the Senate at the time, under all the circumstances of the case, he would have acted as it appears the opponents of the Report and the "friends" of Gen. Jackson did.—And his reasons would have been these, viz: After the sense of the Senate had been ascertained in the manner it was, upon the decision to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Forsyth's appointment, (about 21 to 16) he would have had but little hope indeed of an exculpatory vote of the general on the part of the Senate. If then he still believed the general to have acted well and to be innocent of the charges, he would have preferred the chance of the operation of public opinion in his favor under the impression of the supposed tardiness of this report, to the certainty of a vote of concurrence with the report.

That there appears to be a design in the report "to impute the causes of the war to our own officers and executive, laying aside all provocation and aggression on the part of the Indians" does not seem to be a merited stricture, for the Report expressly states, after many remarks upon this subject, that it is difficult to determine with certainty who commenced hostilities, or on whom the greatest injuries were inflicted. A disposition has been often manifested in this country to repudiate all who entertain the belief, and to stifle the expression of any opinion, that goes to presume that our own government, or public functionaries, or people, can ever do wrong—and this attempt has been invariably made on the part of those in power or their friends.—It is not an evidence of want of patriotism to believe that our civil or military officers, or that our citizens can do wrong—the reverse is a mark of a little mind and a want of candor, and the attempt to enforce such doctrine by decrying or disparaging a man, is equally base in its effect and tyrannical in its purposes; calculated to produce a state of political bigotry as little allied to the character of good sense as it is indicative of upright independence; and when effected, will produce a state of slavish subserviency that must contaminate public sentiment and corrode the public virtue. This attempt has before been made as it respects the European powers, and when we come down to the poor savage Indians of our Western or Southern wilds, where the talk of justice is forgotten; if one says, with the evidence in his hands, that our treaties with them for their lands are often made by the influence of fear, force, fraud, corruption or bribery—it would excite some little surprise among those who know nothing about it and he might be called an enemy to his country by those who believe it right to butcher Indians when you please and to take their lands upon any terms that you can get them on—they who suffer, are Red men, Indians, Heathen Wildmen—but we who war against them and butcher them, and awe or seduce them into treaties for their lands are Christian White men.—It is therefore right—to this law and to this morality we dissent.—But the report does not go to exculpate the Indians altogether, it goes to show, what all candid men believe to be a fact as to those border wars, that irritations and violence come from both sides of the line.

To be continued.

BALTIMORE, April 6. GALE.

On Sunday morning last the wind from the S. W. commenced blowing a gale and with so much violence, that several vessels lying at the wharves at Fell's Point, received considerable damage—three or four bay craft we understand, were sunk, and among those injured was the Patriot Privateer Puerydon, by driving against a

wharf. Great fears are entertained of vessels in the Bay and on the coast, as but few instances can be recollected of damage being done to vessels in the harbor of Baltimore, the wind being in the same direction.—*Fed. Reg.*

April 7. On Tuesday afternoon, in an alley, a Spaniard cut the throat of a colored woman, in a house in Apple alley, on the Point—he afterwards went up stairs and committed the same act on himself. Although the wounds are represented to be deep and shocking in their appearance, it is thought they will both recover.—*Fat.*

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND. At a meeting of the Regents of this institution, on the 26th day of March, 1819, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, was conferred on the Rev. Donald McLeod of South Carolina.

At the same time the honorary degree of Doctor of Physic, was conferred on Dr. Samuel Hogg, of Tennessee, and on Dr. Samuel C. Blair, of Alexandria (Dis. Columb.) on Dr. Thos. E. Bond, Dr. William W. Handy, and Dr. Thomas H. Wright, of Maryland.—*Chron.*

#### FROM AUX CAYES.

Capt. Scoven, of the schooner Fair Play, who arrived at N. York in 15 days from Aux Cayes, informs that Gen. Gomar one of Christophe's commanders, with a considerable force, had passed into the mountains within the imperial dominions, and that Gen. Boyer with 5000 troops had gone in pursuit of the hostile army, and had already cut off their retreat. A few stragglers had been taken, and a battle was daily expected.

Gen. Boyer had issued an order prohibiting piracy, and declaring that any of his subjects, convicted of this crime, should be punished with death.

Sir Gregor McGregor, with the brig Hero, of 18 guns, the ship Monarch of 18, the transport ships Petersburg and Honakas, and three sloops laden with arms, ammunition and provisions, sailed for Carthage on the 10th of March. Many of his men had deserted in consequence of not receiving their wages.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4. From Lisbon.

By the ship Bath and Mary, capt. Singleton, from Lisbon, we learn, that the markets for American produce were very dull, and near a million bushels of corn in store, and a great quantity of wheat & other grain. Vessels were daily arriving from the Mediterranean with additional supplies.—*Amer. Centinel.*

RALEIGH, (N. C.) April 2. Extract of a letter dated Newbern, March 23.

Two valuable Patriot prizes (as they are called, but in reality prizes to the pirates from Baltimore) are ashore at Beaufort; a schooner with 120 pipes of Spanish Brandy, and a ship mounting twelve guns with an immensely valuable cargo; unfortunately the greater part of the ship's cargo is lost, consisting of gold dust, tortoise shell, ivory, sugar, coffee, cotton, hides, &c. Nothing but the cotton has as yet been saved from the ship. She lays sunk in 18 feet water where she first grounded. It is a stain upon our government that the career of these Pirates is not checked.

#### MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. W. Williams, Mr. Peter Stevens, Jr. Merchant, to Miss Julia, daughter of Mr. William Jenkins, Merchant, all of this Town.

#### NOTICE.

The Farmers of Talbot County, and other Citizens friendly to Agriculture, are requested to meet at the Court-House in Easton, on the first Tuesday of May next, at 3 o'clock, to consider the propriety of forming an Association. All Citizens upon the plan lately recommended by the General Society, and if adopted, to associate themselves accordingly. Talbot County, April 12, 1819—4w

#### A COTTILLION PARTY

Will be held at the "Cambridge Hotel" on Friday evening, 16th instant, at half past 6 o'clock. Gentlemen of this, and other counties are invited.

BENJ. W. LECOMPTE, THOMAS HAYWARD, JAMES B. SULLIVAN, JOHN R. PITT, Managers.

Cambridge, April 13.

#### To Rent,

For one or more years, that Large and Convenient new Brick Tavern, and its appurtenances belonging to the Subscriber, in this Town, known by the name of the

#### EASTON HOTEL.

and lately kept by Mr. Jesse Sheffer. This Establishment is admitted by all to be the Largest and most Complete of any other on the Peninsula, and to a man of Capital, who is well calculated to conduct it, a great chance is presented of doing a very extensive & profitable business, particularly as the elegant New Steam-Boat Maryland will commence running in May, between this place and Baltimore, by which means, there is no doubt, but traveling will be much increased. Possession can be had immediately, and to a suitable person, who can occupy it at once, a considerable deduction will be made in the present year's rent.

SAMUEL GROOME. Easton, April 12, 1819.—4f

#### To be Rented.

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

#### More New Goods.

WILLIAM CLARK Has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening A FURTHER SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE An Excellent Assortment of COARSE HEMP, BLEACHED, &c. BROWN'S PORT SHEETINGS, &c. And a few more pieces of superior fine

Irish Linens. Handsome plain and figured Canton Crapes, assorted colors—Calicoes; Black Senasars, &c. &c. &c. Which, in addition to his late supply from Philadelphia, renders his assortment very extensive and complete. He invites his friends and the public generally to call and examine them.

Easton, April 6. P. S. Since the above, the Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, a further supply of wide Pennsylvania

Tow Linens. Those in want of the article had better call early. W. C. Easton, April 12.

GEORGE R. BENSON & Co. No. 23, Water Street, Baltimore. Have on hand and intend keeping A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES, Which they will sell for cash, or good acceptances in Town.

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| IMPERIAL TEA in 3 1/2 lbs. Caddys. | Prunes, Almonds, English Walnuts, and Figs |
| Do. in large and small chests      | Jamison Crackers                           |
| Hyson do.                          | Sperm Oil, winter strained                 |
| Young Hyson, do.                   | Sallad Oil                                 |
| Souchong, do.                      | Demijohns, Corks                           |
| Havana Coffee do.                  | Pipes                                      |
| St. Domingo do.                    | English Cylinder Gun-powder                |
| St. Croix Brown Sugar do.          | American do.                               |
| N. Orleans do.                     | Shot, Vinegar, Cop-perass                  |
| Leaf and Lump do.                  | Cayenne Pepper                             |
| L. P. Madeira wine                 | Black do.                                  |
| Teneriff do.                       | Spices, Starch,                            |
| Sherry do.                         | Mould & Dipt Candles                       |
| Port do.                           | Philips and Sampsons Brand                 |
| Franch Brandy                      | Blown Salt                                 |
| Old Peach do                       | Brown Soap                                 |
| Jamaica Spirit                     | Shaving do.                                |
| Holland Gin                        | Spinning cotton                            |
| Country do.                        | Family Flour                               |
| Old Rye Whiskey                    | Pearl Barley, Starch                       |
| Common do.                         | Bird Seed                                  |
| N. E. Rum                          | Chocolate, No. 1, 2, 3,                    |
| Long Cork Clarret                  | London Mustard and                         |
| wine superior quality              | Mustard Seed                               |
| in cases, one dozen bottles        | Salt Petre, Race and                       |
| Old Madeira and Port               | Ground Ginger                              |
| Wine in Bottles                    | Fig Blue, Indigo, Salts                    |
| Cordials in do.                    | Madder,                                    |
| Best Havana Segars                 | Castile Soap                               |
| Chewing Tobacco                    | Wheat Sythes                               |
| West India Molasses                | Ground Plaster.                            |
| Sugar-House do.                    |  |
| Muscated Raisins                   |  |
| Blom do.                           |  |
| Baltimore, April 12.               |  |

#### Bible Society.

A stated annual meeting of the Eastern Shore Bible Society, will be held at the Court House in Easton, on the 15th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution. T. H. DAWSON, Record'g Sec'y.

Easton, April 12.

#### Auctioneer.

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

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

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

#### Notice.

The Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, for cash, at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 27th inst. at 12 o'clock, all the equitable title of Thomas Henrix, an insolvent debtor, in and to a certain lot, or parcel of ground lying and being near Easton, and fronting on the road leading therefrom to Easton-Point. THOMAS F. BENNETT, Trustee for creditors of said Henrix. April 12—4s.

#### Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Mary Roberts, late of Talbot county deceased, are requested to produce the same properly authenticated to the subscriber without delay, and those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment. C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. Cambridge, April 12, 1819—8w.

#### Notice.

The Subscriber hath taken out letters testamentary on the personal estate of Capt. William Jordan, late of Talbot County deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber. JAMES SETH, Adm'r. of Capt. Wm. Jordan. April 12—6w

Queen Anne's County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, at October Term, 1818. Ordered, that the sale made and reported by Gustavus W. T. Wright, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Susanna Watson, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, before the first Saturday in the next May Term of this court.—Provided a copy of this order, be inserted three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette at Easton, before the said first Saturday in May Term next. The report states, that three hundred & eleven acres two rods and eleven perches, sold for six thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty nine and three fourths cents.

True copy, THOS. MURPHY, Clk. of Queen Anne's county court. April 12—3w.

#### LAND NEAR EASTON, For Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, upon the premises, on Saturday the 15th day of May next, under and in virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot County Court, at November Term 1818, in the case of the administrators of Hugh Sherwood deceased, against Robert Sharp Harwood, and John James, Henry and William Harwood, the children and heirs of Hugh Sherwood deceased, who was the only child and heir of John Dougherty deceased, all the lands and real estate of the late John Dougherty, of Talbot county aforesaid deceased, for the payment of his debts. These lands consist of parts of the tracts of land called, "Carvers Seaside," "Bakers Pasture and St. Michaels Fresh Run, all situate on the road leading from Easton to Centerville, and near the Mill of John Bennett, Esq. and contain by estimation the quantity of two hundred & twenty-three acres and one quarter of an acre more or less.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the lands, as it is presumed every person disposed to purchase will take a view of them before the day of Sale. Robert Sharp Harwood, who occupies the premises, will shew them to any person desirous of viewing them.

#### Terms of Sale.

The Lands aforesaid will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security, to the subscriber as Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money within that time, with interest thereon from the day of Sale—upon the payment of the purchase money, and not before, there will be a deed executed, acknowledged and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, conveying all the right, title and estate of the aforesaid John Dougherty, in and to the land & real estate so sold to him, her or them, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants, aforesaid or either of them.

All the creditors of the aforesaid John Dougherty deceased, are requested to take notice, that by the decree aforesaid they are required to exhibit their claims and vouchers, properly authenticated to the clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale aforesaid. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee. For sale of real estate aforesaid. April 12—4w.

#### Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Cooper, against Clowdsberry Kirby, will be sold on Tuesday the 4th day of May, on the Court House green, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property; all the equitable right of said Kirby, in and to, that close of land, being part of a tract called Tighman's Fortune, situate, lying and being in Talbot County, on Third-Haven creek, at or near the place called Cow-Landing, and on the north side of the road leading from said Cow-Landing to Easton, that is to say beginning at a stone marked C. K. No. 1. on the westward side and L. H. on the eastward side thereof, planted in the line of the road aforesaid, and running by and with Lambert Hopkins's purchase of part of the same tract, purchased of James Booker, north seventeen degrees fifteen minutes ten perches, to a stone marked C. K. No. 2. and L. H. No. 3. for the fifth bound any of the said Lambert Hopkins, then south seventy-two degrees forty-five minutes ten perches, parallel with the road aforesaid, thirty feet to another stone marked C. K. No. 3. on the side thereof, & L. H. No. 4. on the side open to the creek aforesaid, being planted on the edge of said creek, then by and with said creek to another stone marked C. K. No. 5. then north seventy-two degrees forty-five minutes east parallel with the road aforesaid, four feet to another stone marked C. K. No. 6. planted by the edge of the creek aforesaid, then south seventy degrees fifteen minutes east four perches to the road aforesaid, then with the same north seventy-two degrees forty-five minutes, east five perches to the beginning, containing one quarter of an acre of land more or less, and the improvements thereon, sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid writ. ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff. April 12—ts.

#### Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of the state, at the instant, and for the use of Thomas Cooper, against John Opmo, will be sold on Tuesday the 4th day of May on the Court House Green, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, all the said Opmo's equitable right of, in, and to the Farm where he now resides, called "Bennett's Neglect," containing ninety acres more or less, sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid Writ. ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff. April 12—ts.

#### Notice

Is hereby given, that an Election of Directors of the Choptank Bridge Company, will be held at the Court-House, on second day the 12th inst. And that the Directors will proceed to the choice of a collector of the Tolls, on the first second day of the 5th mo. next. W. M. MOORE, Treasurer. Easton, 4th mo. 5d. 1819. 2w.

#### Auction & Commission Business.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have commenced the

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, In that large and commodious House, belonging to Mr. Samuel Groome, formerly occupied by Messrs. Morsel & Lambdin, in Easton, where goods of every description will be received and sold to the best advantage.

T. S. LOVEDAY & J. APPELGARTH, N. B. Their days of sale, will be on Tuesdays and Saturdays. April 5—

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the sixth day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M. and on Thursday and Saturday of the same week, and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week, for the space of twenty days (if necessary) for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, and making such alterations and abatements in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper, according to law. By order, JOHN STEVENS, Jun. Clk. to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county. March 15—8w.

# POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE  
STANZAS.

*Describe of the birth-plate of the writer.*  
 "Hill lovely bowers, of innocence, and ease;  
 Seats of my youth, when every sport could  
 please!" Goldsmith.  
 Sweet native spot, since first on childhood's  
 mind,  
 Dawn'd admiration from thy charms combin'd,  
 How oft while wand'ring youth's delightful  
 mate,  
 Has glowing rapture, fondly paus'd to gaze  
 On all the features, of thy matchless scenes,  
 And every grace, that tints thy flow'ry greens;  
 How oft my eye, with pleasure, has delay'd  
 On health clad mountain, vale, and verdant  
 shade,  
 And listening coast, where rivers roll,  
 With murmurs sweet has often charm'd my  
 soul,  
 As fancy hearkened to the voice of streams,  
 Commingling melody with poets themes;  
 With school-boy ardor heightened by desire,  
 Thy lovely landscapes taught me to admire  
 The rural wildness, that attracts the eye,  
 Where cloud-capt hills salute the wintry sky;  
 Where mountain streams in dashing torrents  
 roar,  
 From rock to rock, exploring ocean's shores;  
 And where in varied elegance of dress,  
 Creation smiles, with rural loveliness.  
 Improv'd by sloping hills, and hanging woods,  
 By cultur'd fields and serpentine floods,  
 With wild birds warbling on a thousand sprays,  
 In matin songs, and vesper strains of praise.  
 Glenoidal favorite of my votive theme,  
 Dear well known parent of my Muses dream,  
 In thee the grand, and picturesque combine,  
 And light, and shade, and elegance are thine  
 Thy homely cottages that shelter'd stand,  
 Amid the arbours that improve thy land,  
 Those humble emblems of content and peace,  
 Shew where domestic love and joy increase;  
 Where health and plenty, far retir'd from  
 noise,  
 Partake the comforts of untrifled joys.  
 Tall thriving fruit-trees grace thy fertile mould,  
 Whose mellow apples shine, in burnish'd  
 gold.  
 Or on thy pendant boughs, the juicy pear  
 hangs, where nectareous plums their rich-  
 ness wear.  
 O'er flow'ry carpets, whose enamel'd green,  
 In beautiful order decorates the scene,  
 With thee creation's works conspire to charm,  
 And all the soul with soft sensations warm,  
 Sure—till this hour, my partial heart has  
 thought,  
 Thy glowing scenes, by fancy's pencil wrought;  
 Or dress'd in poetry's enchanting hues,  
 And all the flut'ring colors of the Muse.  
 Home of my early, and my happy days!  
 Nurse of my song, destroyer of my praise!  
 For thee how freely should my wild notes flow,  
 If with descriptive fire my verse could glow—  
 Thy fields should flourish with unfolding bays—  
 Thy rocks re-echo with immortal praise!  
 Castilian streams should sound among thy  
 shades,  
 To lure *Apelle* and the tuneful maids,  
 From *Tempe's* vale, with pleasure to resort,  
 To hold in these *Glenoidal* fair their court—  
 Vex'd thou shouldst be the idol of the nine,  
 If numbers sweet, & power of song were mine  
 GETTY.

## THE MEDICAL & CHIRURGICAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.

Will meet at Easton, on the *Second Monday in April (18th)* for the purpose of granting Licenses to Candidates to practice Medicine and Surgery, agreeably to a law enacted for that purpose.  
 March 22—4w.

### LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscribers will sell their farm in Gunpowder neck, Harford county, containing seven hundred and forty seven acres of Land. This estate known by the name of Belle Farm, is highly valuable on account of the fertility of the soil, remarkably fine salt water marshes, abundance of oyster shell nature, and a most luxuriant growth of locusts, sufficient in a few years to furnish posts to enclose the whole place. There is a sufficiency of timber on the land, with care to supply the place; indeed there is no occasion to cut a stick of wood for fuel, on account of the vast quantities of drift wood constantly lodging on the shores of Bush river, which bounds the land for more than a mile.  
 The improvements consist of a comfortable frame house, kitchen and barn, all lately erected of the best materials, with some out houses. The dwelling house is handsomely situated on an eminence in full view of the river & Chesapeake bay, the shores of the river in its neighborhood are clean and the bluffs from fifteen to twenty feet high. With a little attention & expense in clover seed, and plaster of paris, this estate might in a few years be equal to any in the county. Those disposed to purchase will of course view the land, which will be shown to them by Mr. Shickel, the present tenant.  
 JOHN RIDGELY,  
 HARRY D. G. CARROLL.  
 March 22—6w.

### Hercules,

A celebrated Horse, from New Jersey, will be let to mares the ensuing season at four dollars, the spring's chance, and twenty-five cents to the groom. He will be at Easton, on Tuesdays and at the Subscribers stable, on the Dover road, near Easton, the remainder of the week.

### HERCULES

Is a beautiful blood bay, handsomely marked with white; upwards of sixteen and a half hands high, seven years old this spring, and although of gigantic size, is made close and compact as a pony.  
 He was got by the full bred imported horse Whip, out of a Bald Lion mare, a cross which constitutes the true American Hunter, uniting the strength of the Coach or Waggon horse, with the fine bottom, and activity of the English Courser.  
 JAMES C. WHEELER,  
 Talbot County, April 5, 1819.

## Notice.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester County Court, for the sale of the real estate, whereof the late Dr. James B. Sullivan died, seized, The subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Saturday, the first day of May, next, at the house of John Orem, in New-Market, in lots as follows:  
 No. 1.—A Farm about two miles from New-Market, generally known by the name of "Swan Pond," containing about three hundred and five acres of land.  
 No. 2.—A Lot in New-Market, containing about two acres of ground, on which there is a large brick dwelling-house, and other valuable improvements, in good tenable order.  
 No. 3.—A Lot in New-Market, near the aforesaid lot No. 2. Containing about three quarters of an acre of ground, on which there is a good stable. And on the following Monday, (3d May,) at the house of Roger W. Stewart, in Cambridge. Lot No. 4.—A highly improved grass lot near the town of Cambridge, containing about six and one half acres.  
 Terms of Sale are, twelve months credit, with interest from the day of sale, secured by bond with approved security, the bond or bonds to be passed immediately after the sale.  
 The creditors of Dr. James B. Sullivan dec'd. are requested to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Clerk of Dorchester County Court, within six months from the aforesaid day of Sale.  
 JAMES CHAPLAIN, Trustee.  
 April 5—4w

### FEMALE ACADEMY IN EASTON.

**SARAH & SUSAN HARRISS.**  
 Grateful for the liberal patronage they have received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that this institution is still in operation and progressing; where Young Ladies are taught Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, ancient and modern History, Geography, illustrated with the most modern Atlases, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needle-Work.  
 Terms of Tuition per Quarter, \$5  
 Drawing & Painting do. \$6 extra.  
 N. B. Five or Six Young Ladies can be accommodated with Boarding, Lodging, &c. next door to the Seminary, (in Harrison street,) at 140 dollars per year, where particular attention will be paid to their morals.  
 March 15.

### Levin T. Spedden, CARriage MAKER.

Inform his old customers and the public in general, that he still carries on the above business in a small shop near the cabinet shop of Jonathan Ozment, on the landing road, where he hopes to share a portion of the public patronage.  
 N. B. L. T. S. intends removing sometime in the month of May, to a more central part of the town.  
 Easton, April 5—

### PORTER, ALE, AND CIDER.

#### Joseph Chain,

(Directly opposite the Easton Hotel.)  
 Returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement he has received in the line of his profession, and informs them, that he has just received, and intends constantly keeping a supply of the best Philadelphia

### PORTER AND ALE;

And hopes by his strict attention to business, and the superior quality of his liquors, to merit a share of the public patronage.  
 N. B. He has also Crab-Apple and common Cider, of a superior quality.  
 March 15.

## Volunteer.

The young full-blooded horse Volunteer, will stand for Mares, the present season, at Easton, on Mondays, Tuesdays, & part of every Wednesday, and the remainder of the week at Wye Mill, at 10 Dollars the Season, & 4 Dollars the single leap, with Fifty cents to the Groom, payable on or before the first day of September next, in default of which, Twelve Dollars will be demanded—Insurance \$20—Mares from a distance, can be accommodated with pasture at Mr. Solomon Lowe's, in Easton, and by the Subscriber, at Wye-Mill, at the risk of the owners.  
 THOMAS HEMSLEY.  
 Queen Ann's county, March 15, 1819.

### VOLUNTEER.

Was raised in Queen Ann's county; is a hand some iron-grey, six years old in June next, full fifteen and an half hands high, finely formed and of noble carriage and fine action.  
 The following splendid Pedigree was furnished by Joshua B. Bond, Esq. of Philadelphia, a gentleman well known on the Turf as a sportsman and was the former owner of both the Birc and Dam of Volunteer.  
 THOMAS HEMSLEY.  
 Queen Ann's county, March 15, 1819.

### PEDIGREE OF VOLUNTEER.

He was got by the old celebrated horse First Consul, who was got by the imported horse Slender, his grand-dam the imported mare Diana (formerly Dian), Diana was got by old Eclipse, and Slender was got by Ring Herod—Volunteer's dam was got by the imported horse Aradoker, grand-dam by the old imported Grey Messenger out of a Bashaw mare; Messenger was got by Membrino, who was got by Engineer; Engineer was got by Sampson, who was the sire of Bay Molton—Messenger's dam was by Turf, his grand-dam by Regulus, this mare was sister to Figurant and dam of Leviathan and several other capital Racers.  
 J. B. BOND.  
 Philadelphia, March 27, 1817.  
 March 15—6w

### David Brown,

Inform his customers and the public generally, (that owing to the recent death of his partner) he has resumed again the superintendance of his Pottery himself, and having heretofore never been able to fill up all orders, he has used great exertion, and has the pleasure to state, that he believes he is now prepared to meet any reasonable demand with

## Earthenware

of the first quality made in this state, (having obtained a premium from the Athenian Society for so doing.) Any orders left at his Pottery, (corner of Exciter and Salisbury streets, Old Town, about 100 yards over Market st. Bridge, Baltimore) will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, and delivered at his expense and risk in any part of the city, and when on-board vessels stowed away securely.  
 N. B. Orders for Stone Ware also supplied.  
 Baltimore, 3 mo. 22—4w.

## NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received, from Philadelphia, a very handsome ASSORTMENT OF Seasonable Goods,

- CONSISTING OF
- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| Cloths,       | Shirting & Cambric |
| Cassimeres,   | Muslins,           |
| Flannels,     | Laws,              |
| Blankets,     | Linen Cambric,     |
| Bombazetts,   | Levantines,        |
| Bombazettes,  | Florencecs,        |
| Irish Linens, | Satins, &c. &c.    |
| Long Cloth,   |                    |

ALSO,  
 China, Queens-Ware, Cutlery, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, &c. &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, or country produce.

LAMBERT CLAYLAND,  
 Who wishes also to purchase, from one to fifteen hundred bushels Flax Seed.  
 Nov. 9—

## Domestic Goods.

**TIFFANY, WYMAN, & CO.**  
 No. 191, MARKET-STREET,  
 Three doors above Gadsby's Hotel, Baltimore,  
 Having made arrangements with the Eastern Manufacturers, for an Extensive supply of every description of

DOMESTIC GOODS:  
 They beg leave to invite the attention of purchasers, and pledge themselves to sell as low as any House in the United States, for Cash or good paper.

Their assortment consists (in part) of the following:  
 Plaids  
 Stripes  
 Checks  
 Denims  
 Bedtick  
 Cassinets  
 Brown and Bleached  
 Shirting, very cheap.  
 Sheetting  
 Cotton Yarn, first quality, &c. &c.

They have also, for sale, on commission, a Complete Assortment of STRAW BONNETS, of the most Fashionable Shapes.  
 Baltimore, March 15—10t

### EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

**General Benson,**  
 THE SLOOP  
 CLEMENT VICKERS, Master,  
 Will leave Easton-Point on MONDAY, the 22d day of February, (weather permitting) at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Returning leave Baltimore on THURSDAY, the 25th February, at the same hour, and will continue to leave Easton Point and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The Sloop GENERAL BENSON is in fine order, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers.  
 All orders (accompanied with the cash) left with the Subscriber, or in his absence, at his office, at Easton-Point, will be duly attended to, and faithfully executed by  
 The Public's obedient servant,  
 CLEMENT VICKERS.

N. B. The Subscriber or his Clerk will attend at the Drug-Store of William W. Moore, every Monday morning, until half past nine o'clock, for the commencement of the citizens of Easton, where those having orders will please to call.  
 Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

### EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

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

The EDWARD LLOYD is in complete order for the reception of Passengers & Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve berths, and two state rooms with eight berths, furnished with every convenience.  
 All orders left with the subscriber or in his absence at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.  
 EDWARD AULD.  
 Easton-Point, Feb. 9. (22)

### Farm for Sale,

Containing about four hundred & thirty seven acres of Land, with a commodious dwelling house, tenant's house, & other necessary buildings thereon. About one hundred acres are covered with wood. This land is situated immediately adjoining the pleasant village of New-Market, in Dorchester county, and will be sold together, or in suitable portions, at a low price, and on good terms of credit.  
 ALSO,  
 A small House, and Store-house adjoining with about three acres of land, in New-Market, which will also be sold low.  
 If not disposed of at private sale, before Saturday, the 22nd day of May next, the whole will then be offered at Public Vendue, at 12 o'clock, in New-Market.  
 Any person disposed to purchase, will please apply to the subscriber in Cambridge.  
 ELIZABETH BURCK HEAD.  
 March 22—4w.

### 2000 Acres VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale, upwards of Two Thousand Acres of Land, lying in Queen Ann's County, and within three miles of Hillsborough—which will be sold together, or in Lots, to suit purchasers; with a sufficient quantity of fine Timbered Land to each Lot, & can be laid off, so as to make several excellent farms, possessing many natural advantages, with a soil, originally good and capable of great improvement, with little expense. Each of these lots will have a part of the buildings and other improvements, all of which are deemed to be objects worthy the attention of the practical farmer, and others wishing to realize their money satisfactorily.  
 A small part of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance in five years. For approved notes, with interest thereon, good notes, legally assigned, and to a reasonable amount, will be received in part payment, and on the payment of the whole purchase-money, with interest, a deed will be given.  
 Persons wishing to view the land, and receive further information are requested to apply to  
 JAMES G. SETH.  
 Hillsborough, Feb. 15th, 1819.

## SPRING GOODS.

**WILLIAM CLARK,**  
 Begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and will open in the course of this week, a handsome assortment of

### STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Adapted to the present and approaching season.

- AMONG WHICH ARE  
 Superfine and Common Calicoes  
 Cambric and Common Gingham  
 Cambric Jaconet Muslins  
 Plain Cambric, do  
 Corded and Figured, do  
 Plain and Sprigged Mull Mull, do  
 Plain and Sprigged Leno, do  
 Plain and Sprigged Book, do  
 Handsome Berlin Nett, do  
 Coloured Cambric Muslins  
 Dimities  
 Steam-Loom and other Shirting Muslins  
 Handsome white, pink, blue, green, lilac, black and dove coloured Satins  
 White, pink, green, black and changeable  
 Florencecs  
 Black Benches, Modes and Sarsnets  
 White, blue, pink and black Fattinets  
 Handsome sprigged white, do  
 Handsome pure white French Crape  
 Black, do  
 Elegant Sattin Stripe Gauze  
 Plain and Spotted Silk, do  
 Silk Shawls, Canton Crapes  
 Mens Buckskin, Beaver and Dogskin Gloves  
 Ladies white and coloured Kid, do  
 Ladies white, black and assorted colours,  
 Silk, do  
 Gentlemen's Silk Hose  
 Ladies, do  
 Ladies white, black & lead colored Cotton do  
 Ladies black worsted, do  
 Girls white Cotton, do  
 A handsome assortment of Ribbons, Thread and Silk Laces, and Edgings, inserting  
 Muslins, Floss Cotton, handsome Fancy  
 Muslin Robes  
 Elegant Fanciful Silk Scarfs for Bonnets  
 Fancy Muslin Collerets  
 Elegant Head Ornaments and Artificial Flow-  
 ers  
 Chinille & Silk Cords, Boot Cord, and Boot  
 Webbs  
 Fine Flag, Scarlet & Brown Bandanna Hand-  
 kerchiefs  
 Madrass, do  
 White and Figured Mersailes Vesting  
 Black Florentine, do  
 Black Moleskin, do  
 A handsome Assortment of Irish Linens  
 Irish Sheetings, Russia, do  
 Irish and Russia Diapers  
 Downas, Brown Holland  
 Tickenburgs, Osnaburgs, Hessians  
 Pennsylvania Tow Linens  
 Striped Linen Bed-Ticking  
 Cotton, do  
 Linen and Cotton Apron Checks  
 Bombazetts, Rattinet  
 Domestic Plaids, Cotton Yarn and Knitting  
 Cotton  
 Extra Superfine and Second quality Cloths  
 and Cassimeres.

ALSO,  
 A Complete Assortment of Liquors, Groceries, Fresh Teas, &c.

Spades and Shovels, Hoes, Iron and Rope Traces, Leading Lines, &c. together with a great variety of other articles, which on examination will be found very cheap—He invites the Public to call and see them.  
 March 8.

## Notice.

By virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court, passed at May Term, eight hundred and seventeen, and under the authority of certain deeds of confirmation, to me executed, will be sold, on the premises, on Thursday, the 15th day of April next, and on the next succeeding days, by adjournments if necessary, between the hours of 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon, of each day of sale, all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of James C. Wheeler & Margaret E. B. Wheeler, (now Smith), the heirs at law of Bennett Wheeler, late of Talbot county, deceased, upon the following terms, to wit: a credit of two years will be given, upon one moiety, and of four years upon the other moiety, of the purchase money, to be paid with interest from the day of sale: no conveyance of any part of the property will be made before the entire purchase money and interest shall have been paid: bonds or bills obligatory, for securing the payment of the purchase money, with interest, will be required, with such security as the Trustee may approve. The property intended to be sold under the said decree consists of valuable lots and parcels of land of various descriptions, situated in and about the town of Easton, and will be sold in lots so as to accommodate all persons desirous of making a purchase. Plans, descriptive of the different parcels of land, will be exhibited on the day of sale.  
 JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee.  
 March 15—6w.

### MUSIC AND LITERATURE.

#### NOW PUBLISHING.

#### The Lady's and Gentleman's Weekly LITERARY AND MUSICAL Magazine.

This paper is regularly published every Monday, neatly printed in quarto. A part, not exceeding two pages, is always devoted to a popular piece of MUSIC, executed with types, in an improved manner, which, for appearance and correctness may vie with any printed in the usual mode. The remaining portion of the paper is occupied with useful and entertaining miscellany, original and selected.  
 Nine numbers of the "Music Series" are now before the public; by which ladies and gentlemen may judge of the merits of the work now offered for their support by subscription.  
 Terms.—One dollar per quarter in advance. (For this sum, subscribers obtain, besides the literary entertainment, thirteen perfect pieces of music, which, at the usual retail price, would cost them three dollars and twenty-five cents!)

Orders from distant parts, addressed to H. C. Lewis, 272 market st. post-paid, and enclosing not less than one dollar, will be attended to immediately.  
 Philadelphia, march 22, 1819.

### LOST

On Saturday, 27th inst. (March,) a blue Morocco Pocket-Book, containing three \$100 notes, two of which were on the bank of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, the other on Camden Bank, New Jersey. One note negotiable for \$50 and other small papers.  
 N. B. This Pocket-Book was lost at or in the immediate vicinity of Halls Roads. Delivered at the subscribers, in the said village, will be given the reward of Twenty-Five Dollars.  
 JERSE SMITH,  
 SAMUEL DENNY,  
 April 5—3w

## To Rent,

For the ensuing year, that large and commodious house in Denton, formerly occupied by the subscriber as a Tavern. This house is well adapted for a Public House having every convenience attached to it, and may be obtained on liberal terms.

ALSO—A Store-House and Counting-Room adjoining, which will be rented with the establishment, or separately. For terms apply at the Store of Maj. John Young, in Denton, or to the Subscriber,  
 BENJAMIN DENNY, Sen.  
 Talbot County, Jan. 25—1t.

### MARYLAND,

#### Talbot County, to wit:

William Hopkins Smith, an Insolvent Debtor, having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several Insolvent Laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application evidence of his residence, within the state, during the period required by law, together with a schedule of property and a list of creditors so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said William Hopkins Smith, give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months in one of the newspapers printed in Easton before the first Saturday of the ensuing May Court, for the county aforesaid—and that he be, and appear, on that day before the said Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, & of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 20th day of January 1819.  
 JOHN EDMONDSON.

Feb. 1—3m.

### Female Academy at Centreville.

#### Mrs. Quin,

Thankful for public patronage, respectfully informs Parents and Guardians, that she has moved to that large and commodious building, lately occupied by the Rev'd Th. Wana, which for a pleasant and private situation, is the most eligible in Town.  
 In this Institution, are taught Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition, ancient and modern History, Geography, illustrated with Maps and Globes of the most modern engraving, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, plain and ornamental Needle-Work.  
 Solicited by a number of friends, aware of the moral and literary advantages obtained by Pupils under the immediate care of a Tutoress, she has made arrangements for the reception of ten or twelve Boarders, provided with beds at one hundred Dollars per annum.  
 Particular attention will be paid to the morality of those, entrusted to her care.  
 Centreville, Queen Ann's County, Md. Feb. 1. 1819.

### For Sale,

#### A VALUABLE FARM AND HEAVY TIMBER LAND.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Philemon W. Hemsley, Esq. to the Subscribers, they offer for Sale a Valuable Farm on Wye River, Talbot county, containing four hundred acres, one hundred and ten of which, is wood and heavy timber. The above Farm lies on the East road from Easton to Centreville, distant from the former place about seven miles. There are on this Farm a good framed Dwelling House, Granary and Stables—Fish, oysters and wild fowl may be readily procured in abundance in their seasons.  
 The Terms will be, one third cash and the residue on a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

### They also offer For Sale,

By Virtue of a like trust, from Philemon W. Hemsley, Esq., between Fifty and Sixty Acres of Prime Timber Land, near Potomac, now Bennett's mill, which will be laid off into ten or more acre lots to suit purchasers.—Terms of sale, one half cash and the residue in six months, for the payment of which, bonds with approved security, will be demanded with interest from the day of sale.  
 THOMAS C. EARLE,  
 THOMAS HEMSLEY.  
 Queen Ann's county, May 4—1t

### Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of several writs of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of James Jones and Lucy Cook, against John Sewel, will be sold on the premises on Wednesday, the 21st of April, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon; all the equitable right of, in & to one house and lot called Shil Point, containing thirteen acres, more or less, sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid writs.  
 ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.  
 March 29—ts.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni, and likewise a writ of fieri facias, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 29th of April next, at 11 o'clock, the following property, belonging to Gool. Hugh Auld, viz. 3 Horses, 9 Cattle, 10 Sheep, and one hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or less; taken at the suits of Joseph E. Muse, Robert Dodson, use of John Harrison, Thos. Bridges, Francis Wrightson and Samuel Harrison, and will be sold for cash, to satisfy the said claims.  
 WILLIAM THOMAS, late Sheriff.  
 March 29—ts.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Expositio, to me directed will be sold on Tuesday, the 13th of April, at 3 o'clock on the premises all the right & title of William Nelson in & to a lot of ground in the Town of Easton, lying on Dover and Harrison streets, opposite Mrs. Teak's, and adjoining William Barton's lot—Also, on the same day at 4 o'clock, on the premises will be sold all the right and title of Robert Spedden, in and to one other lot of ground, said Town, lying at the Corner of Washington and Port-streets, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, now in the occupancy of William Reese, taken at the suit of Richard Harwood as trustee for the sale of the real Estate of Samuel Baldwin, and will be sold for Cash.  
 WILLIAM THOMAS, late Sheriff.  
 March 29—4w.

### PRINTING.

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

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

# EASTON GAZETTE

## And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1849.

NO. 71.

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

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

### AGRICULTURAL.

From the Maryland Gazette.

No. 1.

To Agriculturalists and scientific  
Ploughmen.

MR. EDITOR,

You will probably deem it necessary  
that I should offer an apology for the hasty  
essay that follows, on a subject so long  
known, and so little yet improved, as the  
Plough.

Aware as I am that your useful columns  
are much devoted to all subjects, in any  
manner connected with the welfare and  
progress of Agriculture, I do not hesitate  
to offer you my little mite; not that I have  
the vanity to believe that nothing better  
on the same subject can be offered by those  
who have more science, more leisure, and  
are more capable of doing it justice; but  
mainly that this imperfect as it most surely  
is, may tend in some small degree, to  
awaken the attention of good ploughmen,  
in order to construct the Plough and  
Harrow on more philosophical principles.

The application of mathematical princi-  
ples to almost every other subject of im-  
provement has, in this and in the last  
century, been very remarkable. And yet  
we see our harrows with perpendicular  
tines or teeth, and the plough with almost  
perpendicular coulters.

I would urge, with very simple  
and plain reasons, that neither should be  
so constructed. But it is a common prin-  
ciple among mankind that what is always  
before their eyes attracts least of their at-  
tentive observation. So that at this mo-  
ment, we see the harrow a parallelogram,  
a trapezium, and frequently in shape of a  
wedge, yoked to, acute angle foremost.  
When the former figures are hitched or  
yoked to one of the angles, they are acted  
on by the earth's surface as the section of  
a Rhombus.

All those forms contain the least possi-  
ble areas, under the greatest possible di-  
mensions or outlines; and consequently, are  
acted upon with the greatest resistance or  
friction, and therefore, require a propor-  
tional force to haul them.

Whereas, if harrows were formed in a  
circle or ellipse, or in any curvilinear out-  
line approaching nearest to the areas of  
circles which contain the greatest possible  
areas under the least possible outline or  
dimensions, and consequently the least  
possible resistance opposes the movements  
of such bodies, in proportion to their re-  
spective outlines.

Upon the same mathematical principle,  
the tines or teeth, instead of being formed  
like inverted quadrangular pyramids,  
drawn side foremost in all cases, if they  
are to retain that form, the angles should  
be drawn foremost, and no two or more  
of them should run in the same direct  
line.

If therefore reason and the peculiar na-  
ture of things are not to be despised and  
laid aside, the teeth or tines of a harrow  
should, in all cases, be formed in the shape  
of some convenient curvature or segment  
of a circle, or crooked sabre, edge foremost,  
and the hollow back then forming the base  
of a wedge.

Or if the convex or hollow back must  
needs be preferred, as having the greatest  
hold upon the surface of the ground, let it  
in that case become the edge, instead of  
the other, which then would act in shape  
of an old English or Saxon billhook, or a  
modern pruning hook. This shape, it is  
true, having the greatest possible natural  
hold, from its shape upon the ground,  
would admit of the weight of the harrow  
to be less than one made with the teeth  
reverting backwards.

Either of those are much to be preferred  
to the present forms. A harrow made  
in this shape might contain nearly 1-3  
more area, and might be dragged along  
with 1-2 the force of the common perpen-  
dicular tined harrow. To demonstrate  
this is almost unnecessary. Every one  
knows how much farther and deeper any  
body with a round or circular surface, of  
the same outlines, and the same weight,  
would pass or sink, than one of a flat sur-  
face. Yet, a thin ball of 1-3 more superficies  
than a body in a perfect cube, or the shape  
of a die, acted upon with equal force,  
would, it is very easily foreseen, sink three  
times as deep as the latter; simply be-  
cause the whole surface of one of the sides  
of the cube would come in contact at once  
with the opposing body, and but a point  
of the former. The cube, with but one  
side, or 1-6 of its superficies, would press or  
compress the earth before it; the ball with  
1-2 the surface of the whole enters gradu-  
ally; the earth given way in every point  
equally from the centre; the other com-  
pressing in perpendicular lines with the  
plane of one of the sides.

The reasoning, therefore, would apply

here in proportion to force and surface.  
So it would to the tines or teeth of the har-  
row; repulsion and force being reduced to  
the same proportion.

Now, the only question to be decided is,  
whether a harrow in the form of a square,  
or a regular parallelogram, with teeth in  
the form of regular inverted pyramids,  
descending in perpendicular lines, with  
one of the square surfaces foremost, is as  
easily dragged along the surface of plough-  
ed ground as a harrow made in any other  
form having the same or similar areas?  
Although to men of a common, sound  
understanding, this question has been al-  
ready sufficiently solved yet, were it not  
for the confined and circumscribed col-  
umns of a newspaper, further reasons, by  
mathematical demonstrations, would be  
given in this essay; but at present it shall  
content us with some further observations  
and general remarks. And if the forms I  
have taken the liberty to recommend be  
not approved, or reduced to practice, let  
the tines only be formed like coulters, edg-  
ed in front, and projecting forward at an  
angle of 45° or less, with the plane of  
the field or horizon, or indeed any  
other may be substituted, which may be  
found to produce less resistance or fric-  
tion, or force to drag it forward.

A straight edged knife, drawn along the  
surface of a hide of leather, with a force  
equal to the pressure of a hundred pound  
weight, will not cut through thick seal  
leather, if held perpendicularly in the hand;  
whereas, if held in a slope or acute angle  
of 25 or 30° with the plane of the leather,  
a force of 50lb weight will cut it with the  
same velocity. And again, that a circular  
edge, of the same outline, with as  
much of the perpendicular edge of the  
knife as would come in contact with the  
surface of the leather, would cut through  
the hide with the same pressure and ve-  
locity, which would only serve to scratch  
it deeply with the knife. A saddler's  
half circle cutting knife is a proof of this  
position. Those who doubt it may try  
the experiment. Also a curvilinear or  
circular edged sabre or sword, every sol-  
dier knows, will cut off a man's head or  
arm when a straight edged sword only  
makes a deep wound. Those who doubt  
this operation may make the experiment;  
if not in hand, let them make it in cast.

In well ploughed, free soils, round teeth  
placed perpendicularly would do pretty  
well, to retain as much of old forms as  
possible; or triangular ones, with the an-  
gle acting in front; and the harrow in that  
case yoked or hitched to one of the  
angles of the square would still be but a  
small improvement upon imperfect forms.

### INTERESTING TO GARDENERS.

It has been satisfactorily proved,  
that the ammonia liquor produced in the  
manufacture of gas from coal, will effectually  
destroy the grub and other worms,  
which so often destroy the rising hopes  
of the gardener, particularly in his early  
crops. So far is the liquid from injuring  
the tenderest plant, that it seems rather  
to invigorate it than otherwise.

From the New-Hampshire (Keene) Cen-  
tinel, of April 3.

### Patent Spring Riding-Saddles.

We have recently viewed several of  
these improved saddles, at the manufac-  
tory of Messrs. Mixer and Brewer, in this  
town, the former of whom is the inventor,  
and we do not hesitate to speak of them in  
terms of unqualified approbation. The  
improvement is in the saddle-tree; the  
wood composing the front and rear part  
of the saddle-tree is connected by a plate  
or rib, of steel of about 3 feet (its original  
length) but so folded as to afford four  
springs combined in one, on each side,  
which supply the place occupied by wood-  
en side-bars in the common sad-  
dle. The step of the horse gently de-  
presses the centre of the saddle, and the  
action of the spring again restores it, so  
that the rider is free from that violent ag-  
itation, which in a hard trotting horse is  
peculiarly painful. So advantageous are  
these saddles in this respect, that an inval-  
id may ride them with as much ease as sit-  
ting on a couch.

They are not liable to break by the roll-  
ing of the horse upon the ground, as the  
pressure upon the extremities only acts  
upon the springs throwing up the centres;  
they are much easier to the horse, and  
certainly not so liable to injure his back;  
an advantage which every one will know  
how to appreciate who has ever experi-  
enced that provoking affliction, a galled  
side, upon a long journey.

We have no doubt, when the superior-  
ity of these saddles are fully known by  
the public, that liberal sale of them will  
reward the skill and enterprise of the inven-  
tor and his partner.

Communicated for the Federal Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Lewisburg, Penn.  
dated March 29, 1849.

"Agreeably to thy request, I will now  
furnish thee with a statement of facts re-  
lative to my patient whose case I men-  
tioned when I last had the pleasure of seeing  
thee.

Elizabeth Conser, aged 21 years, was

born with cataracts in both eyes. In ear-  
ly childhood she could see a little, but  
never well enough to avoid running against  
objects that were not of a very light color  
as she advanced in years, the sense of vi-  
sion gradually diminished, and, at length  
she became totally blind.

Being a very beautiful young woman &  
of most interesting manners, she was ad-  
dressed by a decent young mechanic, who  
married her. About a year afterwards  
she became a mother on occasion of the  
illness of her infant, I had an opportunity  
of seeing the mother for the first time.—  
Upon examining her eyes I recommend-  
ed an operation; to which she cheerfully  
consented; and on the 20th December last,  
her left eye was successfully operated on.  
No pain or inflammation succeeded, and a-  
bout two days afterwards, I removed the  
dressings and permitted her a limited en-  
joyment of the blessings of vision; her  
raptures were indescribable. Her newly  
acquired sense was however, from want  
of habit, of very little service to her for  
several days—she was unable to estimate  
the distances of objects—and was perpetu-  
ally in fear of running against every  
thing she saw. On the day of removing  
the bandage for the first time, I requested  
her to designate her husband, who, with  
several others, was present; this she was  
enabled to do, by hearing him breathe, or  
by some slight noise that he made.

On the 27th Feb. last, I performed the  
operation on her right eye; my success in  
this case was instantaneous; the cataract  
was removed whole out of the axis of vi-  
sion, while that in her left eye, being soft,  
was only broken up and liberated by the  
instrument, and dissolved by the aqueous  
humor. No pain or inflammation follow-  
ed the last operation, and she is now visit-  
ing and receiving the visits of her friends.  
She can see, without glasses, to thread a  
needle—and so soon as she gets a pair of  
suitable spectacles, she intends learning  
to read and write.

If this woman, when totally blind, was  
an object of love, what must her value be  
now in the estimation of her husband? I am  
very happy to have it in my power to say  
her husband appears fully sensible of the  
value of his wife, and very worthy of her  
affection.

Thy sincere friend,

LETTER FROM THE MR. ADAMS.  
QUINCY, Feb. 21, 1849.

DEAR SIR—I thank you for your Ad-  
dress to the New Bedford Auxiliary Soci-  
ety for the Suppression of Intemperance,  
which I have read with pleasure and edifi-  
cation. It abounds in genuineness and in-  
formation—it is eloquent and pathetic it  
is pious and virtuous—it addresses itself  
to the understanding and the heart.

A drunkard is the most selfish being in  
the universe. He has no sense of mod-  
esty, shame or disgrace; he has no sense of  
duty, or sympathy of affection with his fa-  
ther or mother, his brother or sister, his  
friend or neighbor, his wife or children; no  
reverence for his God; no sense of futuri-  
ty in this world or the other—all is swal-  
lowed up in the mad selfish joy of the mo-  
ment.

It is not humiliating, that Mahometans  
and Hindoos should put to shame the whole  
Christian world, by their superior exam-  
ples of temperance? Is it not degrading  
to Englishmen and Americans, that they  
are so infinitely exceeded by the French in  
this cardinal virtue? And is it not mortify-  
ing beyond all expression, that we Am-  
ericans should exceed all other eight  
millions of people on the globe, as I verily  
believe we do, in this degrading, beastly  
vice of Intemperance. I am, sir, your ob-  
edient friend and humble servant,  
JOHN ADAMS.

WM. WILLIS, Esq.

### TYPHUS FEVER.

A London paper states that Dr. Smith,  
obtained from Parliament five thousand  
pounds for the following recipe for the  
cure of the Typhus Fever; six drachms of  
powdered nitre, 6 dr. of oil of vitriol; mix  
them in a tea cup by adding to the nitre  
one drachm of the oil at a time. The cup  
to be placed during the preparation on a  
hot hearth, or plate of heated iron, and the  
mixture stirred with a tobacco pipe. The  
cup to be placed in different parts of the  
sick room.

### A RECIPE FOR CLEANING PAINT.

Which has been repeatedly tried with  
success; 1 lb. of soft soap—2 oz. of pearl  
ash; 1 pint of sand; and one pint of table  
beer.

Simmer the above in an earthen vessel;  
be particular that the ingredients are well  
mixed; put a small quantity on flannel; rub  
it on the wainscot, then wash it off with  
warm water and afterwards dry it thor-  
oughly with a linen cloth.

### CAUTION TO SWEARERS.

About a fortnight ago, two young men one  
named Joseph Gowell, a sailor, and the other  
a coal-porter, in company at a public house,  
engaged for a pot of beer, to try which could  
swear the most diabolical oaths, when Gowell  
after using the most abominable expressions for  
a short time became exhausted, and could not  
utter a syllable, and has remained speechless  
ever since; a living example to those who take  
God's name in vain.—London Paper.

### FROM LATE FOREIGN PAPERS.

From the Edinburgh Courant of Dec. 31.

### Execution of Robert Johnston and horri- ble outrage.

We have this day to record one of the  
most disgraceful scenes that ever took  
place in this city. We shall not at present  
enter on the question as to the precau-  
tion which might have been taken to  
insure the due execution of the awful sen-  
tence of the law, but simply detail the  
horrible transactions of yesterday, as  
far as they fell under our own observa-  
tions.

The unfortunate man was convicted &  
sentenced to die for robbing Mr. Charles,  
candle-maker; his two accomplices, Gal-  
loway and Lee, were sentenced, the for-  
mer to fourteen, and the latter to seven  
years transportation.

Day light yesterday, exhibited the new  
apparatus for the melancholy catastrophe.  
The place fixed upon was before the north-  
most window on the west-side of the New  
North Church, a few yards from the  
High street. Numerous groups of  
people continued to assemble about the  
fatal spot, to examine the dreadful prepa-  
ration, and as the hour approached the  
crowd was very great.

The unhappy criminal walked from the  
Lock-up-house to the scaffold, which he  
ascended with a firm step, at 20 minutes  
before three o'clock. After spending a  
quarter of an hour in prayer, he shook  
hands with the Rev. Gentleman, who at-  
tended him, and mounted the platform  
with fortitude.

The executioner occupying a longer  
time in adjusting the rope than appeared  
to a great part of the spectators to be ne-  
cessary, much disapprobation was expres-  
sed; the platform sunk about a minute be-  
fore three. Unfortunately the rope was  
too long; or the height from the scaffold  
to the beam from which the sufferer was  
suspended, insufficient; in consequence of  
one or the other of these causes, or both,  
his toes rested on the floor of the scaffold.  
Just at that moment, a police-man in front,  
resisting the encroachment of the crowd,  
pushed one with his baton, who cried out  
"Murder!" It is probable those at a distance  
imagined the exclamation to be occasioned  
by the pitiable situation of Johnston, and  
therefore joined in it. Stones began to fly  
towards the scaffold, (of which unluckily the  
state of the ground afforded an ample sup-  
ply) & the magistrates & their attendants  
were compelled to make a precipitate re-  
treat. It was well for the executioner that  
he escaped at the same time, for at such a  
moment the consequences to him must have  
been fatal. The mob continued to throw  
stones, some of which struck the unhappy  
object of punishment, & others the church  
windows. At 5 minutes past three, a per-  
son very deliberately stepped from the  
crowd on the high street, leaped on the  
scaffold with a knife ready open, distin-  
guishable from its brightness, (or, as we  
have been informed, a surgical instrument  
taken from the case on the instant) cut  
the rope and, with seeming unconcern,  
returned to the crowd. The body fell with  
the head to the front of the scaffold—a  
sight harrowing to the feelings of all pos-  
sessed of the least sensibility.

Missiles still continued to fly, chiefly  
directed against the windows of the church,  
almost every pane of which were destroyed.  
One large stone struck the inanimate  
head of Johnston a heavy blow. A lame  
person with a crutch, next climbed the  
scaffold, and then a general rush took  
place. The body was raised up, and the  
rope unloosed, with which the lame man  
exultingly descended; the cap was taken  
off, and thrown among the crowd—at the  
same moment a cheer was given by those  
around the body, meaning it is supposed,  
to announce that life remained, which was  
received by loud clapping. The coffin,  
light in its materials, was thrown among  
the crowd, and in less than a minute broken  
to atoms. The body was then borne off  
in the direction of the Lawnmarket; Bailie  
Pattison, who was proceeding to the Cas-  
tle, protected by a strong body of the Po-  
lice, to obtain the aid of the military force,  
caused the bearers of the body, to change  
their course and they wheeled about and  
arrived almost unperceived on the op-  
posite side of the street to the Police Office,  
evidently without knowing what to do  
with it; here on being attacked by the Po-  
lice Officers, they dropped the body, dis-  
vested of clothes from the waist upwards  
in the process of carrying (the most ap-  
palling sight of the whole), which was  
then taken into the Police Office.

A detachment of the 88th regiment ar-  
rived soon after, followed by another  
headed by Major Graham, which were  
posted across the Lawn-Market at the  
well, and in a similar manner from the  
High Church to the Exchange.

Various reports were current about the  
state of the unfortunate man as to his re-  
animation; however, he was again carried  
to the drop, and at five minutes before 4  
o'clock was launched into eternity. The  
military remained until the whole ap-  
paratus was removed, and we are happy to  
state no farther disturbance took place.  
The shops in the neighborhood were closed,  
on the first disposition to riot, and

many of them were not re-opened that  
night.

We have not heard that any persons  
were seriously injured, but many inconsi-  
derate women with children in their arms  
were thrown down and trampled on.

With feelings alive to the character of  
our metropolis, we do most sincerely re-  
gret the acts of which the above is but an  
imperfect account; but to prevent improp-  
er statements at a distance, we must de-  
clare that no appearance of preconcerted  
riot was visible—on the contrary, it arose  
we believe from the untoward circumstan-  
ces of the instant. It will be long a mat-  
ter of regret to the country, and to the in-  
habitants of Edinburgh in particular, that so  
loul a stain should thus be fixed upon us  
—But we trust effectual measures will be  
adopted on future occasions, to prevent a  
recurrence of scenes at once disgraceful,  
and repugnant to the feelings of human-  
ity.

We sincerely hope, also, that the prop-  
riety of changing the hour and place of  
punishment will now be felt by those in  
whose hands lie the execution of the law,  
and that immediate measures will be taken  
to accomplish both these desirable ob-  
jects.

Since writing the foregoing account, we  
regret to learn that the Rev. Mr. Porteous  
was severely hurt and carried to the royal  
Infirmary; also, that Gent. Bremner, of  
the police establishment, was seriously in-  
jured.

### Englishmen becoming Mahometans!

The Rev. Mr. Jowett, literary represen-  
tative at Malta, of the Church Missionary  
Society, has just communicated some facts  
which are calculated to impress the mind  
with grief and horror; one man has turned  
Turk from his majesty's ship Myrridon,  
captain Gambier, four from the Satellite  
sloop of war, captain Murray; and four  
from the admiral's tender, the Express.—  
Mr. Jowett himself, in company with Mr.  
Werry, the consul's son at Smyrna, saw  
the ceremony at that place of an addition-  
al apostate *dying the Lord that bought  
him*. And it seems that this dreadful  
practice is by no means uncommon among  
sailors at Smyrna.

### LOVE MAKES A MAN.

A case which excited a considerable  
degree of meriment, from its peculiarity,  
occupied the attention of the magistratus  
a considerable time. It was a charge made  
by a very respectable matron, in High-  
street, Southwark, against a youth about  
18 years old, the son of one of her neigh-  
bours, for stealing a tin canister, her prop-  
erty, value one half penny!

The complainant commenced reciting a  
grievous catalogue of offences which the  
prisoner had committed against the peace  
of her family, but the principal allega-  
tion she urged against him was, that he  
had stolen the heart of her daughter, by  
"conjurations, spells, and mighty magick;"  
and from circumstances which had fre-  
quently transpired, she had also her suspi-  
cions that he wanted to take a like liberty  
with several articles of her property, in  
consequence of which she had his box  
searched and her suspicions were verified  
by the finding of the canister.

The prisoner (beside whom stood his  
lovely *chere mie* in tears) treated the  
charge with much contempt, & put it to the  
magistrate, whether any man would steal so  
worthless an article as a half penny canis-  
ter? He knew that the complainant did  
not like him, and the property which she  
complained to have lost was her daugh-  
ter's, and had been given to him by that  
young lady as "love tokens," and it would  
be the pride of his life to preserve the pre-  
cious relics with all affectionate regard.  
The canister (rather an uncouth gift) was  
one of those tokens.—(Laughter.)

### From Rome, Naples and Florence.

In 1817—By M. DE SERRAVALLE.  
ANCOVA, May 27.

I met at St. Ciriac, a Russian General,  
an old friend of Eckart, who had just come  
from Paris.

A physical peculiarity of the French  
shocked my Russian friend very much—  
the dreadful leanness of the most of the  
*dansesuses of the Opera*. In fact it seems  
to me on reflection, that many of our fash-  
ionable women are extremely slender; they  
have caused this circumstance to enter  
into the idea of beauty. Leanness is  
in France considered necessary to an eleg-  
ant air. In Italy, the people think very  
rationally, that the first condition of beau-  
ty is an air of health.

The Russians is of opinion that beauty is  
very rare among the French ladies; he  
maintains, that the finest figures he saw  
at Paris were English women.

If we take the trouble to count in the  
Bois de Boulogne, out of a hundred  
French women, eighty are agreeable, and  
hardly one beautiful. Out of a hundred  
English women, thirty are grotesque, forty  
decidedly ugly, twenty tolerably well  
though maizettes, and ten divinites on  
this earth, from the freshness and inob-  
sistence of their beauty.

Out of a hundred Italian women, thirty  
are caricatures, with face and neck be-

smear'd with rouge & powder; 50 are beautiful, but with no other attraction than an air of voluptuousness; the twenty others are of an antique beauty, the most overpowering, and in our opinion, surpass even the most beautiful English women. English beauty seems avaricious, without soul and life, besides the divine eyes which Heaven has given to Italy.

The form of the bones of the head is ugly at Paris; it approximates to that of the monkey, and it prevents the women from resisting the first attacks of age. The three most beautiful women of Rome are certainly more than forty-five. Paris is farther north, and yet such a miracle was never yet observed there. I observed to the Russian general, that Paris and Champagne were the parts of France where the configuration of the head partakes least of beauty. The women of the Pays de Caux (in Normandy) and of Arles (in Provence) approximate more to the beautiful form of Italy; here and there, is always some grand feature, even in the heads of the most decidedly ugly. Some idea may be formed of this from the heads of the old women of Leonard da Vinci and of Raphael.

As to male beauty, after the Italians we give the preference to young Englishmen, when they escape clumsiness. A young Italian peasant who happens to be ugly, is frightful; the French peasant is silly; the English is vulgar.

#### NORFOLK, April 6. LATEST FROM BERMUDA.

We learn from Capt. Briggs, of the schooner Betsey, arrived here last night, in 9 days from Bermuda, that the numerous depredations committed recently, by Carthaginian privateers cruising off that island, on British and American vessels had induced the Governor to send out two eighteen gun brigs, to cruise for the protection of Shipping bound in and out, with instructions to capture every vessel of this description that they fell in with. The Brigs come out in company with the Betsey. Several American vessels were boarded and robbed by these pirates, a short time before the Betsey sailed, and one of the crew had actually been flogged to death, for remonstrating with some severity against their enormities. No papers were brought by the Betsey.

Capt. Briggs states that Markets at Bermuda were excessively dull, & so glutted with American Produce, that several vessels which had touched with Lumber, Flour and Bread Stuffs, having been unable to effect a sale, higher than cost, had sailed again for the islands. In corroboration of the above Capt. B. states, that a few days before he sailed, 800 barrels of Alexandria New Flour, in excellent order were sold at Auction at 38 a 50. West India Produce of all kinds, very scarce and high—Jam 75 cents; Molasses 50 do. Coffee 28 a 30 do. Sugar 312.

[Beacon.]

#### SHIP BUILDING.

A Vienna paper has the following: M. Luigi Locatelli has obtained an imperial patent for ten years, for building an entirely new kind of ship. In the patent it is stated that "he has represented that with much labor and expence he has discovered a new method for building ships which of whatever size they may be, never suffer shipwreck, nor are liable to the bursting of the keel, usual in other vessels—and such a ship is not impeded either by wind or by steam, but put in motion by a very simple mechanism, worked either by men or animals—the rapidity of their motion depends entirely on the will of the captain; and the expence of building ships of this kind are considerably less, and their durability much greater than ships built in the usual manner."

#### DARREN, (Geo.) March 29. FATAL AFFAIR!

The following succinct statement of the unfortunate affair, which happened on Saturday last, in this city, comes from the pen of a gentleman of respectability & truth, & is corroborated by the evidence of persons who witnessed the whole transaction, given before the magistrates.

"In relating the circumstances of a fatal encounter between John L. Hopkins & M'Queen M'Intosh, which happened on the 27th instant, and which terminated in the death of the latter gentleman, we are influenced by no other feelings than a sincere regard to truth & justice. The facts as they are exhibited by disinterested persons present, are these: That on the morning of the 27th inst. John L. Hopkins, accompanied by his father and a man of the name of Jenkins, arrived in town, and after some ineffectual efforts at reconciliation between the friend of M'Queen M'Intosh and John L. Hopkins, the latter proceeded to the boarding house kept by Messrs. Dewitt and Burnett, where M'Intosh resided, and did there make an assault on him, in the first instance, with a drawn sword cane, and afterwards with pistols.

That in the first encounter, Mr. M'Intosh received several wounds inflicted by John L. Hopkins and his father, and this without any provocation, save the previous misunderstanding that existed between the parties. That, on being separated. Mr. M'Intosh retired into the upper story of the house, for the purpose of providing himself with the means of defence. That, in descending the stairs, John L. Hopkins, (who was on the platform of the house, and opposite the door leading to the staircase) presented a pistol, with a threat, that if he attempted to advance, he would shoot him down.

That at that instant, the door was closed and Mr. M'Intosh availing himself of the back door, proceeded through the yard, round the house, where John L. Hopkins, apprised of his movement, and sheltered by the corner of the building con-

cealed from view, awaited his approach, and without previous notice, discharged his pistol at him within five paces. That on the discharge he retreated, or rather ran, until he reached the end of the platform, when in the act of leaping behind a tree, Mr. M'Intosh fired without effect.

That John L. Hopkins, availing himself of the concealment of his person, took deliberate aim, & shot his heroic antagonist through the body, who, while in the act of falling, and when his murderer was running with dastardly steps, presented his second pistol, and the well directed ball shattered the fugitive's arm, though twelve yards distant."

#### FREDERICK-TOWN, April 10. UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.

The driver, with three out of four valuable horses, belonging to the team of Mr. John Hughes of this vicinity, were drowned on Monday morning last in attempting to ford the Monocacy, opposite Mr. Robertson's mill. The efforts and sagacity of the horse which escaped, to extricate himself were astonishing. Having swam some considerable distance, entangled with the wagon and the other horses which had perished, a Mr. Jacobs ventured in with the intention of cutting him loose, but from his plunging and struggling found it unsafe to approach him and was compelled to return without effecting his purpose. The horse immediately on Mr. Jacobs going into the water made towards him, and when Mr. Jacobs returned followed him and reached the shore with the wagon and three dead horses. The body of the driver, a black man, has not yet been found.

There was lost at the same time several bags (marked with the owner's name) and an iron-hooped corn barrel, which we hope will fall into the hands of some honest person, who will restore them to Mr. Hughes, whose loss has been very considerable.

#### NORFOLK, April 9. AWFUL CALAMITY.

A most destructive fire has laid a considerable portion of our town in ruins. The desolation commenced on Wednesday night last, a little before ten o'clock, in a wooden kitchen attached to Dr. Martin's medicine store and dwelling, on Main-street, and is supposed to have originated in the carelessness of some of the servants in leaving a lighted torch sticking in the weather boarding; it was not discovered until the flames had made such progress as to baffle every effort to check them, and in a little time they communicated to the dwelling, and also to the rear of the two adjoining buildings on each side of it. The building adjoining Dr. Martin's, on the east side, was the one so long known by the appellation of Rourke's Hotel, which was then untenanted, and the next beyond that being an elevated fire proof house, (owned and occupied by Mr. George White,) formed a barrier to the fiery element, while it met with no interruption on the west side, until it reached the corner of Talbot street, when it was providentially prevented from extending in that direction.—Every house, however, on East side of Talbot street, with the exception of Mr. Joseph Vanholl's dwelling, (which owed its preservation to a slated roof) was either consumed or blown up, and all those on Mitchell's and Willock's lanes (with one exception in the former) shared the same fate.

There were, as well as we could ascertain, 41 tenements, or probably about 100 buildings of different descriptions destroyed; we should estimate the amount at about 60,000 dollars. The principal proprietors were Mr. Andrew Martin; Miles King, Esq. Mr. Francis Smith, Capt. Ott, Wm. T. Nivison, Esq. Mr. Thomas Willock, Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. Boush, Mrs. Coleman, and Mrs. Elbeck. We understand that not one fourth of the value of the houses destroyed was insured.—The number of families who were thus dispossessed of their dwellings and left without a home, was thirty-four—the distress and embarrassment of their situation will be as readily conceived as it will be commiserated by every feeling heart.

#### WASHINGTON, April 10.

We have had for the 30 or 40 hours, ending at 5 o'clock yesterday, a Gale of Wind from the North West, of unusual violence as well as duration.

Heretofore our city has been providentially exempted from the casualty of Fire. Alarms of that description have, however, within a few days been so frequent, as to warn us to greater vigilance and caution.

We have already noticed the Fire on I street north, in which three or four small houses were destroyed, between five and six o'clock on Wednesday evening. These houses belonged to widows M'Kelden and Kedgelie, and others. On Thursday afternoon, about the same hour, the alarm of fire was given from the eastern part of the city, and three or four small brick and frame houses, the property of Mr. Law, Mr. Taylor and others, on New-Jersey avenue about a square above the sugar-house, were burnt. Owing to the violence of the wind, the flaming cinders flew a great distance, and two or three houses, comparatively remote from the fire, would have shared the fate of the smaller houses which were burnt, but for the alacrity of the citizens, who promptly assembled.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday, whilst the wind blew almost a hurricane, we had another cry of fire, and the citizens promptly turned out; this fire near Georgetown, though menacing at first, was extinguished without doing much damage.

By the time the engines were fairly housed, the cry of fire was heard from the Navy Yard quarter; and on repairing there, it was found to be on the premises

belonging to Mr. Griffith Coombe and others, on the river, occupied by Mr. George Beall. This large three-story house, and the but houses, were entirely destroyed; and it was considered fortunate that the fire was prevented from extending to the adjacent houses and board yards, which were put in jeopardy, though at some distance, by the flying fire.

Just as the citizens began to retire from this fire, the alarm of fire was given from F. street, two squares east of the Treasury Office, and two miles distant from the fire last mentioned. It was of course some time before the citizens and engines could be recalled. They arrived however, in 15 or 20 minutes, but not in time to save the block of houses on fire. The large three-story house belonging to Mr. Walker, the tavern house belonging to Mr. John A. Wilson, at the corner of F. and 14th streets, that of Mr. George Miller, and one or two other houses, were burnt down. Great has been the loss on this occasion, it is small compared to the destruction which was at first feared, and would certainly have ensued, had not the wind subsided after the fire began to rage. Had it blown as violently as in the morning, there is no knowing where the ravages would have stopped. As it was several distant houses, caught fire on the roof, from flying sparks which were happily discovered in time to extinguish them.

Besides these serious fires, there were in the course of yesterday several other alarms during the day from chimneys on fire, &c. and one or two false alarms.

Some think these fires to have been the effect of design. It is certainly a very suspicious circumstance, that the three most serious fires originated in stables. Some horses have been burnt, and much furniture, &c. destroyed.

The citizens displayed their usual alacrity at all these fires. It is evident, however, that time and labor would be economized, and efficiency imparted to the physical force of our population, by a general organization of the Fire Companies, &c. under one head possessing, by the law, competent authority to enforce its orders on all by-standers as well as its own members.

This morning since the above was written, we have had another alarm of fire. It was at Mr. Lambel's stable, near the Navy Yard; and was extinguished without doing much injury.

#### UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

The Faculty of Phynck held its public annual commencement in the Chemical Hall of the University, on the 5th day of April, when the following gentlemen having complied with the statutes of the institution, received the degree of Doctor of Phynck:

- Granville S. Townsend, of Maryland—on Tetanus.
- David M. Hunt, of Md.—De Mania religiosa.
- Jan. W. King, of Md.—on Gastritis.
- Levin W. Ballou, of Md.—on Phrenitis.
- Joseph Marsh, of Md.—on Cynanche Trachealis.
- George Hughes, of Md.—on Uterine Hemorrhage.
- William Orick, of Md.—on Uterine Hemorrhage.
- Jan. L. Miller, of South Carolina—on Cholera Infantum.
- Leonard I. Smith, of Md.—on the morbid effects of mercury, and use in vicarial disease.
- William Wood, jun. of Ohio—on Perception.
- David H. Johnson, of Md.—on Hemoptysis.
- John Water, of Tennessee—on Phthisis Pulmonalis.
- Joel B. Sanders of Kentucky—on Bilious Remittent Fever.
- John F. Hays, of Md.—on Respiration, &c.
- William W. Magruder, of Md.—on Cholera Infantum.
- Robert Moore, of Pennsylvania, on Dropsy.
- George Thomas Martin, of Md. on Phthisis Pulmonalis.
- James C. Mincoaster, of the District Columbia, on Pneumonia.
- Jacob Coulbents, of Md. on Pneumonia Typhoides.
- James Agnew, of Virginia, on Puerperal Fever.
- William B. Vincent, of Md. on Eclampsia.
- William L. Sutton, of Kentucky, on absorption.
- Thomas C. Rintoul, of Md. on Inflammation.
- Garrett Keim, of Md. on Cholera Morbus.
- John S. Scott, of Md. on the advantages of theory in Medicine.
- Robert E. Dorey, of Md. on Nosological Arrangement.
- Robert Crain, jun. of Md. on Intermittent fever.
- Theophilus Hawkins, of Md. on Cynanche trachealis.
- William H. DeLong, of Virginia, on Bilious Remittent fever.
- Thomas W. Jamerson, of Md. on Cataract.
- Charles A. Harrop, of Virginia; De Amour.
- John C. Cromwell, of Virginia, on Homoptysis.
- James Montgomery, of Md. on Rheumatism.
- John Bond, of Md. De Gastritis.
- Cassell Humphreys, Md. on the modus Operandi of Marsh miasmata.
- Thomas L. Murphy, of Md. De Hemorrhoids.
- Seth Dashiell, of Md. on Apoplexy.
- James R. Gray, of Kentucky, on Typhus fever.

The following gentlemen received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine:

- Thomas J. Lawrence, of Md. on Hepatitis.
- Daniel Hook, of Georgia, on Materia Medica.
- Joseph T. Smith, of Virginia, on Amouris.

This gentleman obtained the Medal which the Faculty of Phynck offers at each commencement for the best Latin thesis.

#### IMMOLATION.

The following account of burying a woman alive with her deceased husband, is from the Calcutta Gazette, 9th July last. "A hole being dug for the purpose, about 8 or 9 feet deep and 3 in diameter, the bodies were placed upright therein, upon which their relations threw in the earth, and the eldest son, about 19 years of age, dancing over the bodies in the hole, and treading the earth down as it was thrown in, until it came above the heads, when a general shout closed the monstrous and horrid ceremony. No complaint or cry was uttered by the patient sufferer. The above shocking instance of superstition and depravity took place about 10 miles

from Calcutta, and in the same place, during the preceding year, 86 widows were burnt alive with their deceased husbands.

#### WIFE SELLING.

A fellow has the audacity to outrage public decorum by publishing in a full paper, an advertisement announcing his having sold his wife, and which he does in the following terms: "Benjamin Brown, of Foxholes, hereby gives notice, that he sold his wife, Hannah Brown, to Robert Turner, shoemaker, of Hull, and delivered her in a halter at the cross, on Tuesday Market, November 24, 1818."

#### PHILADELPHIA, April 9. MAIL ROBBERIES.

We learn that the three Mail Robbers tried at Trenton, have been acquitted of that part of the charge, which would condemn them to be hung, viz. perpetrating the robbery "by putting the life of the driver in jeopardy," they have however, been convicted of robbing the Mail, the punishment for which is imprisonment not exceeding ten years.

#### ANOTHER MAIL ROBBER.

For ten days past, the Wilkesbarre and Easton Mails have come to this office with letters taken from them, & after a detention on the road for some days. Some mails from Wilkesbarre had not been received. This led to a suspicion that the robbery must have been at some of the offices between this place and Easton. I accordingly mentioned the subject to Mr. Bailey, agent for the General Post Office, with a request that he would proceed, on that route, to ascertain where the robbery was committed. On his first journey he discovered it to be on this side of Doylestown and on his second journey, (yesterday) he was so fortunate as to detect the person.

It is not thought proper at this time to communicate to the public more fully on this subject. It is requested however, that those persons who within a fortnight past have sent letters by mail containing money, from Easton or Wilkesbarre, will advise the Post Master at Philadelphia, of the same. RICHARD BACHE, P. M. Philadelphia, April 8, 1819. Frank. Gaz.

#### EASTON, Md.

#### MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 19.

#### THE PEOPLE AND THE LAWS.

We see extracted from a Baltimore paper an account of a great riot among some imported Patriots, who thought themselves insulted in this land of liberty, "where the stones are chained fast and the dogs are let loose." (as the Irishman said one frosty morning when the dog flew out at him and he tried to get a brick-bat up that was frozen to the earth,) by the customary mirth of an exposed Paddy hung up to some part of the spar or rigging of a vessel in Baltimore harbor. This is another evidence, added to a thousand, of the insubordination of the great bulk of that imported population which infest our large commercial Cities, and often spread into our country. We are inclined to judge of what commonly are called "the lower ranks of men" by those who may be so distinguished in our own country; but it is a very unfair standard—all our people, high and low, are obedient to lawful authority and control—with them it must be some mighty matter to force them into rebellion—this is their habit, their nature, their education; not so with your European population—accustomed to rebellion, used to refractiousness, urged on perhaps by oppression, they assume a very unfit character, generally, for the peaceful steady institutions of this happy land. They are almost always the ring leaders, fomenters, or activist agents in all the oppositions to the laws of the country that have ever taken place, since the declaration of independence—and yet with all this in view, the democratic party in this state wish to make such alterations in our constitution as to place the control of our elections, of our laws, and of our state interests, directly under the influence of Baltimore Town. See their proceedings last year in the General Assembly, and revert to their attempts and plans continually before—let the people of Maryland think deeply of this, and think often—we have a city & a country party growing up in our state—farmers and mechanics and countrymen look well to yourselves.

Of foreigners let us not be misunderstood—the peaceful honest foreigner, shall partake with ourselves heartily—the more learned, the more scientific, the more practical, the more welcome—but that loose set of turbulent that lands upon our shores, escaping from God knows where & from God knows what, we neither like or desire. It was owing to mistresses, perhaps, that they were born and bred a pestilence to their own country, but we ought not to be so Quixotic as to be perpetually running after the woes of those who do not belong to us; that deceitful appeal which is made, "wont you commiserate the strangers calamities and receive him into your country from the persecutions, and oppressions of the old world," does very well for a romance, but in practical politics it should be studiously examined—we are sorry that any of the human family are distressed in any way; but we do not know that, for that reason, we are bound to jumble up our population & to give up our institutions to an influence that is foreign to their character; the doctrine of boundless Philanthropy is the doctrine of an agreeable enthusiasm, little short of insanity; and every Cosmopolite is a drone or an incendiary.—We shall devote some time in future to this subject; in the meanwhile we call the attention of the people of Maryland to the character and habits of that class of people in our large Commercial Cities, to which the Democratic party in this state wish to give the control of our rights & liberties—on this subject we shall explain more hereafter.

#### NO. 2. STRICTURES ON STRICTURES. Or an examination into the case of a stands upon the Report of the Senate Committee and Gen. Jackson's strictures.

A second objection to the report is "that it directly implicates the President of the United States and the Secretary of War"—and a third, "that the Senate should not prejudge a case they may be called to examine judicially."

The meaning of all this is, that the Senate, a constituent Branch of the Legislative power, is to make no investigation into the conduct of Public men of any sort or into public measures, lest the President or some of his secretaries may be implicated; for when they are impeached the Senate are the judges.

The Senate, as now constituted, is a co-ordinate Branch of the legislative power, or a Court for the trial of impeachments; a Branch of the Executive Council of appointments to office—a Branch of the Treaty making power; and the only constitutional Council of advice to the President. A plenary exercise of one of these powers is said to be incompatible with a just exercise of the other—if it is necessarily so, it is a defect in the form of Government; if the defect arises from an improper exercise of power, the fault is there—the right to make laws, generally, contains the right to investigate the necessity and propriety of making laws in every case. This right being vested in two co-ordinate branches, equally appertains to each, except when particularly restrained. The House of Representatives of the U. States, for example, from some cause, forbear to investigate a case of wrong or grievance, or having investigated it, decide that there is no wrong or grievance—Shall the Senate be considered as bound in all cases to in all events by that decision; or foreclosed by that forbearance, from making an examination for themselves, to see if it is requisite to interpose the law-making power of the country. But in making that investigation it is said the Senate may by chance, run against a man who is amenable to the President alone, & to express an opinion against him, would be to express an opinion against the President, who is subject to the jurisdiction of the Senate in a case of impeachment. But if the participation of the President, does not amount to impeachment, then confessedly there is no error—and if in the investigation for purposes of legislation, the Senate do not examine into the conduct of the President, nor commit themselves by any expression of opinion concerning him—will a more intimate and thorough knowledge of facts belonging to a case in which, for argument sake, the President is impeached, render the Senate less or more qualified to act with ability and of course with impartiality? The Senate it is to be presumed, know what comes within their sphere of action—they know what to touch and what to leave untouched. It is a military commander trespasses upon the law and the constitution, and runs counter to his orders, and does acts of evil and military insubordination, and commits the peace of the country with a foreign nation, without, or contrary to orders, be that order powerful or weak, the Senate do not lay claim to any power to impeach or try that military officer, nor do they say any thing as to what is done, or what ought to have been done, or if any thing should have been done by the President towards him; on such points they will be scrupulously careful not to interfere; being without their province, but they have a right to investigate facts and measure, and papers and documents, obtained from the Departments of the Government and elsewhere, relating to the subject, and to act in the usual form of legislative procedure—and whatever may be the character of the facts that come to their knowledge, they have a right to report them, and thus it is that they come to exercise a legislative interference, to guard the peace, the liberties and the dignity of the country from violence and abuse, by building up a little stronger the ramparts of the law. Enquiry is as necessary to precede legislation, as light is for vision, and the right of legislation as necessarily comprehends the right of investigation, as the idea of vision does that of light. It does not follow that this right of enquiry will be abused; the presumption is that it will not, and so far as in the case before us, it is contained the committee of the Senate have said nothing in their report calculated to commit them as a court of high impeachment, let who will be the party assigned. The whole term of the report goes to reprehend the conduct of general Jackson in the Seminole war, and to express their astonishment and regret at it, and to speak in the plainest terms of his violation of constitution and law—of his usurpation of powers; of his open disobedience to orders; and of the tendency of his conduct to involve the peace of the country and to establish precedents of insubordination, and to speak of all this as matter calculated to excite alarm. We ask if a knowledge of these facts & a candid avowal of them renders the committee at all unfit to decide on articles of impeachment against the President or Secretary of War in case such articles should be preferred against either of them. This topic was discussed in the Senate on the proposition to appoint a fifth man on the committee and the doctrine was then considered, far fetched, strained, and better calculated to startle at first sight than to convince upon reflection.

The strictures remark, "that after a discussion of three weeks in the lower House, not a single member suggested the slightest censure either on General Jackson for the employment of volunteers, or on general Gaines for the unauthorized entry on the Creek nation. This was reserved for Mr. Laock." If the fact is so, it is un-

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the employment of the volunteers... the most deliberate acts of violence... that ever was committed; its not... been taken notice of by the House... representatives, is certainly somewhat... able, but it by no means invalidates... large against Gen. Jackson. This fact... employing volunteers instead of apply... the governor of the State, as he... dered to do, is made known in the... from the War Department fur... Congress, by the President, and... before the House of Representatives... time; their not taking notice of it... mark of strange inadvertence, but... not weaken the force of the... And as to general Gaines's mode of... the Creeks, that never was ac... ascertained, until the committee... Senate procured the evidence of... and let it be remembered, that... use of Representatives acted entire... documents furnished by the De... ents, but the Senate committee... acted upon these documents also... power to send for persons and pa... which means they examined se... officers who served with general... together with general Mitchell... Agent, and procured from the... ster General's Office, a list of the... employed in this campaign—and... that these were volunteers, not... & knowing that they had not been... sioned from the Senate they were... nabled to obtain important informa... addition to what was in the hands... House of Representatives. The Se... committee also procured additional... from the War Department, which... such information, and the strictures... equally well have added, that al... the House of Representatives dis... the subject three weeks, they did... a word about the contemplated... of St. Augustine—yet it is no less... that General Jackson intended to... hat fortress, and was only prevent... the timely interference of our gov...

(To be continued.)

BALTIMORE, April 13.  
Friday, a man fell from a wagon which... driving in Saratoga street, and the... passed over his head and put an immed... to his existence.  
We are much gratified in copying from the... intelligence of this morning, the... ing just compliment to the Spanish Min... The Chevalier and his amiable family... present in this city—Gen... Chevalier de Onis, the minister of... and his family, have departed from the... government for one of the northern... to take their passage for Spain, he hav... tained leave to return home. In notis... departure, it is no more than just to... in the midst of trying scenes; in... in a correspondence with our govern... in which he had large pretensions to a... strong popular prejudice to encour... personal deportment, in official as well... circles, has been such as to entitle... the respect of those who had an... of observing it. While he has... maintained the ground prescribed to... his government, he has never, in our... in his intercourse with our govern... or our fellow-citizens, forgotten, for a... at the character & obligations of a gen... but invariably maintained the one... performed the other. Thus much, which... we refrained from saying whilst he was... it, is no more than is due to him on his... ture from amongst us.  
BALTIMORE, April 13.  
The Eagle capt. Isley, from Rio Janeiro, was... March 10, in lat. 4 10 S. lon. 29 W... brig Fortuna (formerly Fourth of July)... the patriot flag, was informed by the... ing officer that three days before they... a large Portuguese ship, with a... cargo, and on the next day fell in with... tugeuse man of war brig of 30 guns... they also captured after a sharp action... all her guns overtook what they... ed out—the people of the ship on... and set her liberty. The boat's crew... the Eagle's people, that they had one... and three wounded; and that they kil... and wounded twenty of the Portu...

RALEIGH, (N. C.) April 9.  
The last Wayne Superior court, sentence... it was pronounced by Judge Nash, on... by James J. Jones, who was several years... convicted of negro stealing. He is to be... on the 23d inst.

THE FRIGATE CONGRESS.  
Understand (says the Richmond Inqui... Friday) that the Congress frigate, capt... is at Norfolk, nearly ready for a long... around the world. 'She will double the... of Good Hope, traverse the Indian and... Ocean, and return by the way of Cape... She is the first American ship of war... ever passed the Straits of Sunda. She... out with her from twenty to thirty mi... sea. She goes out to train her officers... to see the world, and to exhibit to... nations the American flag. She is ex... to be absent about two years.

GLORIOUS SPORT.  
The third day of March, about eight... red men from the towns of Murray... Harre Ridgeway and Seelye en... about 150 square miles, on... sides, Lake Ontario being on the... who marched towards a given point... centre—driving Bears, Wolves and... When the party arrived at the cen... they had enclosed and surrounded... rabbit, at which more than 200 mus... and rides were discharged, but with... The Rabbit made its escape!!  
Rep. Adc.

Branch of Marriage Contract.  
The Superior court of Gates county, was... ed the case of Margaret Williams vs. Pe... had, for a breach of marriage contract... light, who was a member, having been... & the Defendant a Preacher of a cer... gious Society, under the promise of mar... brought this action to recover damages... injury she had sustained. From the... ce, the Jury after a few moments consul... brought in a verdict for \$15000 damag... one half of the supposed value of... defendant's estate.  
Edenton, N. C. Gaz.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.  
The Furnace of Oliver Evans, situated at the... confluence of Vine street and the Ridge Road... destroyed by fire about two o'clock yester... day afternoon. The loss of Mr. Evans in... dollars, is estimated at fifteen thousand... An adjoining brick building was also... consumed.  
That this great destruction of property was... caused by an evil hand, cannot be doubted... there had been no fire made, nor workmen em... ployed in the building since Tuesday last... which had been always carefully guarded, with... the exception of Saturday night and Sunday... morning, when the man who usually perform... ed this duty, had occasion to go short a distan... in the country, and returned but a few hours... after the establishment was in ruins.—Poulson.

From Valparaiso.  
BOGORO, April 10.  
Our Valparaiso correspondent informs us... that the ship Essex, Capt. Russell, has arriv... ed at the Vineyard, having left Valparaiso on... the 1st of Dec. Capt. Russell informs, that... Lord Cochrane arrived at Valparaiso with his... family on the 28th Nov. in a ship of about 600... tons. Salutes were fired from every armed... vessel in the port, and from the fort, a public... dinner was given, and great joy was manifest... ed.

From the Louisiana Gazette of March 16.  
There is now in this city a captain of an A... merican vessel who left the river of Plate in... December last. He says he read there the offi... cial account of the capture, in the South Seas... of a frigate and two transports, forming part... of the expedition which sailed from Cadix in May... last for Lima. Accounts had also reached... Buenos Ayres of the march of San Martin's... army across the Cordillera, towards Lima. Chi... li was entirely evacuated by the Royalists. This... captain sailed from the port of Maldonado, on... the Eastern bank of the La Plata; he there... learned that Artigas was carrying on the war... with great vigor, and success against the... Portuguese. He also touched at Rio Janeiro... and was there an eye-witness of the... following tyrannical and pusillanimous action... His majesty the reigning king of Portugal and... Brazil it appears was induced to visit the Por... tuguese Admiral's ship, a 74 then anchored in... the harbor, which is a kind of natural basin... never scarcely ruffled by the winds. His Por... tuguese majesty, who has a remarkable dread... of drowning, got alarmed on his return in the... Admiral's large pinace to the shore. As soon... as the royal carter landed on the quay, his... Majesty grew outrageous, and seizing a cane... belaboured the Admiral over the head & shoul... ders until the blood ran. This outrage occur... ed in the presence of several thousand spec... tators, and ended in the Admiral's being con... ducted to prison.

It is a little surprising that we in New Or... leans should have as late accounts from Buenos... Ayres as from Mexico; but the fact is so. Our... latest accounts from the latter are to the first... of December. They represent the country as... reviving from the calamities of civil war... which is no doubt owing to the milder rule of... her present intelligent viceroy. Her rich mines... are now working with more vigor than ever... and promise largely this year to increase the... specie of the world. A few armed bands still... infested the mountains; but trade experie... nces little obstruction, as the roads were gener... ally safe.  
There is no doubt that if all piratical cruis... ers were entirely driven from the Gulf, the... merchants of New Orleans might carry on a ve... ry advantageous trade with their neighbors in... Mexico. Specie would then flow into the... vaults of our banks through the channels of... commerce, instead of being yearly carried in... the armed vessels of England and Spain, to... supply Europe.

ELECTIONEERING MACHINES!  
Salem, (Mass.) April 6.  
The Post Office establishment, which is... supported at the public expense for the pub... lic good, is now degraded into the service of... the Democrats for advancing the interests... of their party. In this way the Democrats... compel the Federalists to pay taxes for... carrying on Democratic electioneering—... this they call "Equal Rights." An im... mense number of Democratic Circulars... have been franked by the Postmaster in... this town to all the towns in this County... and the same system has been pursued in... Worcester County. James Wilson, the... Postmaster, in the shire-town of that coun... ty signs their Circulars. The Post-Office in... this way, becomes a powerful machine... equal to a Steam Engine of a thirty horse... power!  
There are about 4000 Post Offices... which, if all employed in the goodly... work of office hunting, must make the... country smoke through all its borders.  
If the mail is to be overloaded with De... mocratic circulars at every election, the... time for elections ought to be changed—&... March & April the roads are bad, & hard... must be the fate of the poor horses that... are doomed to transport the oppressive... burthens of democratic electioneering... baggage. But what care office seekers for... man or beast!  
Gazette.

SHERIFFS SALE.  
By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas... to me directed, will be exposed to public... sale on the premises, on Tuesday the 11th day... of May next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following... property belonging to James Ball, viz. all his... equitable right of, in, and to a vessel on the... stocks, 1 Cow, 6 Sheep, 2 beds and furniture... 1 Table, half dozen Chairs, 1 Desk and Cup... board and the contents therein, 1 Farm con... taining 43 Acres, more or less, by the name... of Up-Holland, situate on the Bay Side, 1 Boy... named Nat, 1 do. Bob, and one do. Stephen... taken at the suits of Samuel Harrison & Sta... drick Leadenham, and will be sold for cash, to... satisfy the said claims.  
WILLIAM THOMAS, late Sheriff.  
April 19—ts

SHERIFFS SALE.  
By Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to... me directed, at the suit of Charles Goldsbor... ough, against Charles Kirby, will be sold on... Saturday the 15th day of May, on the Court... House Green, between the hours of 12 and 3... o'clock in the afternoon, the following prop... erty to wit: 8 head of Cattle, 3 head of Horses... 15 head of Sheep, his farm where he now lives... adjoining the land of Rigby Hopkins, contain... ing 100 acres more or less, called "Skinner's... Enlargement," sold to satisfy the debt interest... and costs of the aforesaid writ.  
WILLIAM THOMAS late Sheriff.  
April 19

MAGISTRATES BLANKS  
For Sale at this Office.  
Edenton, N. C. Gaz.

CALUMNY REFUTED.  
Captain Samuel V. Chandler, master of the... brig Octavius of Baltimore, has address... ed a letter from St. Thomas, dated the... 10th March, wherein he states that the... account published by capt. Thain of British... brig Harriet Newell; of what took place... at sea on the 1st Oct. is totally false. Cap... tain Chandler says—  
"On the 1st October, I spoke the brig... Harriet Newell, dismasted. At the re... quest of Capt. Thain, I furnished him... with a lower and topsail yard, two barrels... of bread, two pieces of rigging, being the... Octavius' preventer backstays, a brass... tackle fall, 2 cask bottles rum, 1 cask of wa... ter, of 70 gallons, and one of 32, some beef... and pork; part of a coil of nearly new rig... ging, a ball of spun yarn, a parcel of brooks... and some candles, together with several... other articles of which no account was... taken, they having been freely given to a... vessel in distress without either a wish or... expectation of remuneration. For all... these articles Captain Thain voluntarily... tendered me an order on N. York, for se... venty dollars, which I accepted. I there... fore pronounce it to be false that I asked... him one hundred dollars for two spars;... it is false that I had one hundred barrels... of bread on board, I had only six; and it is... false that I either asked or received four... teen dollars per barrel for bread; I receiv... ed not one cent. From these circumstan... ces I have no doubt that capt. Thain's... statement respecting the scho. Iris, of Phil... adelphia is equally unfounded.

In justice to capt. Thain, his behaviour... on board the Octavius was such as led me... to conclude he was a gentleman, his sub... sequent conduct has however convinced me... of the reverse.  
In Sands, one of the Orkney Isles, the sand... has lately been blown away to the depth of... nearly twenty feet, and has discovered the... remains of buildings of a remote antiquity, en... closed by stone walls nearly half a mile in... extent some of the houses are very large, and... roofed with stones of prodigious size. There... are circular tumuli each containing three... graves, none of which are more than four feet... six inches in length, and there is no tradition... afloat that can throw light on these very curi... ous remains which have undergone hitherto... but a very slight investigation.

A gentleman, says a late Journal of the Times... who has devoted much of his time to agricul... tural pursuits, assured us that he has made... frequent experiments on his apple orchard; and... he has never known the experiment which we... shall now state, to fail in a single instance. His... orchard contains a great variety of apple trees... bearing very sweet some very acid fruit, and... others partaking of both these properties. He... declares that in the vernal season, when his... trees are in full blossom, he has frequently ta... ken the ferns from one tree, for example where... the fruit is very sweet, and deposited it on the... flowers of a particular branch of another tree... whose fruit is extremely acid. The apples of... that particular branch will be sweet as to com... bine these two properties for that season; & by... this simple process, he asserts that he can... easily provide himself for that season with apples... perfectly to his taste, which he considers a... much more expeditious and equally as certain... a process, as that of grafting. We mention... this fact for the information of those of our... country friends who may be disposed hereafter... so try this experiment.

Virginia Congressional Elections.  
In Frederick county, the votes for Repre... sentatives to congress, were for John Smith... 352; for Jared Williams 308.  
In Richmond county, Wm. Lee Ball, the late... Representative, received 116 votes; and John... P. Hungerford 88 votes.  
In Charlotte county, John Randolph received... 198 votes, and A. Austin the late Representative... received 60 votes.  
The apparent paucity of votes in these elec... tions, the distant reader ought to understand... arises from the restriction of the right of vot... ing in Virginia to freeholders.

Sheriff's Sale.  
By Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to... me directed at the suit of Thomas Chaplain, a... gainst John Rochef, will be sold on Tuesday... the 11th of May, on the Court House Green... between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock in the af... ternoon the following property to wit: One lot... or parcel of land, lying and being on the main... road, leading from Easton to Centerville, and... adjoining the lands of Thomas Robinson and... John Crow, 2 Beds and furniture, 3 Tables, 1... Pine corner cupboard, 6 chairs, sold to satisfy... the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid... writ.  
April 19 W. M. THOMAS, late Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.  
By Virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed... at the suit of John Fisher, against James Dod... son, will be sold on Wednesday the 12th day... of May, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock... in the afternoon, on the premises all the equi... table right of in and to a House and Lot in... the town of St. Michaels, 1 Cow, sold to satisfy... the debt interest and costs of the aforesaid writ.  
April 19—4w. ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.  
By Virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me di... rected, will be sold at Easton, on the public... green for cash, on Tuesday the 11th day of May... next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock... 1 negro boy named Richard, 13 years of age... the property of George Shanahan, taken at the... suit of Samuel Harrison, and will be sold to... satisfy the debt interest and costs due thereon.  
ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.  
April 19—4w

Auctioneer.  
The Subscriber respectfully informs his... friends, and the public in general, that he has... commenced the  
AUCTION AND COMMISSION... BUSINESS.  
In that Large and Commodious Store-house... in Washington street, next door to Mr. Lam... bert Clayland's store, where Goods of every... description will be thankfully received, and... disposed of to the best advantage.  
SOLOMON BARROTT.  
Days of Sale Tuesdays and Saturdays.  
Easton, April 19—

Lumber.  
The Subscriber has on hand at his Saw-Mill... in Piney-Neck Queen Ann's County, a quan... tity of Lumber, consisting of Scantling of differ... ent dimensions, inch and quarter Plank, inch... and three quarter ditto, which he will dispose... of on moderate terms.  
JNO. LE. TILGHMAN.  
Dennetts Point, April 19.

New Calicoes.  
WILLIAM CLARK  
Has just received from Philadelphia, and  
Trunk superior dressed  
CALICOES,  
Rich colours, and elegant style, which in... addition to his former stock, makes his as... sortment of that article very complete.  
Easton, April 19—3w.

Notice.  
A stated Meeting of the District Medical... Society, for Talbot, Queen Ann's and Caroline... counties, is to be held at Hillsborough on the... 3d of the 5th Month (May) next, at 10 o'clock... A. M.  
ROBERT MOORE, Sec'y.  
4th mo. 19th, 1819.

In Talbot County Court,  
November Term, 1818.  
Samuel Harrison, and... Alexander B. Harri... son.  
Deborah Dawson, Ste... phen Dawson, Impy... Dawson, Thomas Daw... son, Francis Daw... son, Sarah Dawson, Ed... ward Dawson, Samuel... Dawson and Elizabeth... Dawson, children and... heirs at law of Impy... Dawson.  
Petition for the sale... of the real estate of... Impy Dawson, de... ceased, for the pay... ment of his debts.

It is ordered by the Court that the sales... made and returned by the trustee in this... case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause... to the contrary be shown before the third... Monday in May, in the year eighteen hundred... and nineteen, provided a copy of this order be... inserted and published once a week for three... successive weeks, in one of the newspapers... published in Easton, in the county aforesaid... before the third Monday in May next.  
The report states that lots No. 13 and 14... with a ship yard attached to them, were sold... for five hundred dollars; that No. 10 in St. Mi... chael's, was sold for one hundred and thirty-five... dollars; that lot No. 46 in St. Michael's, was... sold to Walter Sparks for two hundred and... twenty eight dollars. It is further ordered that... the said trustee give notice in one of the new... spapers published in Easton, in Talbot county... to the creditors of the said deceased, to ex... hibit their claims and the vouchers thereof... properly authenticated to the clerk of Talbot... County Court before the third Monday in May... next.  
R. T. EARLE.  
True copy, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.  
April 19—3w

AN ACT.  
To alter the time of holding the County Court... in Somerset county.  
Be it enacted, By the General Assembly of... Maryland, that from and after the passage of... this act, the county Court of Somerset county... shall be held on the fourth Monday in May, and... on the fourth Monday of November, in each... and every year hereafter; any law to the con... trary notwithstanding; and that all causes, pleas... procees and proceedings, civil and criminal... now depending in the said county Court, or... hereafter to be issued therefrom, shall be con... tinued and returnable to the said days respec... tively.—Passed Jan. 30, 1819.

To be published twice in the Easton Gazette... and the Easton Star.  
N. PINKNEY.  
April 19—2w

NOTICE.  
The Farmers of Talbot County, and other... Citizens friendly to Agriculture, are request... ed to meet at the Court-House in Easton, on... the first Tuesday of May next, at 3 o'clock, to... consider the propriety of forming an AGRICULTU... RAL SOCIETY upon the plan lately rec... ommended by the General Society, and, if... adopted, to associate themselves accordingly.  
Talbot County, April 12, 1819—4w

Bible Society.  
A stated annual meeting of the Eastern... Shore Bible Society, will be held at the Court... House in Easton, on the 15th day of May next... at 12 o'clock, agreeably to the provisions of... the Constitution.  
T. H. DAWSON,  
Record's Sec'y.  
Easton, April 12.

Notice.  
The Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, for... cash, at the Court House door in Easton, on... Tuesday the 27th inst, at 12 o'clock, all the e... quitable title of Thomas Henrix, an insolvent... debtor, in and to a certain lot, or parcel of... ground lying and being near Easton, and front... ing on the road leading therefrom to Easton... Point.  
THOMAS P. BENNETT,  
Trustee for creditors of said Henrix.  
April 12—4w

Notice.  
All persons having claims against the estate... of Mrs. Mary Roberts, late of Talbot county... deceased, are requested to produce the same... properly authenticated to the subscriber with... out delay, and those indebted to the said estate... are desired to make immediate payment.  
C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Ex'r.  
Cambridge, April 12, 1819—3w.

MARYLAND,  
Talbot County, to wit:  
William Hopkins Smith, an Insolvent Debtor... having applied to me as one of the Justices of... the Orphans Court for the county aforesaid... for the benefit of the several Insolvent Laws of... this state, and having produced at the time of... his application evidence of his residence, with... in the state, during the period required by law... together with a schedule of property and a list... of creditors so far as then recollected, and a... certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in... the goal of said county, was forthwith discharg... ed. And I do hereupon direct that the said... William Hopkins Smith, give notice to his... creditors of his application and discharge as a... fore-said, by causing a copy of this order to be... inserted three months in one of the newspa... pers printed in Easton before the first Satur... day of the ensuing May Court, for the county... aforesaid—and that he be, and appear, on that... day before the said Court, for the purpose of... answering such interrogatories as may be prop... ounded by his creditors, & of obtaining a final... discharge. Given under my hand this 20th... day of January 1819.  
JOHN EDMONDSON.

LAND NEAR EASTON,  
For Sale.  
Will be sold at Public Sale, upon the Premis... es, on Saturday the 15th day of May next, and... der and in virtue of a decree of the Honorable... the Judges of Talbot county Court, at Novem... ber Term 1818, in the case of the administra... tors of Hugh Sherwood deceased, against Ro... bert Sharp Harwood, and John James Henry... and William Harwood, the children and heirs... of Ann Harwood deceased, who was the only... child and heir of John Dougherty deceased... all the lands and real estate of the late John... Dougherty, of Talbot county aforesaid deceased... for the payment of his debts. These lands con... sist of parts of the tracts of land called "Cas... ters Source," "Bakers Pasture and St. Mi... chael's Fresh Run, all situate on the road lead... ing from Easton to Centerville, and near the... Mill of John Bennett, Esq. and contain by es... timation the quantity of two hundred & twen... ty-three acres and one quarter of an acre more... or less.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a further... description of the lands, as it is presumed... every person disposed to purchase will take a... view of them before the day of Sale. Robert... Sharp Harwood, who occupies the premises... will show them to any person desirous of view... ing them.  
Terms of Sale.  
The Lands aforesaid will be sold on a credit... of twelve months, the purchaser or purchas... ers giving bond with good and approved securi... ty to the subscriber as Trustee, for the pay... ment of the purchase money within that time; with... interest thereon from the day of Sale—upon the... payment of the purchase money, and not be... fore, there will be a deed executed, ac... knowledged and delivered to the purchaser... or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or as... signs, conveying all the right, title and estate... of the aforesaid John Dougherty, in and to the... land & real estate so sold to him, her or them... free, clear and discharged from all claims of the... defendants or claimants, aforesaid or either of... them.  
All the creditors of the aforesaid John... Dougherty deceased, are requested to take... notice, that by the decree aforesaid they... are required to exhibit their claims and vouch... ers, properly authenticated to the clerk of Talbot... county Court, within six months from the... day of sale aforesaid.  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee,  
for sale of real estate aforesaid.  
April 12—4w.

GEORGE R. BENSON & Co.  
No. 23, Water Street, Baltimore.  
Have on hand and intend keeping  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
GROCERIES,  
Which they will sell low for cash, or good ac... ceptances in Town.  
IMPERIAL TEA in Frames, Almonds, Eng... 2-1-lb. Caddys. gish Walnuts, and... Do. in large and small... Figs... Jamieson Crackers... Hyson do. Sperm Oil, winter... Young Hyson, do. strained... Scotchong do. Sallad Oil... Havana Coffee do. DeWolffs Cakes... St. Domingo do. Pappas... St. Croix Brown Sugar do. English Cylinder Gur... N. Orleans do. powder... Leaf and Lump do. American do... L. T. Madeira wine do. Shot, Vinegar, Cop... Tenerife do. perass... Sherry do. Cannon-Supper... Port do. Black do... French Brandy do. Spice, Suet... Old Powder do. Mould & Dist Candles... Jamaica Spirit do. Phillips and Sampson... Holland Gin do. Brand... Country do. Blown Salt... Old Rye Whiskey do. Brown Soap... Common do. Shaving do... N. E. Rum do. Spinning cotton... Long Cork Claret do. Family Flour... wine superior quali... Pearl Barley, Starch... ty in cases, one doz... Bird Seed... en bottles. Chocolate, No. 1, 2, 3... Old Madeira and Port... Wine in Bottles. Loden Mustard and... Cordials in do. Mustard Seed... Best Havana Segars do. Salt Pepp. Race and... Chewing Tobacco do. Ground Ginger... West India Molasses do. Fig Buds, Indigo, Salt... Sugar-House do. Mustard... Mustard Raisins do. Castle Soap... Bloom do. Wheat Sydes... Ground Plaster.

Notice.  
The Subscriber hath taken out letters testa... mentary on the personal estate of Capt. William... Jordan, late of Talbot County deceased.—All... persons having claims against the said deceased... are requested to exhibit them, properly au... thenticated for payment, and all persons in... debted to said estate, are desired to make im... mediate payment to the subscriber.  
JAMES SEYMOUR, Adm'r  
of Capt. Wm. Jordan  
April 12—5w

Queen Ann's County Court, sitting at a Cou... rt of Chancery, at October Term, 1818.  
Ordered, that the said sale and reported by... Gustavus W. T. Wright, Trustee, for the sale... of the real estate of Susanna Watson, deceased... shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause... to the contrary be shown, before the first Sat... urday in the next May Term of this court.—Pro... vided a copy of this order be inserted three... successive weeks, in the Easton Gazette or... Easton, before the said first Saturday in May... Term next: The report states that three... hundred & eleven acres two roods and seven... perches, sold for six thousand two hundred... and twenty-five dollars and sixty nine and three... fourth cents.  
True copy, THOS. MURPHY, Clk.  
of Queen Ann's county court.  
April 12—3w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That the Commissioners of the Tax for Tal... bot county, will meet at their office in the... Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the sixth... day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M. and on... Thursday and Saturday of the same week, and... will continue to sit on the same days in each... succeeding week, for the space of twenty days... (if necessary) for the purpose of hearing and... determining appeals, and making such atten... tions and attendances in the assessment of prop... erty as they may deem necessary and proper... according to law.  
By order, JOHN STEVENS, Jas. Clk.  
to the Commissioners of the Tax... for Talbot county.  
March 15—3w.

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

**POETRY.**

FOR THE MASTON GAZETTE.  
LINES  
Occasioned by a visit to Mount Vernon, where  
he the relics of the illustrious Washington.  
Hail beauteous spot which once a hero trod,  
Who was beloved by all who knew his worth;  
But now alas! he lies beneath thy soil,  
Wrapt in the bosom of his "mother earth."  
A weeping country mourns her guardian's fate;  
Who from a tyrant's shackles set her free;  
And led Columbia's sons to liberty.  
Although the hero's relics lie at rest,  
And peaceful sleep beneath Mount Vernon's shade,  
Still shall he live in every freeman's breast,  
Adorn'd with laurels that will never fade.  
Vernon, no more thy peaceful paths he'll tread,  
No more with pleasure eye Potomac's waves;  
His soul to realms of brighter bliss has fled,  
Bliss only known to those beyond the grave;  
Rest sacred relics in thy clay-cold bed,  
Till nature's God shall summons thee to rise,  
'Till time's last trump shall rouse the "sleeping dead."  
Then rise and meet the hero in the skies.  
Princess Anne, April 8th, 1819.

From an English Paper.  
I would not change for cups of gold  
This little cup which now I hold,  
'Tis from the beech that gave a shade  
At noon day, to my village maid.  
I would not change for Persian looth  
The humble matting of my room,  
'Tis from those very rushes twined  
Of pres'd by charming Rosalind.  
I would not change my lonely wicket  
That looks into her favorite thicket,  
For portals proud, or towers that frown,  
The monuments of old renown.  
I would not change this foolish heart  
That learns from her to sigh and smart,  
For his who burns for love of glory,  
Or loses life, to live in story.  
Yet in themselves, my heart my cot,  
My mat, my bow, I value not,  
But only as they one and all  
My lovely Rosalind recall.

**More New Goods.**

**WILLIAM CLARK**  
Has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening,  
A FURTHER SUPPLY OF  
**SPRING GOODS,**  
Among which are  
An Excellent Assortment of  
**COARSE HEMP & FLAXEN LINENS,  
BROWN & WHITE SHEETINGS,  
And a few more pieces of superior fine  
Irish Linens.**  
Handsome plain and figured Canton Crapes,  
assorted colors—Calicoes, Black Senchaws,  
Florence, &c.  
Which, in addition to his late supply from  
Philadelphia, renders his assortment very exten-  
sive and complete. He invites his friends  
and the public generally to call and examine them.  
Easton, April 6.

**Tow Linens.**

Those in want of the article had better  
call early.  
W. C.  
Easton, April 12.

**To be Rented.**

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

**To Rent,**

For one or more years, that Large and Con-  
venient new Brick Tavern, and its appurten-  
ances belonging to the Subscriber, in this  
Town, known by the name of the  
**EASTON HOTEL.**  
and lately kept by Mr. Jesse Shaffer. This  
Establishment is identified by all to be the  
Largest and most Complete of any other on  
the Peninsula, and to a man of Capital, who  
is well calculated to conduct it, as the chance  
is presented of doing a very extensive & profit-  
able business, particularly as the elegant New  
Steam Boat Maryland will commence running  
in May, between this place and Baltimore, by  
which means, there is no doubt, but traveling  
will be much increased.  
Possession can be had immediately, and to  
a suitable person, who can occupy it at once,  
a considerable deduction will be made in the  
present year's rent.  
**SAMUEL GROOME.**  
Easton, April 12, 1819.—if

**Auction & Commis-  
sion Business.**

The Subscribers respectfully inform their  
friends, and the public generally, that they  
have commenced the  
**AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS,**  
in that large and commodious House, belong-  
ing to Mr. Samuel Groome, formerly occupied  
by Messrs. Morse & Lambdin, in Easton,  
where goods of every description will be re-  
ceived and sold to the best advantage.  
**T. B. LOVEBAY & J. APPELGARTH.**  
N. B. Their days of sale, will be on Tuesdays  
and Saturdays.  
April 5—

**Notice.**

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester County  
Court, for the sale of the real estate, whereof  
the late Dr. James B. Sullivan died, seized. The  
subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Satur-  
day, the first day of May, next, at the house  
of John Oxen, in New-Market, in lots as follows:  
No. 1.—A Farm about two miles from New-  
Market, generally known by the name of  
"Swan Pond," containing about three hundred  
and five acres of land.  
No. 2.—A Lot in New-Market, containing  
about two acres of ground, on which there is a  
large brick dwelling-house, and other valuable  
improvements, in good tenable order.  
No. 3.—A Lot in New-Market, near the a-  
foresaid lot No. 2. Containing about three  
quarters of an acre of ground, on which there  
is a good stable. And on the following Monday,  
(3d May,) at the house of Roger W. Stewart,  
in Cambridge, Lot No. 4.—A highly improved  
grass lot near the town of Cambridge, contain-  
ing about six and one half acres.  
Terms of Sale are, twelve months credit,  
with interest from the day of sale, secured by  
bond with approved security, the bond or  
bonds to be passed immediately after the sale.  
The creditors of Dr. James B. Sullivan dec'd.  
are requested to exhibit their claims, with the  
vouchers thereof, to the Clerk of Dorchester  
County Court, within six months from the aforesaid  
day of Sale.  
**JAMES CHAPLAIN, Trustee.**  
April 5—4w

**FEMALE ACADEMY IN EASTON.**

**SARAH & SUSAN HARRISS,**  
Grateful for the liberal patronage they have  
received, beg leave to inform their friends and  
the public in general, that this Institution is  
still in operation and progressing where  
Young Ladies are taught Orthography, Read-  
ing, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar,  
ancient and modern History, Geography, illus-  
trated with the most modern Atlases,  
Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, Plain and  
Ornamental Needle-Work.  
Terms of Tuition per Quarter, \$5  
Drawing & Painting do, \$6 extra.  
N. B. Five or Six Young Ladies can be ac-  
commodated with Boarding, Lodging, &c.  
next door to the Seminary, (in Harrison street,)  
at 140 dollars per year, where particular at-  
tention will be paid to their morals.  
March 15.

**Levin T. Spedden,**

**CARRIAGE MAKER.**  
Informs his old customers and the public in  
general, that he still carries on the above  
business in a small shop near the cabinet  
shop of Jonathan Oxen, on the landing road,  
where he hopes to share a portion of the pub-  
lic patronage.  
N. B. L. T. S. intends removing sometime  
in the month of May, to a more central part of  
the town.  
Easton, April 5—

**PORTER, ALE, AND CIDER.**

**Joseph Chain,**  
(Directly opposite the Easton Hotel.)  
Returns his sincere thanks to his Friends  
and the Public, for the liberal encouragement  
he has received in the line of his profession,  
and informs them, that he has just received,  
and intends constantly keeping a supply of the  
best Philadelphia  
**PORTER AND ALE;**  
And hopes by his strict attention to business,  
and the superior quality of his Liquors, to  
merit a share of the public patronage.  
N. B. He has also Crab-Apple and common  
Cider, of a superior quality.  
March 15.

**Volunteer.**

The young full blooded horse Volunteer,  
will stand for Mares, the present season, at  
Easton, on Mondays, Tuesdays, & part of every  
Wednesday, and the remainder of the week at  
Wye Mill, at 10 Dollars the Season, & 4 Dollars  
the single leap, with Fifty cents to the Groom,  
payable on or before the first day of Septem-  
ber next, in default of which, Twelve Dollars  
will be demanded—Insurance \$20—Mares  
from a distance, can be accommodated with  
pasture at Mr. Solomon Love's, in Easton, and  
by the Subscriber, at Wye Mill, at the risk of  
the owners.  
**VOLUNTEER.**  
Was raised in Queen Ann's county; is a hand-  
some iron-gray, six years old in June next, full  
fifteen and an half hands high, finely formed  
and of noble carriage and fine action.  
The following splendid Pedigree was furnish-  
ed by Joshua B. Bond, Esq. of Philadelphia,  
a gentleman well known on the Turf as a sports-  
man and was the former owner of both the Sire  
and Dam of Volunteer.  
**THOMAS HEMBLEY.**  
Queen Ann's county, March 15, 1819.

**PEDIGREE OF VOLUNTEER.**

He was got by the old celebrated horse First  
Consul, who was got by the imported horse  
Slender, his grand-dam the imported mare  
Diana (formerly Dian,) Diana was got by old E-  
clipse, and Slender was got by King Herod—  
Volunteer's dam was got by the imported horse  
Aracoker, grand-dam by the old imported Grey  
Messenger out of a Bashaw mare; Messenger  
was got by Membrino, who was got by Engi-  
neer; Engineer was got by Sampson, who was  
the Sire of Bay Molton—Messenger's dam was  
by Turf, his grand-dam by Regulus, this mare  
was sister to Figurant and Dam of Leviathan  
and several other capital Racers.  
**J. B. BOND.**  
Philadelphia, March 27, 1817

**Hercules,**

A celebrated Horse, from New Jersey, will  
be let to mares the ensuing season at four dol-  
lars, the spring's chance, and twenty-five cents  
to the groom. He will be at Easton, on Tues-  
days and at the Subscribers stable, on the  
Dover road, near Easton, the remainder of the  
week.  
**SAMUEL GROOME.**  
Easton, April 12, 1819.—if

**2000 Acres**

**VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.**  
The Subscriber offers for sale, upwards of  
Two Thousand Acres of Land, lying in Queen  
Ann's County, and within three miles of Hills-  
borough—which will be sold together, or in  
lots, to suit purchasers; with a sufficient quan-  
tity of fine Timbered Land to each Lot, & can  
be laid off, so as to make several excellent farms;  
possessing many natural advantages, with a  
soil, originally good and capable of great im-  
provement, with little expense. Each of these  
lots will have a part of the buildings and other  
improvements, all of which are deemed to be  
objects worthy the attention of the practical  
farmer, and others wishing to realize their mo-  
ney satisfactorily.  
A small part of the purchase money will be  
required in hand, and the balance in five years.  
For approved notes, with interest thereon,  
good notes, legally assigned, and to a reasonable  
amount, will be received in part payment, and  
on the payment of the whole purchase-money,  
with interest, a deed will be given.  
Persons wishing to view the land, and re-  
ceive further information are requested to apply  
to  
**JAMES G. SETH.**  
Hillsborough, Feb. 15th, 1819.

**NEW GOODS.**

The Subscriber has just received, from  
Philadelphia, a very handsome  
ASSORTMENT OF  
**Seasonable Goods,**

- CONSISTING OF
- Cloths, Shirting & Cambric
  - Cassimeres, Muslins,
  - Flannels, Lawns,
  - Blankets, Linen Cambric,
  - Bombazetts, Levantines,
  - Irish Linens, Florences,
  - Long Cloth, Sattins, &c. &c.

Also,  
**China, Queens-Ware, Cutlery, Teas, Su-  
gars, Coffee, &c. &c.**  
All of which he offers very low for cash, or  
country produce.  
**LAMBERT CLAYLAND,**  
Who wishes also to purchase, from one to  
fifteen hundred bushels Flax Seed.  
Nov. 9—

**Domestic Goods.**

**TIFFANY, WYMAN, & CO.**  
No. 191, MARKET-STREET,  
Three doors above Gadsby's Hotel, Baltimore,  
Having made arrangements with the Eastern  
Manufacturers, for an extensive supply of  
every description of  
**DOMESTIC GOODS:**  
They beg leave to invite the attention of pur-  
chasers, and pledge themselves to sell as low  
as any House in the United States, for Cash  
or good paper.  
Their assortment consists (in part) of the following:  
Plaids (Brown and Bleached)  
Stripes Shirting, very cheap  
Checks Sheeting  
Denim Cotton Yarn, first qual-  
ity, &c. &c.  
Cassinet  
They have also, for sale, on commission, a  
Complete Assortment of **STRAW BON-  
NETS,** of the most Fashionable Shapes.  
Baltimore, March 15—10c

**EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.**

**General Benson,**  
CLEMENT VICKARS, Master,  
Will leave Easton-Point on MONDAY, the  
22d day of February, (weather permitting) at  
10 o'clock, A. M.—Returning leave Baltimore  
on THURSDAY, the 25th February, at the  
same hour, and will continue to leave Easton  
Point and Baltimore on the above named days  
during the season.  
The Sloop GENERAL BENSON is in fine  
order, and has excellent accommodations for  
Passengers.  
All orders (accompanied with the cash) left  
with the Subscriber, or in his absence, at his  
office, at Easton-Point, will be duly attended  
to, and faithfully executed by  
The Public's obedient servant,  
**CLEMENT VICKARS.**  
N. B. The Subscriber or his Clerk will at-  
tend at the Drug-Store of William W. Moore,  
every Monday morning, until half past nine  
o'clock, for the convenience of the citizens of  
Easton, where those having orders will please  
to call.  
Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

**EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.**

**Edward Lloyd,**  
EDWARD AULD, Master,  
Will leave Easton-Point on THURSDAY the  
18th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.—re-  
turning, leave Baltimore every SUNDAY at  
9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton  
Point and Baltimore on the above named days  
during the season.  
The EDWARD LLOYD is in complete  
order for the reception of Passengers & Freight.  
She is an elegant vessel, substantially built  
of the very best materials, copper fastened,  
and completely finished in the first rate Packet  
style for the accommodation of Passengers. She  
has a large and commodious cabin with twelve  
berths, and two state rooms with eight berths,  
furnished with every convenience.  
All orders left with the subscriber or in his  
absence at his office at Easton-Point, will be  
thankedly received and faithfully executed d.  
**EDWARD AULD.**  
Easton-Point, Feb. 9. (22)

**Farm for Sale,**

Containing about four hundred & thirty seven  
acres of Land, with a commodious dwelling  
house, tenant's house, & other necessary build-  
ings thereon. About one hundred acres are  
covered with wood. This land is situated im-  
mediately adjoining the pleasant village of  
New-Market, in Dorchester county, and will  
be sold together, or in suitable portions, at a  
low price, and on good terms of credit.  
**ALSO,**  
A small House, and Store-house adjoining  
with about three acres of land, in New-Market,  
which will also be sold low.  
If not disposed of at private sale, before  
Saturday, the 22nd day of May next, the whole  
will then be offered at Public Vendue, at 12  
o'clock, in New-Market.  
Any person disposed to purchase, will please  
apply to the subscriber in Cambridge.  
**ELIZABETH BIRCK HEAD.**  
March 22—1f

**LAND FOR SALE.**

The Subscribers will sell their farm in Gun-  
powder-neck, Harford county, containing sev-  
en hundred and forty seven acres of Land—  
This estate known by the name of Belle Farm,  
is highly valuable on account of the fertility of  
the soil, remarkably fine salt water marshes,  
abundance of oyster shell manure, and most  
luxuriant growth of locusts, sufficient in a few  
years to furnish posts to enclose the whole  
place. There is a sufficiency of timber on the  
land, with care, to supply the place; indeed  
there is no occasion to cut a stick of wood for  
fuel, on account of the vast quantities of drift  
wood constantly lodging on the shores of  
Bush river, which bounds the land for more  
than a mile.  
The improvements consist of a comfortable  
frame house, kitchen and barn, all lately erec-  
ted of the best materials, with some out houses.  
The dwelling house is handsomely situated on  
an eminence in full view of the river & Ches-  
apeake bay, the shores of the river in its nei-  
ghborhood are clean and the bluffs from fifteen  
to twenty feet high. With a little attention &  
expense in clover seed and plaster of paris,  
this estate might in a few years be equal to  
any in the county. Those disposed to purchase  
will of course view the land, which will be  
shewn to them by Mr. Shickels, the present  
tenant.  
**JOHN HIGGELY.**  
**HARRY D. G. CARROLL.**  
March 22—6w

**LOST**

On Saturday, 27th inst. (March,) a blue Mo-  
rocco Pocket-Book, containing three \$100  
notes, two of which were on the bank of the  
Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, the other  
on Camden Bank, New Jersey. One note ne-  
gotiable of \$50 and other small papers.  
N. B. This Pocket-Book was lost at or in  
the immediate vicinity of Halls Roads. De-  
livered at the subscribers, in the said village,  
will be given, the reward of Twenty-Five  
Dollars.  
**JESSE SMITH.**  
**SAMUEL MENNY.**  
April 5—3w

**SPRING GOODS.**

**WILLIAM CLARK,**  
Begg leave to inform his Friends and the  
Public generally, that he has just returned  
from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and will  
open in the course of this week, a handsome  
assortment of  
**STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,**  
Adapted to the present and approaching seasons

- AMONG WHICH ARE
- Superfine and Common Calicoes
  - Cambric and Common Gingham
  - Cambric Jaconet Muslins
  - Plain Cambric, do
  - Corded and Figured, do
  - Plain and Sprigged Mull Moll, do
  - Plain and Sprigged Leno, do
  - Plain and Sprigged Book, do
  - Handsome Berlin-Nett, do
  - Coloured Cambric Muslins
  - Dimities
  - Steam-Loom and other Shirting Muslins
  - Handsome white, pink, blue, green, lilac,  
black and dove coloured Satins
  - White, pink, green, black and changeable  
Florence
  - Black Senchaws, Modes and Saranets.
  - White, blue, pink and black Pattern
  - Handsome sprigged white, do
  - Handsome pure white French Craps  
Black, do
  - Elegant Sattin Stripe Gauze
  - Plain and Spotted Silk, do
  - Silk Shawls, Canton Crapes
  - Mens Buckskin, Beaver and Dogskin Gloves
  - Ladies white and coloured Kid, do
  - Ladies white, black and assorted colours,  
Silk, do
  - Gentlemen's Silk Hose
  - Ladies, do
  - Ladies white, black & lead colored Cotton do
  - Ladies Black worsted, do
  - Girls white Cotton, do
  - A handsome assortment of Ribbons, Thread  
and Silk Laces, and Edgings, Inserting  
Muslins, Floss Cotton, handsome Fancy  
Muslin Robes
  - Elegant Fancy Silk Scarfs for Bonnetts
  - Fancy Muslin Colerets
  - Elegant Head Ornaments and Artificial Flow-  
ers
  - Chimille & Silk Cords, Boot Cord, and Boot  
Webb
  - Fine Flag, Scarlet & Brown Bandanna Hand-  
kerchiefs
  - Madras, do
  - White and Figured Mersalles Vesting
  - Black Florentine, do
  - Black Mole-skin, do
  - A handsome Assortment of Irish Linens
  - Tris's Sheetings, Russia, do
  - Irish and Russia Diapers
  - Dowlas, Brown Holland
  - Tiekenburgs, Oznaburgs, Hessians
  - Pennsylvania Tow Linens
  - Striped Linen Bed-Ticking
  - Cotton, do
  - Linen and Cotton Apron Checks
  - Bombazetts, Rattinet
  - Domestic Flaids, Cotton Yarn and Knitting  
Cotton
  - Extra Superfine and Second quality Cloths  
and Cassimeres.

**ALSO,**  
A Complete Assortment of Liquors, Gro-  
ceries, Fresh Teas, &c.  
Spades and Shovels, Hoes, Iron and Rope  
Traces, Leading Lines, &c. together with a  
great variety of other articles, which on ex-  
amination will be found very cheap—He invites  
the Public to call and see them.  
March 8.

**MUSIC AND LITERATURE.**

**NOW PUBLISHING.**  
**The Lady's and Gentleman's Weekly  
LITERARY AND MUSICAL  
Magazine.**  
This paper is regularly published every Mon-  
day, neatly printed in quarto. A part, not ex-  
ceeding two pages, is always devoted to a po-  
pular piece of MUSIC, executed with types, in  
an improved manner, which, for appearance  
and correctness may vie with any printed in  
the usual mode. The remaining portion of the  
paper is occupied with useful and entertaining  
miscellaneous, original and selected.  
Nine numbers of the "Music Series" are now  
before the public; by which ladies and gentle-  
men may judge of the merits of the work now  
offered for their support by subscription.  
TERMS.—One dollar per quarter in advance.  
(For this sum, subscribers obtain, besides the  
literary entertainment, thirteen perfect pieces  
of music, which, at the usual retail price  
would cost them three dollars and twenty-five  
cents.)  
Orders from distant parts, addressed to  
H. C. Lewis, 272 market st. post-paid, and en-  
closing not less than one dollar, will be attend-  
ed to immediately.  
Philadelphia, march 22, 1819.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By Virtue of several writs of fieri facias to me  
directed, at the suit of James Joseph  
Lucy Cork, against John Sewel, will be  
on the premises on Wednesday, the 25th  
April, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock  
the afternoon; all the equitable right of, &c.  
to one house and lot called Shil Point, con-  
sisting thirteen acres, more or less, sold to  
the debt, interest and costs of the above  
writs.  
**ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.**  
Queen Ann's county, May 4—1f

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By Virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me  
directed, at the suit of Thomas Cooper, Esq.  
against John Kirby, will be sold on Tues-  
day the 29th of April next, at 11 o'clock  
following property, belonging to Col. J. C.  
Auld, viz. 2 Horses, 9 Cattle, 10 Sheep,  
one hundred and fifty acres of Land, more  
less, taken at the suits of Joseph E. Mas-  
bert Dodson, use of John Harrison, The  
Bridges, Francis Wrightson and Samuel  
son, and will be sold for cash, to satisfy the  
claims. **WILLIAM THOMAS, late Sheriff.**  
March 29.—1f

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By Virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me  
directed, at the suit of Thomas Cooper, Esq.  
against John Kirby, will be sold on Tues-  
day the 4th day of May, on the Court House  
between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock in the  
afternoon, the following property: all the  
equitable right of said Kirby, in and to, that  
land, being part of a tract called Tipton  
Fortune, situate, lying and being in the  
county, on Third-Haven creek, at or near  
place called Cow-Landing, and on the  
side of the road leading from said Cow-Lan-  
ding to Easton, that is to say beginning at  
marked C. K. No. 1, on the westward side  
L. B. on the eastward side thereof, along  
the line of the road aforesaid, and running  
and with Lambert Hopkins's purchase of  
of the same tract, purchased of James Be-  
north seventeen degrees fifteen minutes  
perches, to a stone marked C. K. No. 2  
L. H. No. 3, for the fifth bound any of  
said Lambert Hopkins, then south seventy  
degrees forty-five minutes west, parallel  
to the road aforesaid, thirty feet to another  
marked C. K. No. 3, on the side thereof, &c.  
No. 4, on the side, open to the creek aforesaid,  
being planted on the edge of said creek  
by and with said creek to another stone  
marked C. K. No. 5, then north seventy-two  
degrees five minutes east parallel with the  
aforesaid, four feet to another stone  
marked C. K. No. 6, planted by the edge of the  
aforesaid, then south seventy degrees five  
minutes east four perches to the road aforesaid,  
then with the same north seventy-two de-  
grees forty-five minutes east five perches to the  
giving, containing one quarter of an acre of  
more or less, and the improvements thereon  
sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs  
of the aforesaid writ.  
**ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.**  
April 12—1f

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By Virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me  
directed, at the suit of the State, at the insti-  
gation and for the use of Thomas Cooper, Esq.  
against John Gannon, will be sold on Tuesday  
the 4th day of May on the Court House Green,  
between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, in the  
afternoon, all the said Gannon's equitable  
of, in, and to the Farm where he now re-  
sides called "Bennett's Neglect," containing  
acres more or less, sold to satisfy the debt,  
interest and costs of the aforesaid writ.  
**ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.**  
April 12—1f

**PRINTING.**

**CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANK  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**  
EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF REASON  
TERMS.

**Female Academy at Centreville.**

**Mrs. Quin,**  
Thankful for public patronage, respect-  
fully informs Parents and Guardians, that she  
has moved to that large and commodious  
lately occupied by the Rev'd Th. Ward, &c.  
for a pleasant and private situation, is  
eligible in Town.  
In this Institution, are taught Ortho-  
graphy, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English  
Grammar, Composition, ancient and modern  
Geography, illustrated with Maps and  
of the most modern engraving, Drawing,  
ing, Embroidery, plain and ornamental  
d/c-work.  
Solicited by a number of friends, and  
the moral and literary advantages obtain-  
Pupils under the immediate care of a  
she has made arrangements for the re-  
of ten or twelve Boarders, provided with  
at one hundred Dollars per annum.  
Particular attention will be paid to the  
rally of those, entrusted to her care.  
Centreville, Queen Ann's c-  
County, Md. Feb. 1. 1f 5

**For Sale,**

**A VALUABLE FARM AND  
TIMBER LAND.**  
By Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Philip  
W. Hemaley, Esq. to the Subscribers, for  
for Sale a Valuable Farm on Wye  
Talbot county, containing four hundred  
one hundred and ten of which, is wood  
heavy timber. The above Farm lies on  
Mail road from Easton to Centreville, &c.  
from the former place about seven  
There are on this Farm a good framed  
ling House, Granary and Stables—Fish  
and wild fowl may be readily procured  
abundance in their seasons.  
The Terms will be, one third cash, the  
residue on a credit of one, two and  
years, the purchaser giving bond, with  
ed security, for the purchase money, &c.  
interest from the day of sale.  
**They also offer For Sale,**  
By Virtue of a like trust, from Philip  
Hemaley, Esq. between Fifty and Sixty  
of Prime Timber Land, near Pot' 4, now  
netta's mill, which will be laid off into  
more acre lots to suit purchasers.—Ter-  
ms, one half cash and the residue in  
months, for the payment of which, bond  
approved security, will be demanded  
interest from the day of sale.  
**THOMAS G. EARL**  
**THOMAS HEMBLEY**  
Queen Ann's county, May 4—1f

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By Virtue of several writs of fieri facias to me  
directed, at the suit of James Joseph  
Lucy Cork, against John Sewel, will be  
on the premises on Wednesday, the 25th  
April, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock  
the afternoon; all the equitable right of, &c.  
to one house and lot called Shil Point, con-  
sisting thirteen acres, more or less, sold to  
the debt, interest and costs of the above  
writs.  
**ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.**  
Queen Ann's county, May 4—1f

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Auld, viz. 2 Horses, 9 Cattle, 10 Sheep,  
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bert Dodson, use of John Harrison, The  
Bridges, Francis Wrightson and Samuel  
son, and will be sold for cash, to satisfy the  
claims. **WILLIAM THOMAS, late Sheriff.**  
March 29.—1f

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By Virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me  
directed, at the suit of Thomas Cooper, Esq.  
against John Kirby, will be sold on Tues-  
day the 4th day of May, on the Court House  
between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock in the  
afternoon, the following property: all the  
equitable right of said Kirby, in and to, that  
land, being part of a tract called Tipton  
Fortune, situate, lying and being in the  
county, on Third-Haven creek, at or near  
place called Cow-Landing, and on the  
side of the road leading from said Cow-Lan-  
ding to Easton, that is to say beginning at  
marked C. K. No. 1, on the westward side  
L. B. on the eastward side thereof, along  
the line of the road aforesaid, and running  
and with Lambert Hopkins's purchase of  
of the same tract, purchased of James Be-  
north seventeen degrees fifteen minutes  
perches, to a stone marked C. K. No. 2  
L. H. No. 3, for the fifth bound any of  
said Lambert Hopkins, then south seventy  
degrees forty-five minutes west, parallel  
to the road aforesaid, thirty feet to another  
marked C. K. No. 3, on the side thereof, &c.  
No. 4, on the side, open to the creek aforesaid,  
being planted on the edge of said creek  
by and with said creek to another stone  
marked C. K. No. 5, then north seventy-two  
degrees five minutes east parallel with the  
aforesaid, four feet to another stone  
marked C. K. No. 6, planted by the edge of the  
aforesaid, then south seventy degrees five  
minutes east four perches to the road aforesaid,  
then with the same north seventy-two de-  
grees forty-five minutes east five perches to the  
giving, containing one quarter of an acre of  
more or less, and the improvements thereon  
sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs  
of the aforesaid writ.  
**ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.**  
April 12—1f

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then with the same north seventy-two de-  
grees forty-five minutes east five perches to the  
giving, containing one quarter of an acre of  
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of the aforesaid writ.  
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equitable right of said Kirby, in and to, that  
land, being part of a tract called Tipton  
Fortune, situate, lying and being in the

# EASTON GAZETTE,

## And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1819.

NO. 72.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY MONDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER AN  
NUM. PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS, NOT EXCEEDING A SQUARE, IN-  
serted three times for One Dollar, and Twenty  
Cents for every subsequent insertion.

### AGRICULTURAL.

The Improvement of Land by the use  
of Shell-Marl.

Talbot County, Md. Dec. 31, 1817.

DEAR SIR,  
I received your letter of November 10th  
mail, and should have answered it  
sooner, but it has not been in my power.  
I have not been in my power for  
twelve months past my health has  
been very precarious; I have not, in that  
time, been as far as Easton on any busi-  
ness. The whole, almost, that I am capa-  
ble of doing is to ride out on my farm, in  
good weather, for exercise, and to see how  
business is carried on; & I can scarce-  
ly at times even write my name legibly,  
I very seldom can write a letter. Your  
business will therefore excuse my seem-  
ing inattention to you. I will endeavor  
to answer your inquiries as well as I can,  
and it will give me pleasure, if my an-  
swers are such as may be satisfactory to  
you.

Your first question is whether your  
land is marl, or soil mixed with shells.  
Whether it be marl or not, I will not  
attempt to determine, as I have seen no  
description of marl that answers exactly  
to it; but Mr. Tench Tilghman informed  
me, he had seen a description of marl  
in Scotland, exactly similar to what  
you use on the farm on which I reside, and  
which is the improved land you mention.  
I have not seen the account myself. How-  
ever, this, and all mixtures of broken ma-  
rine shells, of which there is a great va-  
riety, are now denominated marl, here.—  
That I consider the best, and which I  
most use, is composed of small parts of  
lime shells, chiefly scallop shell, about  
one-eighth of an inch square, or somewhat  
larger or smaller, with scarce any sand  
soil with it; some of it seems to be pe-  
tled, and is dug up in lumps, like stone,  
in four or five, to forty or fifty pounds  
weight, hard to break with the edge of  
axe, and will remain for years tumbled  
out with the plough, before it is entire-  
ly broken to pieces, and mixed with the  
soil; indeed you may observe it in some  
parts of the bank, where the soil has been  
washed from it, appearing like rock stone;  
if broken and pulverised a little, it ef-  
fervesces very much with acids. It lies  
from three to five and six feet deep, from  
the surface of a light or sandy soil, on the  
banks of the cove, but how deep the marl  
bed of shells goes, we cannot ascertain,  
having never dug through it. When we  
dig from two to four feet deep into it,  
we water springs, so that we have never  
one deeper, but fill up the hole with the  
surface soil, and open another. It does  
not lie level, but waving, sometimes dip-  
ping so deep that we loose it; nor is it  
one color, but some white, like dry mor-  
tar, some the color of yellow ochre, some  
like red ochre, and some blueish;  
I do not know any difference in the  
quality, from the color. In digging, it is  
generally loose and crumbly, but mixed  
with hard lumps as above described; we  
find sometimes whole shells of scallop,  
wheat, and barnicles. The kind I esti-  
mate most, is of the foregoing description,  
and I am of opinion it lies at different  
depths, under the whole of this peninsula,  
which has been gained from the water,  
and that the shells are of the different  
kinds of fish which inhabited the waters  
while they covered the land. In some  
places, at heads of coves, I have traced  
shells by cutting a ditch from three to  
five feet deep, down the valey, and even  
through the marsh, till I came to tide wa-  
ter; but in this kind of low ground there  
were more whole, and larger shells, and  
one of the large, stone-like lumps above  
mentioned. It appears as if it had been  
at the bottom of the creek, and as if covered  
by the water more lately than the first  
described; all these are on this farm. At  
other farms, where my uncle formerly  
lived, and which is at the head of this  
creek, I find it by digging deep into the  
ditches, in the meadow ground, which  
empty into the head of the creek; but that  
differs from what I have here; as,  
besides the scallop shells, which are not  
so much reduced as here, there is, for per-  
sues together, the clam shell, perfectly  
whole, but so soft, that when thrown out  
of the ditch and exposed to the air, they  
fall away to powder; but the scallop  
shell seems most abundant; and of this  
kind of shell-fish we have no knowledge.  
The beds of shell are to be discovered in  
any places, on the edges of the creek, &  
even out into the water; and are found  
throughout the county, in most places  
where carefully sought for, but generally  
believe a good deal mixed with sand.—  
However, I have no doubt they may all  
be usefully applied as improvers of the  
soil; they are now coming into the use of  
many persons in this county, who have dis-  
covered them on their land, and have adop-  
ted a regular system of manuring.

Your next question is, to what kind of  
soils, and how it is applied; as a top dress-  
ing, or ploughed in?

I have applied it to all the soils on my  
farm, some of which is a cold white clay,  
and wet; others a light loam, and sandy.  
I find it useful to each kind, and manure  
my land all over with it, without distinc-  
tion, and to advantage; putting a smaller  
quantity upon the looser soils. I have  
applied it as a top dressing on clover, and  
also where clover has not been sown; with  
a view to improving the grass, and also  
to be satisfied whether it would not be  
best for the ground, to let it lie spread on  
the surface, for a year before the ground  
was put into cultivation; but it has not  
answered my expectation. I could not  
perceive any advantage from that mode  
of application. I now constantly apply  
it to the ground cultivated in corn; cart-  
ing it out in the winter and spring, and  
putting on from twenty to forty cart loads  
per acre, according to the ground, and  
the previous quantity that had been put  
on, in former cultivations, dividing each  
load into from four to eight small heaps,  
for the greater ease in spreading, accord-  
ing to the size of the load. Some is put  
on before, and some after the ground is  
broken up, but it is all worked into the  
soil by the cultivation of the corn, &  
it never fails of considerably improving  
the crop of corn, as also the ground where-  
ver the marl is, especially in largest quan-  
tity. There is a small green moss, and  
black moist appearance, on the surface,  
of the ground, when not cultivated; as you  
perceive about old walls, and in strong  
ground. Though the preceding is the com-  
mon mode in which I use the marl, I do  
not think it the best; I mix some in my  
farm yard, with the farm yard and stable  
manure; and would prefer mixing and ap-  
plying all that I used thus mixed, but for  
the labor of double cartage, which I can-  
not as yet accomplish, manuring so largely  
as I do. I cultivate one hundred acres  
yearly, and constantly manure the whole  
of what I cultivate; employing only four  
carts, & four hands with the carts, which  
do all the manuring and carting on the  
farm.

Your next question is, what has been  
my rotation of crops, and mode of cultiva-  
tion, since I have used this manure?

Since I began to use the marl, and bend  
my attention to improvement by manure,  
I have cultivated only corn and wheat,  
sowing my ground in clover, and using the  
plaster. Instead of cultivating all my  
ground in corn, and sowing wheat on it  
as heretofore, I divided my cultiva-  
tion into two parts of fifty acres each,  
putting one part into corn, which I was able  
to accomplish manuring time enough for  
the corn, and making a fallow of the other  
part, manuring as much of it as I could  
accomplish before the time for sowing  
wheat; and disregarding, in a degree, all  
smaller crops, which I could not attend  
to, as an object, without increasing my  
number of hands, and interfering with the  
main business. I went on in this manner,  
till I found I could easily accomplish ma-  
nuring one hundred acres and upwards  
per annum; having got my ground to that  
state that I can risk making a crop with-  
out manure, I am now about discarding  
fallow, being able to manure my whole  
hundred acres time enough for cropping  
in the spring, by beginning to  
manure for the next year as soon  
as the spring manuring is finished. I  
shall in future have no wheat in fallow,  
but sow it after corn and other crops, from  
which I am satisfied I can make more  
from my ground than by naked fallow,  
which I always considered unprofitable,  
though you made more wheat, except for  
the advantage of having more time to ma-  
nure. The standing annual force on my  
farm is eight hands (men) with one hired  
by the month; of these hands four are em-  
ployed with the carts; two in ploughing,  
harrowing, &c. for the cultivation of the  
crop; and the other two or three, as may  
be, do the blacksmith's and carpenter's  
work, as also the fencing and other work,  
necessary on a farm; the six hands employ-  
ed with the carts and ploughs, are not tak-  
en off for other business, except in the  
time of harvest, and sowing wheat, when  
they are probably stopped. I do not work  
so much with the plough as formerly, but  
more with the harrow, which lessens and  
quickens the labor of cultivation, keeps  
the ground cleaner, and, I think, in better  
till. Occasionally three or employ some  
women, for hoeing work and spreading  
manure. I flush my ground in large lands,  
and harrow and roll as it may require;  
then, instead of listing, as common, mark  
it out each way with a plough, very shoal,  
so as not to disturb the grass ploughed  
down, and after dropping the corn, cover  
it with the plough or harrow, and immedi-  
ately put in the harrow, keeping it going,  
as the weather will permit, till just before  
harvest, when we plough the ground, and  
finish the cultivation with the harrow, ex-  
cept something should occur, making it  
necessary to plough again after harvest.  
This I have found the best mode of cultiva-  
tion for corn. I plant my corn about four  
feet apart each way, and have from three  
to five stalks in a hill, or cluster, for I en-  
deavor to keep down the hill, and have

the ground as level as possible. In sowing  
my corn crop, I cut it up, without put-  
ting it from the stalk as usual, and cart it  
in all together, then husk it out, leaving  
the husk to the stalk: I lay these near my  
feeding yard, and throw them into it twice  
a day; this gives us a large quantity of  
strong healthy food for the cattle, which  
serves them all winter, and keeps them in  
good condition, without any other food;  
makes a large quantity of excellent ma-  
nure, and a fine dry feeding yard. As  
opportunity can be found, we cart marl,  
fuller's earth, clay, & any good soil that is  
convenient, into this yard, which being  
mixed with the stalks, and straw, or any  
thing else, penning the cattle on it through  
the winter and summer, instead of pen-  
ning on the field, in the common way, we  
have a large quantity of manure to go out  
in the fall, and next winter; it is put into  
the field, in the intermediate rows, be-  
tween the rows of marl, as far as it will  
go, and they all get mixed in the cultiva-  
tion. We also convert the scouing of our  
ditches, the head-lands of the fields, and  
all waste-ground that we can, into ma-  
nure, by carting litter from the woods,  
yard manure, or litter, &c. &c. and  
mixing with them; so that I can nearly,  
or quite, now, accomplish making farm-  
yard and this kind of manure, sufficient  
to go over my whole hundred acres, an-  
nually. For the two last years, I have  
made more manure than I could accom-  
plish or effect carrying out, though I have  
manured from ten to twenty acres more  
than my hundred, each year, with part  
marl and part farm-yard, but not the whole  
with both, as I hope to be able to do in  
future; but it will be necessary to increase  
my carting force to effect it, and I clearly  
see, I can raise sufficient manure for the  
purpose; heretofore I have manured my  
corn-ground, fifty acres, with marl, and  
my fallow with part farm-yard manure, &  
part marl, as mentioned before; so that  
you will perceive the improvement made  
on my soil has not been effected by marl  
alone, but in conjunction with farm-yard  
manure, clover, and plaster, and by mak-  
ing it a point to manure with something all  
the ground I put into cultivation; so that  
every time I cultivated a field, that field was  
improved, and not in any degree impover-  
ished by the cultivation. By this means,  
and the Divine assistance, I have effect-  
ed that improvement of my farm, which  
is so very striking to the observation of  
every person acquainted with it. I can  
say nothing as to the comparison of crops,  
before and since my improvement; it has  
been a progressive thing for many years,  
and, till I adopted the present plan, I was  
an experimental farmer, trying every  
thing I met with in books, or heard of; so  
that there is scarce any rotation of crops,  
or mode of cultivation, but what I have  
tried.

This, I believe, will answer all your  
questions, except as to the time when I  
began to use the marl, and how soon I ex-  
perienced the beneficial effect of it?—being  
your fourth question.

In August, 1805, in digging down a  
bank on the side of a cove, for the pur-  
pose of making a causeway, I observed a  
shelly appearance which I struck me might  
improve clay soil; I took some of it im-  
mediately to the house, and putting it into a  
glass with vinegar, found it effervesced  
very much; this determined me to try it  
as a manure; accordingly, in September, I  
carted out about eighty cart-loads, and  
put it on a piece of ground, fallow, pre-  
paring for wheat, trying it in different pro-  
portions, at the rate of from twenty-seven  
to about a hundred loads per acre, and the  
ground was sown in wheat; I could not  
myself, be satisfied that there was any dif-  
ference through the winter and spring, al-  
though general Lloyd, who was viewing it  
with me in the spring, thought he could  
perceive some difference, in favor of the  
marl; but at harvest time, the wheat,  
though not more luxuriant in growth, or  
better head, was considerably thicker on  
the ground; and, after the wheat was taken  
off, the ground where the marl had been  
put was set with white clover, no clover  
being on the ground on either side of it.  
The next year, 1806, I discovered it in the  
drain into the head of the cove, which I  
immediately ditched, and from the ditch  
put out seven hundred loads, on the fall-  
ow ground; the effect, as to the wheat &  
clover, was the same, (this was put, for  
experiment, at the rate of from forty to a  
hundred and twenty cart-loads per acre,)  
though the marl was not of the same kind  
as the other, but more mixed with sand  
and surface soil, being taken from the  
low ground, by ditching, and all mixed  
together. I also tried it on corn ground,  
spread out as above mentioned, and found  
the effect immediate; as to the corn, and  
in the same manner as above described, as  
to the wheat sown on the corn ground;  
this induced me to persevere in the use  
of it, which I have done ever since, adopt-  
ing the mode I mentioned before putting  
it at first from forty to seventy loads per  
acre, till I have now come down as low as  
eighteen or twenty loads per acre, going  
the third time over the ground with it.  
I believe I have now answered all your  
inquiries, as well as I can, except as to  
the average comparison of the past and

present crops, which I cannot well do, for  
the reasons above given, and also that my  
fields are entirely changed, neither contain-  
ing the same grounds, nor the same quan-  
tity of ground in each; but I believe I shall  
not be much out of the way, if I say, that  
I think the soil now capable of producing  
between two and three times as much,  
per acre, as it would before I began to use  
the marl; & though the marl has not solely  
produced the improvement, yet the im-  
provement would have been far short of  
what it is, if it had not been for the marl,  
which has contributed, in a very large de-  
gree, towards it; and no small matter in  
favor of the marl is that, by the blessing  
of God on my endeavors, I have, in twelve  
years, been enabled to improve three hun-  
dred acres of ground, to the pitch that  
these are, and am now in a fair way of  
increasing in the same ratio that a snow-  
ball increases as it is turned over.

I fear you will not be able to read, and  
hardly to understand, this tedious letter,  
in many parts; if you can, and it is in any  
degree satisfactory to you, I shall be com-  
pensated, and will cheerfully answer any  
inquiries, in future, that you may wish to  
make. The first favorable opportunity,  
which may probably be by some friend,  
in the spring, I propose sending you a  
small bag of marl, which may be more sa-  
tisfactory than any description.

With every sentiment, &c.  
JOHN SINGLETON.  
Hon. WILLIAM TILGHMAN.

Important to Agriculturalists.  
A gardener at Glasgow practises a  
mode of destroying caterpillars which he  
discovered by accident. A piece of wool-  
en rag had been blown by the wind into a  
currant bush; & when taken out was found  
covered by the leaf-devouring insects. He  
immediately placed pieces of woolen cloth  
in every bush in his garden, and found  
next day that the caterpillars had univer-  
sally taken to them for shelter. In this  
way he destroys many thousands of them  
every morning.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

MORE OF PIPSISSWA TEA.  
Having seen a statement of the remark-  
able effects ascribed to Pipsisswa Tea in  
curing Cancerous Sores, particularly that  
published by Joseph Cooper, of New Jer-  
sey—and having a friend, a respectable  
Farmer, living in Montgomery county,  
Pennsylvania, aged near 70, who for the  
last twelve years had been afflicted with  
a sore, apparently of a cancerous nature  
on his hand, which had resisted all the  
efforts of two regular and respectable  
practitioners of medicine, and which, so  
far from being made better by their reme-  
dies, became more troublesome and pain-  
ful. One of them finally informed his pa-  
tient that he could only hope for a cure in  
the cutting it out—this was objected to on  
the ground of its destroying the use of the  
hand by cutting the tendons. In this state  
of the case, the writer of this, who makes  
no pretensions to medical science, collect-  
ed for him on the banks of the Schuylkill,  
a quantity of Pipsisswa, and advised him,  
as it could do no harm, to drink frequen-  
tly a strong decoction of it, & to keep the  
part affected constantly wet with it, agree-  
ably to Joseph Cooper's prescription with  
which he was furnished. This plan was  
immediately commenced, and the good  
effects of it were soon conspicuous, for in  
about a month's time the part was entirely  
healed over, and though the hand is yet  
tender, from being long diseased and nurs-  
ed and poulticed, &c. yet there is a pros-  
pect of a perfect cure—and it seems fair  
from all circumstances, to ascribe it to the  
use of this valuable plant which grows in  
great abundance in our woodlands, and  
is known under the names of wintergreen,  
evergreen, winterberry, &c. but the Botani-  
cal name of which is Pyrola Umbellata,  
the leaf of which is green and shining,  
without stripes; there is another species  
which is always found in the vicinity of it,  
with a leaf somewhat striped, which it is  
said is poisonous.

FROM THE KENTUCKY REPORTER.  
HORRID TRANSACTIONS.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the  
Reporter, dated

"EDDYSVILLE, Feb. 26.  
"A most horrid, inhuman, and audaci-  
ous murder, was committed in this neigh-  
borhood on Saturday last, on the body of  
Smith Moore, and attempts were made to  
murder Stanfield Moore, his brother, Jane  
Moore, his sister, and one Talbot.  
"The circumstances seem to be, that  
the father of the Moores and Talbot,  
strangers from Pennsylvania, lately hired  
a farm of the widow Long, about six miles  
from this, and had moved to it with their  
families: in the afternoon on Saturday,  
James McAuley, Joshua Perkins, and Joh-  
nah —, living at or near the mouth of  
Cumberland river, professing to belong to  
a regulating party, came with arms to the  
house where those people lived. Talbot  
being at the door, invited them into the  
house—as he walked in, two rifles were  
levelled at him, one missed fire the other  
took effect, the ball went through his shoul-  
der and back, lodging in the other shoul-

der; he fell exclaiming he was a dead man.  
At the same time the other of the murder-  
ers went to the opposite door to prevent  
the escape of those within, being a consid-  
erable number of men, women and child-  
ren.

"The murderers next attacked Smith  
and Stanfield Moore, with knives, dirks,  
&c. the latter received many wounds, but  
effected his escape into the woods with  
life, while Smith Moore bore the brunt of  
the murderers' rage; besides receiving  
many other wounds, Perkins gave him a  
mortal stab in his body above his second  
lower-rib, which reached into his liver;  
after which he made many efforts to es-  
cape, but the unrelenting savages pursu-  
ed and beat him with their guns until the  
breath left his body. While he was crying  
for help and mercy, his sister, a girl of 17,  
running towards him with a stick in her  
hand, fell in with McAuley, and struck  
him to the ground; McAuley, recovering,  
struck her to the ground, wounded her  
badly, and left her for dead. During the  
transaction, the father & mother of Moore,  
and the women present, by prayers, tears,  
argument and exertions, endeavored to  
check the inhuman murderers, for which  
they received nothing but insult, and  
threats that they should also loose their  
lives.—The murderers fixed a rope about  
the neck of the dying Moore, and were  
dragging him along, as if to secret the  
dead body, when Perkins became alarmed  
and cried out "it is time for us to be off  
the neighborhood will be up in arms a-  
gainst us;" on this they retired. Such is  
a sketch of the history of this horrid trans-  
action, taken from the witnesses who ap-  
peared before the jury of inquest on the  
body of Moore. Perkins is a militia ma-  
jor, and McAuley, who is a man of family  
and property, is a Justice of the peace in  
Livingston county; some attempts have  
been made to apprehend them, but they  
are yet running at large near their homes.  
"This barbarous murder has been com-  
mitted under pretext of punishing offend-  
ers against the laws, and, shocking as it  
is to state it, there are in this civilized  
christian country, those who justify this  
conduct. It is an awful state of things,  
where the vilest men under pretence of  
suppressing villainy, are countenanced in  
whipping, wounding, maiming and mur-  
dering those whom prejudice or ill will  
point out as victims of their displeas-  
ure; in this state of things, the terro-  
rists, the regulators, have no security for  
their own lives against the displeasure of  
their coadjutors.

NORFOLK, April 19  
AN UNSEASONABLE VISITOR.

We understand, that yesterday morn-  
ing between 2 and 3 o'clock, a stout  
well made man, who it is supposed secret-  
ed himself in the early part of the night,  
in the house of Mr. Jacob Klein, proceed-  
ed to the chamber in which Mr. and Mrs.  
Klein slept, and pushed open the door,  
walked deliberately in, and was observed  
by Mrs. K. (who happened to be awake,)  
while looking steadfastly at them suppos-  
ing them to be asleep. Mrs. Klein im-  
mediately waked her husband, when the  
fellow took to his heels, and was pursued  
by Mr. Klein to the new bridge, but  
Mr. K. having no offensive weapon, and  
the fellow being more fleet, he made his  
escape without injury.—Upon Mrs. Klein's  
coming to the door to look after her hus-  
band, she found another man standing  
there (no doubt an accomplice of the first)  
who after inquiring of her if a tall man  
had not just run out of that house, also de-  
camped. We learn that an axe was  
found near the door, which no doubt had  
been intended for some horrid purpose.  
Beacon.

ANECDOTE—Fact.

A very genteel, impudent-looking  
young man was seen to enter a church in  
time of service—he paused at the entrance  
—the congregation stared—he advanced  
a few steps, and deliberately surveying  
the whole assembly, commenced a slow  
march up the broad aisle—not a pew was  
opened—the audience were too busy for  
civility—he wheeled, & in the same man-  
ner performed a march, stepping, if to  
Roslip Castle, or the dead march in Saul,  
and disappeared. A few moments after,  
he re-entered with a huge block upon his  
shoulders, as heavy as he could well stag-  
ger under; his countenance was immove-  
able—again the good people stared, and  
half rose from their seats, with their books  
in their hands. At length, he placed the  
block in the very centre of the principal  
passage, and seated himself upon it. Then,  
for the first time, the reproach was felt!  
Every pew door in the house was instan-  
tly flung open! But no—the stranger was  
a gentleman—he came not there for dis-  
turbance—he moved not—smiled not; but  
preserved the utmost decorum, until the  
service was concluded, when he delibera-  
tely shouldered his block, and to the slow  
step, bore it off, & replaced it where  
he had found it.  
The congregation is now, the most po-  
lite and attentive to strangers, of any in  
America.



ly so. The character of the times in the war with Great Britain can no more be compared with those of the Seminole campaign, than the British War with a fox hunt, or the mounted Kentuckians or Tennesseans of Western countrymen, led on by a General of half General Jackson's talents and prowess, would either destroy or drive into the Mississippi every Indian east of the Cape Florida. There was nothing of extreme urgency in the whole affair to authorise a departure in orders or from law. There was nothing eminent peril throughout the campaign, it could justify any assumed responsibility. The case of the Volunteers led by Col. Johnson in the late war, advertised by the "Strictures" is presumed cannot be at all similar to the case of General Jackson's Tennessee Volunteers. From the commencement of the war with Great Britain we had laws of Congress authorizing the raising of Volunteers from 29th January 1813, and from 24th February 1814 to the end of the war, there was a law authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteer corps. Besides these, there was a law authorizing the acceptance of volunteer rangers mounted or not to serve on the frontiers. These, exclusive of the laws of the States themselves, were sufficient to give authority for using Col. Johnson's volunteers; the sanction used to be given by Governor Shelby to General Harrison, to form these volunteers into corps, and to appoint such officers as the men might elect, was no more than an assurance, that, as he, General Harrison, now dead, the best opportunity of disposing of these men, and of having them officered to their satisfaction, that such regulations as he might sanction should be final and would be considered as sanctioned by the proper state authority. If this had been done, it was one under the guidance of the law and with intention to conform to it—very different was the affair of the Tennessee volunteers, which assignedly flew in the face of law and orders. The case of all the volunteer troops during the war was the same—Although many offered their services at various times, yet none were called into service but by authority of law, unless upon some sudden emergency for a few days in the case of invasion, when the whole country moved together to the point assailed, unsolicited and without orders. But all this constitutes a state of things very different from an Indian Hunt.

In disapproving of the mode of obtaining these volunteers, no censure is intended to be cast upon those ardent men who composed them. They have nothing to answer for in any degree; their promptness, their ardor and their valor are all admired, and no country can be in danger from an external enemy which has sufficiency of such defenders. But it is the lessening of constitutional liberty that has made these men what they are, brave, independent and patriotic—Let both them and us take care to guard the source of our happiness & greatness.

Who are the "cavillers at forms," who raise technical objections to the most important measures, that the "Strictures" speaks of? Are they those who deny peremptorily the powers of the War Department, or of a major general commanding to raise, on emergency, a body of mounted volunteers without law? If so, every constitutional lawyer, every discreet citizen in this country is among that number—This fashion of constraining every thing into an emergency, & upon emergency of making every Major General commanding a little despot, is an abuse of terms and of things and of power, that never can be tolerated—And it behooves the people of this country & those in whose hands the guardianship of their civil liberty is placed, to keep all symptoms of military usurpation in check. The march of despotism, when once it begins, is always strong until it is entirely checked—The soldier and the citizen are both equally amenable to the law, and bound by it.

The Strictures insist, that General Jackson did not appoint any of the officers of the volunteer corps, for the truth of which we are referred to the affidavit of Col. Butler, General Jackson's Adjutant General of the southern division, which says, that General Jackson's circular letter to raise the volunteers, declares "The grade of the officers to be determined by themselves or the platoon officers of the regiment. The officers raising companies to command." And in what way, we would ask, could General Jackson more completely interfere in the appointment of officers? He points out himself the mode of establishing their grade, and offers the command of a company as a bounty to the man who will raise one. The officers thus holding their grade and commission according to the mode prescribed by the General and being thus recognized by him, were to all intents and purposes his officers—For they held commissions, served under them unknown to the state or the executive of the U. States, but were alone known to Gen. Jackson as such; and five of these officers served on a court martial at the trial of Arbutnot and Ambrister. Did the State of Tennessee appoint these officers? No—was there any understanding with the executive of Tennessee upon the subject of their appointment? No—Did the President and Senate appoint them? No—Who accepted their services, ordered their organization, fixed their rank, established the mode of their appointment and afterwards ratified these appointments? General Jackson—The question need no more be asked who made those officers.

**UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.**  
At a public commencement held at the University of Pennsylvania, April 15th 1819, the following gentlemen, of this State, received the degree of Doctor in Medicine, viz. *William B. Thomas, John R. Purnell, and Chesed Purnell.*

**ANNAPOLIS, April 22.**  
The United States frigate Congress, Capt. Henly, arrived off this port on the 14th instant, from Norfolk. Mr. Graham, our minister to Rio Janeiro, and who she is to take out, has not yet come on.

Mr. Baggot, and his Lady, reached this place on Friday evening from Washington, and will shortly sail for England in the British ship *Forth*, of 50 guns, which arrived in our outer harbor on Tuesday morning last. She fired a salute of 13 guns, which was answered from Fort Severn.

The new insolvent act, abolishing imprisonment for debt in certain cases, has passed the Council of Revision of the state of New-York, & became a law.

A duel took place at Havana on the 2d inst. between Mr. Cannon and Mr. Pierson, midshipmen of the U. S. corvette *John Adams*, in which Mr. C. was killed on the spot.

We understand that one of the pavilions of Monticello lately caught fire, and

the neighbors rushed to the spot, and assisted to put out the fire, by throwing in the ice from the ice-house. The main dwelling itself was saved by great exertion from impending destruction. We learn that Mr. Jefferson, sustained a slight personal injury during the scene.—*Enq.*

The Frederickburg Herald, of the 14th adds (after stating this fire "in the North wing of Monticello House") that the "dwelling house of Mr. Jesse Lewis about two miles beyond Charlottesville; and Carr's Brook, the seat of Dabney Minor, Esq. of the same county, were both burnt about the same time."—*ib.*

Mr. Rush the American, minister gave a grand entertainment, at his house, on the 22d of February, in honor of the birthday of Washington. Several other entertainments were given, by the American residents in London, on the same occasion.

At a late meeting of a Bible Society in England, Mr. Clarkson mentioned a conversation he had with the Emperor Alexander, lately at Aix la Chapelle; in which, among other things, he said, "That when he had heard of a Society established in the United States of America, for the prevention of war, it so coincided with his own views, and was for so good a moral purpose, that he had thought it right to signify his opinion of it to its President with his own hand." Speaking of educating the poor, he said, "Teach the rising generation to read and give them the Holy Scriptures, the only foundation of true morals, and you lay the axe at the root of every vicious custom.—War itself, among others, must give way, wherever Christianity maintains a solid seat in the hearts of men."

An example of peculiar atrocity occurred in the State Prison at Charlestown, not long ago which has not often been paralleled in regard to ferocity of temper. The Warden had ordered one of the most ingenious workmen among the prisoners to make a blade for a penknife, in which he was expert, and fix it in a handle, which he held in his hand. The convict gave him an impudent look, told him it would let him have a quart of rum, he would perform the work. This being refused he offered to do it for a pint of spirit—but the keeper told him to begin immediately. He then peremptorily refused, swearing he would not obey him.—"You won't," said the keeper, "then I'll find means to make you do it." The criminal at once placed his left hand upon the work bench, took up a hatchet, and *chopped off the ends of his fingers with it, looked in the Warden's face, and called out, "there now you can't make me!"*

**BALTIMORE, April 16.**  
A letter received at Washington states that Gen. Bawley was dangerously ill at Brownsville, N. York of a hemorrhage in the lungs. *Pat.*

**April 24.**  
His Excellency William Findley, Esq. governor of Pennsylvania, arrived in this city last evening.

**WASHINGTON, April 15.**  
The United States' squadron were at Mesina the 6th January last; consisting of the Franklin 74, Com. Stewart; Guerriere frigate captain McDonough; United States frigate, Capt. Crane; Erie sloop, Capt. Ballard; and Spark brig, Capt. Nicholson. The frigate United States was to sail for home in about 20 days. The crews were generally healthy. It was understood that the plague continued very bad at Tangiers and Tunis.

The Potomac Fisheries for Shad and Herring are very productive this season. Shad have been sold, at the landings, at as low a price as three dollars per hundred.—*Nat. Int.*

**WILMINGTON, (C. N.) April 5.**  
In the beginning of the last month, a large Portuguese ship, about 700 tons burthen, from Pernambuco, bound to Lisbon, loaded with sugar, indigo, cotton, &c. was lost on Beaufort bar, in this state.

The cargo was valued at \$300,000—nothing was saved. She was a prize to the La Patra privateer, cruising under the commission of Artigas.

On the 23d ult. a Portuguese schooner loaded with brandy, was run ashore, in the day time, near the same place. The brandy was saved, and brought forty-two cents, on the beach. *Query*—Who bought it?

We further learn, from good authority, that several other prizes were off our coast, and that nothing prevented them from being wrecked, but the late stormy weather!

**SALE OF A WIFE.**  
The Doncaster paper says, on the last market day at Retford, a considerable degree of curiosity was excited by a rumor that a female was to be sold by auction. About 11 o'clock the dealer in human flesh made his appearance at the market stone, attended by his wife, a good looking young woman of twenty, where the captive fair one was offered for sale, with all the et ceteras of dress then decorating her person, when she was purchased for 2s 6d with an umbrella, value 7s. The name of the husband is William Jackson, of Workshop, that of the buyer James Drake, of Suttoncum lound, and the maiden name of the wife, Charlotte Watkinson, of "Tickill, God bless her."

**LIBERALITY.**  
The Rev. Dr. Wm. Richards, of Lynn, Great Britain, who departed this life in September last, bequeathed his Library, consisting of upwards of 1200 volumes, among which are many excellent works, both ancient and modern, to Brown University, at Providence, R. I. The books are probably on their passage to that high-

respectable institution, in consequence of directions given for that purpose by our minister at the court of London. *Phil. Gaz.*

**BOSTON PRODUCE.**  
One of the last things which we ever expected this metropolis would be famous for, is the raising of *Fat Hogs*—But on Tuesday last, there were killed in this town *Ten Hogs*, (or rather *Pigs*, for they were but one year old last Wednesday week) which, when slaughtered, weighed as follows:—

1.	394	6.	369
2.	392	7.	369
3.	391	8.	368
4.	390	9.	365
5.	369	10.	356

Total 3763 lbs. wt.  
Besides 194 lbs. of rough fat taken from the intestines. These animals were pigged in this vicinity, and purchased, when five weeks old, by Mr. Enoch Patterson, innkeeper, Elm-street, in this town, and by him fattened in his stable yard. Until November last they subsisted on the refuse & wash of the kitchen, and since then have only consumed about ninety bushels of corn and meal. They were of the most modern improved breed; and were viewed by numerous spectators when alive, who not only expressed their surprise at their extreme fatness, and fine form; but at the cleanliness & economy with which they were reared. We understand they have been sold for 451 dollars & 56 cents. *[Boston Cent.]*

**PARIS, Feb. 26.**  
A number of American gentlemen celebrated Washington's birthday, on the 22d, by a patriotic feast. Mr. Gallatin and the Marquis de la Fayette, were present—many patriotic toasts were drunk. Volunteer by La Fayette: "The American Stars—May they shine a constellation of liberty in both hemispheres."

**BALTIMORE, April 24.**  
**PRICE OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.**  
Wheat red \$1 30 a 1 35  
do. white 1 45 a 1 50  
Rye 53 a 57  
Corn 53 a 57  
Oats 45

**MARRIED**  
On Thursday the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Stratton, James B. Steele, Esq. to Miss Miteah, the second daughter of the late General John Gale, of Somerset county.

**DIED**  
This morning, after a short illness, Miss Mary Abbott, of this town. Her friends are invited to attend her funeral from Mr. Solomon Lowe's to Abbot's Mill, to-morrow at half past 8 o'clock, A. M.

On Friday last, at Belmont, in the thirty-third year of his age, the Honorable ALEXANDER C. HANSON, Senator of the United States from this state.

At New York, on Thursday the 22d inst. Oliver Evans, Esq. of Philadelphia, aged sixty-four years.

At a meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Board of Examiners, for the Eastern Shore, on Monday the 12th ult. the following young gentlemen were licensed, to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland.  
George O. Trenchard of N. Jersey.  
Garrett Keirne of Centreville, Md.

The latter gentleman having on the 5th of April, obtained the degree of Doctor of Physic at the University of Maryland.

**Bible Society.**  
A stated annual meeting of the Eastern Shore Bible Society, will be held at the Court House in Easton, on the 5th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution. T. H. DAWSON, Record'g Sec'y.  
Easton, April 26.

**Malt Liquors.**  
*To the Lovers of Malt Liquors, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.*  
The Subscribers have just commenced a Wholesale and Retail Bottling Establishment, in one of Mr. Groome's cellars, opposite the Easton Bank, they have on hand, and will always keep an assortment of the best  
**MALT LIQUORS AND CIDER.**  
That can be selected from the most noted Brewers in the United States, and from their experience both in selecting and preparing their Liquors for bottling, they flatter themselves, the quality will be found second to none in America. Taverns, Stores and Private Families, can be supplied on the shortest notice and on moderate terms.  
CARMICHAEL & MUIR.  
April 26

**BOARDING.**  
*Mrs. M'Neal,*  
Late of Easton, has opened a house for the accommodation of Boarders, by the day, week, month or year, at No. 19, Water-street, Baltimore—The terms will be pleasing, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favor her with their company.  
April 26 3w.

**Nanticoke Bridge.**  
Agreeably to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to incorporate a company for erecting a Bridge over Nanticoke River, at or near Vienna, in Dorchester county, passed December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, and a supplement thereto, passed December session eighteen hundred and eighteen.  
**Public Notice**  
Is hereby given, that Books will be opened, to receive subscriptions for the stock of said company, on Monday the 24th day of May next, at the Town of Princess Anne, in Somerset county, and at the Town of Cambridge, in Dorchester county. The Books will be kept open for three days if necessary.  
By order of the commissioners,  
Wm. JACKSON, Jr. Sec'y.  
Vienna, April 26 3w

**MARYLAND, Kent County.**  
This is to give notice, that the Subscriber of Kent County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Gale, late of Kent county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the first day of December next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of April eighteen hundred and nineteen.  
RASHIN GALE, Ex'r. of William Gale deceased.  
April 26 3w

**In Caroline County Court, on the equity side thereof, March Term 1819.**  
Ordered, That the sale of the land of Sarah Martindale and John Martindale, infants made by Richard Hugliett, trustee for the purpose of selling the same, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the second Monday in October next, provided, a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published at Easton; before the said second Monday in October next. The report states the amount of sales to be six hundred and thirty-eight dollars.  
By order, JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.  
April 26 3w.

**Lumber.**  
The Subscriber has on hand, at his Saw-Mill, in Piney-Neck Queen Ann's County, a quantity of Lumber, consisting of Scantling of different dimensions, inch and quarter Plank, inch and three quarter ditto, which he will dispose of on moderate terms.  
JNO. L. TILGHMAN.  
Bennetts Point, April 19.

**New Calicoes.**  
*WILLIAM CLARK*  
Has just received from Philadelphia, one Trunk superior undressed CALICOES,  
Rich colours, and elegant style, which in addition to his former stock, makes his assortment of that article very complete.  
Easton, April 19 3w.

**Notice.**  
A stated Meeting of the District Medical Society, for Talbot, Queen Ann's and Caroline counties, is to be held at Hillsborough on the 1st of the 5th Month (May) next, at 10 o'clock A. M. ROBERT MOORE, Sec'y.  
4th mo. 19th, 1819.

**In Talbot County Court, November Term, 1818.**  
Samuel Harrison, and Alexander B. Harrison.  
vs.  
Deborah Dawson, Stephen Dawson, Impy Dawson, Thomas Dawson, Francis Dawson, Sarah Dawson, Edward Dawson, Samuel Dawson and Elizabeth Dawson, children and heirs at law of Impy Dawson.  
Petition for the sale of the real estate of Impy Dawson, deceased, for the payment of his debts.

It is ordered by the Court that the sales made and returned by the trustee in this case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the third Monday in May, in the year eighteen hundred and nineteen, provided a copy of this order be inserted and published once a week for three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in the county aforesaid, before the third Monday in May next.

The report states that lots No. 13 and 14 with a ship yard attached to them, were sold for five hundred dollars, that No. 10 in St. Michaels, was sold for one hundred and thirty-five dollars, that lot No. 46 in St. Michaels, was sold to Walter Sparks for two hundred and twenty eight dollars. It is further ordered that the said trustee give notice in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, to the creditors of the said deceased, to exhibit their claims and the vouchers thereof properly authenticated to the clerk of Talbot county Court before the third Monday in May next.

True copy, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.  
April 19—3w

**Notice.**  
The Subscriber hath taken out letters testamentary on the personal estate of Capt. William Jordan, late of Talbot County deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber.  
JAMES SETH, Adm'r. of Capt. Wm. Jordan  
April 12—6w

**Queen Ann's County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, at October Term, 1818.**  
Ordered, that the sale made and reported by Gustavus W. T. Wright, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Susanna Watson, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, before the first Saturday in the next May Term of this court—Provided a copy of this order, be inserted three successive weeks, in the Easton Gazette at Easton, before the said first Saturday in May Term next. The report states, that three hundred & eleven acres two roods and eleven perches, sold for six thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty nine and three fourth cents.  
True copy, THOS. MURPHEY, Clk. of Queen Ann's county court.  
April 12—3w.

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

**Dancing.**  
Mr. Duclairacq, intending to open a *Dancing School* in the Ball-Room of the Eastern Hotel, on Friday the 7th of May; requests the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, who are desirous of encouraging his school, to give notice of their intention at Messrs. Thomas & Groome's Store, or at Mr. Ruc's Tavern, before the opening of the School, as Mr. Duclairacq is going to Baltimore on some business, and wishes to know the possibility or impossibility of making up a School, before his return.  
April 26

**Notice.**  
The Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, for cash, at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 27th inst. at 12 o'clock, all the equitable title of Thomas Henrix, an insolvent debtor, in and to a certain lot, or parcel of ground lying and being near Easton, and fronting on the road leading therefrom to Easton-Point.  
THOMAS F. BENNETT, Trustee for creditors of said Henrix.  
April 12—ts.

**GEORGE R. BENSON & Co.**  
No. 23, Water Street, Baltimore.  
Have on hand and intend keeping  
**A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES,**  
Which they will sell low for cash, or good acceptances in Town.

**IMPERIAL TEA** in Prunes, Almonds, English Walnuts, and 2-1-2lb. Caddys. Figs  
Do. in large and small chests  
Hyson do. Jamieson Crackers  
Young Hyson, do. Sperm Oil, winter strained  
Souchong, do. Demijohns, Corks  
Havana Coffee do. Pipes  
St. Domingo do. English Cylinder Gun-powder  
St. Croix Brown Sugar do. American do.  
N. Orleans do. Shot, Vinegar, Cop-perass  
Loaf and Lump do. Cayenne Pepper  
L. P. Madeira wine do. Black do.  
Teneriff do. Spices, Starch,  
Sherry do. Mould & Dipt Candles  
Port do. Shot, Vinegar, Cop-perass  
French Brandy do. Philippines and Sampson's Brand  
Old Peach do. Blown Salt  
Jamaica Spirit do. Brown Soap  
Holland Gin do. Shaving do.  
Country do. Spinning cotton  
Old Rye Whiskey do. Family Flour  
Common do. Pearl Barley, Starch  
N. E. Rum do. Bird Seed  
Long Cork Claret wine superior quality in cases, one dozen bottles  
Old Madeira and Port Wine in Bottles  
Cordials in do. Londen Mustard and Mustard Seed  
Best Havana Segars Ground Ginger  
Chewing Tobacco Fig Blue, Indigo, Sals  
West India Molasses Madder,  
Sugar-House do. Castile Soap  
Muscatel Raisins Wheat Sythes  
Bloom do. Ground Plaster.  
Baltimore, April 12.

**LAND NEAR EASTON, For Sale.**  
Will be sold at Public Sale, upon the premises, on Saturday the 15th day of May next, under and in virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county Court, at November Term 1818, in the case of the administrators of Hugh Sherwood deceased, against Robert Sharp Harwood, and John, James, Henry and William Harwood, the children and heirs of Ann Harwood deceased, who was the only child and heir of John Dougherty deceased, all the lands and real estate of the late John Dougherty, of Talbot county aforesaid deceased, for the payment of his debts. These lands consist of parts of the tracts of land called, "Carter's Scoone," "Bakers Pasture and St. Michaels Fresh Runs, all situate on the road leading from Easton to Centreville, and near the Mill of John Bennett, Esq. and contain by estimation the quantity of two hundred & twenty-three acres and one quarter of an acre more or less.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the lands, as it is presumable every person disposed to purchase will take a view of them before the day of Sale. Robert Sharp Harwood, who occupies the premises, will show them to any person desirous of viewing them.

**Terms of Sale.**  
The Lands aforesaid will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security, to the subscriber as Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money within that time, with interest thereon from the day of Sale—upon the payment of the purchase money, and not before, there will be a deed executed, acknowledged and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, conveying all the right, title and estate of the aforesaid John Dougherty, in and to the land & real estate so sold to him, her or them, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants, aforesaid or either of them.

All the creditors of the aforesaid John Dougherty deceased, are requested to take notice, that by the decree aforesaid they are required to exhibit their claims and vouchers, properly authenticated to the clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale aforesaid.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee, for sale of real estate aforesaid.  
April 12—4w.

**MARYLAND, Talbot County, to wit:**  
*William Hopkins Smith, an Insolvent Debtor,* having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several Insolvent Laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application evidence of his residence, within the state, during the period required by law, together with a schedule of property and a list of creditors so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged. And I do hereupon direct that the said William Hopkins Smith, give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months in one of the newspapers printed in Easton before the first Saturday of the ensuing May Term, for the county aforesaid—and that he be, and appear, on that day before the said *Court*, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, & of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 20th day of January 1819.  
JOHN EDMONDSON.  
Feb. 1—3m.

**POETRY.**

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

TO AMANDA.

A beautiful face, a form divine,  
A heart where all the virtues shine,  
An eye whose glance ne'er fails to move,  
A voice that melts the soul to love,  
Yet so unconscious of each charm,  
She wounds without intending harm;  
And sees the hovering bosom thrill,  
And wonders why it is not still.  
But oh! the man, who's lov'd by thee,  
How happy, happy, must he be;  
This world a paradise must seem,  
And pain, and sorrow but a dream.

April 5th, 1819. BINGLY.

**NOTICE.**

The Farmers of Talbot County, and other Citizens friendly to Agriculture, are requested to meet at the Court-House in Easton, on the first Tuesday of May next, at 3 o'clock, to consider the propriety of forming an Agricultural Society upon the plan lately recommended by the General Society, and, if adopted, to associate themselves accordingly. Talbot County, April 13, 1819—4w

**Notice.**

All persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Mary Roberts, late of Talbot county deceased, are requested to produce the same properly authenticated to the subscriber without delay, and those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment. C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Ex'r. Cambridge, April 12, 1819—Sw.

**More New Goods.**

**WILLIAM CLARK**  
Has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening.

**A FURTHER SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS,**

AMONG WHICH ARE  
An Excellent Assortment of  
COARSE HEMP & FLAXEN LINDS,  
BROWN'S WHITESHEETINGS,  
And a few more pieces of superior fine  
**Irish Linens.**

Handsome plain and figured Canton Crapes, assorted colors—Calicoes, Black Senshaws, Florences, &c.  
Which, in addition to his late supply from Philadelphia, renders his assortment very extensive and complete. He invites his friends and the public generally to call and examine them.  
Easton, April 6.

P. S. Since the above, the Subscriber has received from Philadelphia, a further supply of wide Pennsylvania

**Tow Linens.**

Those in want of the article had better call early. W. C.  
Easton, April 12.

**To Rent,**

For one or more years, that Large and Convenient new Brick Tavern, and its appurtenances belonging to the Subscriber, in this Town, known by the name of the

**EASTON HOTEL,**  
and lately kept by Mr. Jesse Sheffer. This Establishment is admitted by all to be the largest and most complete of any other on the Peninsula, and to a man of Capital, who is well calculated to conduct it, a great chance is presented of doing a very extensive & profitable business, particularly as the elegant New Steam-Boat Maryland will commence running in May, between this place and Baltimore, by which means, there is no doubt, but travelling will be much increased.

Possession can be had immediately, and to a suitable person, who can occupy it at once, a considerable deduction will be made in the present years rent.  
SAMUEL GROOME.  
Easton, April 12, 1819.—4f.

**Auction & Commission Business.**

The Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have commenced the

**AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS,**  
in that large and commodious House, belonging to Mr. Samuel Groome, formerly occupied by Messrs. Morse & Lambdin, in Easton, where goods of every description will be received and sold to the best advantage.  
T. S. LOVEDAY & J. APPELGARTH.  
N. B. Their days of sale, will be on Tuesdays and Saturdays.  
April 5—

**Auctioneer.**

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

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

**AN ACT,**

To alter the time of holding the County Court, in Somerset county.  
Be it enacted, By the General Assembly of Maryland, that from and after the passage of this act, the county Court of Somerset county, shall be held on the fourth Monday in May, and on the fourth Monday of November, in each and every year hereafter; any law to the contrary notwithstanding, & that all causes, pleas, process and proceedings, civil and criminal, now depending in the said county Court, or hereafter to be issued therefrom, shall be continued and returnable to the said days respectively.—Passed Jan. 30, 1819.  
To be published twice in the Easton Gazette and the Easton Star.  
April 19—3w N. PINKNEY.

**Notice.**

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester County Court, for the sale of the real estate, whereof the late Dr. James B. Sullivan died, seized, the subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Saturday, the first day of May next, at the house of John Orcin, in New-Market, in lots as follows:  
No. 1.—A Farm about two miles from New-Market, generally known by the name of "Swan Pond," containing about three hundred and five acres of land.  
No. 2.—A Lot in New-Market, containing about two acres of ground, on which there is a large brick dwelling-house, and other valuable improvements, in good tenantable order.  
No. 3.—A Lot in New-Market, near the aforesaid lot No. 2. Containing about three quarters of an acre of ground, on which there is a good stable. And on the following Monday, (3d May,) at the house of Roger W. Stewart, in Cambridge, Lot No. 4.—A highly improved grass lot near the town of Cambridge, containing about six and one half acres.

Terms of Sale are, twelve months credit, with interest from the day of sale, secured by bond with approved security, the bond or bonds to be passed immediately after the sale. The creditors of Dr. James B. Sullivan deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Clerk of Dorchester County Court, within six months from the aforesaid day of Sale.  
JAMES CHAPLAIN, Trustee.  
April 5—4w

**FEMALE ACADEMY IN EASTON.**

**SARAH & SUSAN HARRISS,**  
Grateful for the liberal patronage they have received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that this Institution is still in operation and progressing; where Young Ladies are taught Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, ancient and modern History, Geography, Illustrated with the most modern Atlases, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, Plain and Ornamental Needle-Work.  
Terms of Tuition per Quarter, \$5 Drawing & Painting do. \$6 extra.  
N. B. Five or Six Young Ladies can be accommodated with Boarding, Lodging, &c. next door to the Seminary, (in Harrison street,) at 140 dollars per year, where particular attention will be paid to their morals.  
March 15.

**Female Academy at Centreville.**

**Mrs. Quin,**  
Thankful for public patronage, respectfully informs Parents and Guardians, that she has moved to that large and commodious building, lately occupied by the Rev'd Th. Ware, which, for a pleasant and private situation, is the most eligible in Town.  
In this Institution, are taught Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition, ancient and modern History, Geography, illustrated with Maps and Globes of the most modern engraving, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, plain and ornamental Needle-Work.  
Solicited by a number of friends, aware of the moral and literary advantages obtained by Pupils under the immediate care of a Tutoress, she has made arrangements for the reception of ten or twelve Boarders, provided with beds, at one hundred Dollars per annum.  
Particular attention will be paid to the morality of those, entrusted to her care.  
Centreville, Queen Ann's County, Md. Feb. 1. 1819

**For Sale,**

**A VALUABLE FARM AND HEAVY TIMBER LAND.**  
By Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Philemon W. Hemsley, Esq. to the Subscribers, they offer for Sale a Valuable Farm on Wye River, Talbot county, containing four hundred acres, one hundred and ten of which, is wood and heavy timber. The above Farm lies on the Mail road from Easton to Centreville, distant from the former place about seven miles. There are on this Farm a good framed Dwelling House, Granary and Stables—Fish, oysters and wild fowl may be readily procured in abundance in their seasons.  
The Terms will be, one third cash and the residue on a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.  
They also offer For Sale,  
By Virtue of a like trust, from Philemon W. Hemsley, Esq. between Fifty and Sixty Acres of Prime Timber Land, near Pott's, now Bennett's mill, which will be laid off into ten or more acre lots to suit purchasers.—Terms of sale, one half cash and the residue in six months, for the payment of which, bonds with approved security, will be demanded with interest from the day of sale.  
THOMAS C. EARLE.  
THOMAS HEMSLEY.  
Queen Ann's county, May 4—4f

**PORTER, ALE, AND CIDER.**

**Joseph Chain,**  
(Directly opposite the Easton Hotel.)  
Returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement he has received in the line of his profession, and informs them, that he has just received, and intends constantly keeping a supply of the best Philadelphia

**PORTER AND ALE;**

And hopes by his strict attention to business, and the superior quality of his liquors, to merit a share of the public patronage.  
N. B. He has also Crab-Apple and common Cider, of a superior quality.  
March 15.

**Hercules,**

A celebrated Horse, from New-Jersey, will be let to mares the ensuing season at four dollars, the spring's chance, and twenty-five cents to the groom. He will be at Easton, on Tuesdays and at the Subscribers stable, on the Dover road, near Easton, the remainder of the week.  
HERCULES  
Is a beautiful blood bay, handsomely marked with white; upwards of sixteen and a half hands high, seven years old this spring, and although of Gigantic size, is made close and compact as a pony.  
He was got by the full bred imported horse Whig, out of a Bald Lion mare, a cross which constitutes the true American Hunter, uniting the strength of the Coach or Waggon horse, with the side bottom, and activity of the English Courser.  
JAMES C. WHEELER.  
Talbot County, April 5, 1819.

**NEW GOODS.**

The Subscriber has just received, from Philadelphia, a very handsome

**ASSORTMENT OF Seasonable Goods,**

CONSISTING OF  
Cloths, Shirting & Cambric  
Cassimeres, Muslins,  
Flannels, Lawns,  
Blankets, Linen Cambric,  
Bombazetts, Levantines,  
Bombazeens, Florences,  
Irish Linens, Satins, &c. &c.  
Long Cloth,  
ALSO,  
China, Queens-Ware, Cutlery, Teas, Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, or country produce.  
LAMBERT CLAYLAND,  
Who wishes also to purchase, from one to fifteen hundred bushels Flax Seed.  
Nov. 9—

**Domestic Goods.**

**TIFFANY, WYMAN, & CO.**  
No. 191, MARKET-STREET,  
Three doors above Gubbly's Hotel, Baltimore,  
Having made arrangements with the Eastern Manufacturers, for an Extensive supply of every description of

**DOMESTIC GOODS:**

They beg leave to invite the attention of purchasers, and pledge themselves to sell as low as any House in the United States, for Cash or good paper.  
Their assortment consists (in part) of the following:  
Plaids Brown and Bleached  
Stripes Shirting, very cheap  
Checks Sheeting  
Penim Cotton Yarn, first quality, &c. &c.  
Bedtick  
Cassinet

They have also, for sale, on commission, a Complete Assortment of STRAW BONNETS, of the most Fashionable Shapes.  
Baltimore, March 15—10t

**EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.**

**THE SLOOP General Benson,**  
CLEMENT VICKARS, Master,  
Will leave Easton-Point on MONDAY, the 23d day of February, (weather permitting) at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Returning leave Baltimore on THURSDAY, the 25th February, at the same hour, and will continue to leave Easton Point and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.  
The Sloop GENERAL BENSON is in fine order, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers.  
All orders (accompanied with the cash) left with the Subscriber, or in his absence, at his office, at Easton-Point, will be duly attended to, and faithfully executed by  
The Public's obedient servant,  
CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. The Subscriber or his Clerk will attend at the Drug-Store of William V. Moore, every Monday morning, until half past nine o'clock, for the convenience of the citizens of Easton, where those having orders will please to call.  
Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

**EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.**

**THE SLOOP Edward Lloyd,**  
EDWARD AULD, Master,  
Will leave Easton-Point on THURSDAY the 18th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.—returning leave Baltimore every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.  
The EDWARD LLOYD is in complete order for the reception of Passengers & Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve berths, and two state rooms with eight berths, furnished with every convenience.  
All orders left with the subscriber or in his absence at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.  
EDWARD AULD.  
Easton-Point, Feb. 9. (22)

**Farm for Sale,**

Containing about four hundred & thirty seven acres of Land, with a commodious dwelling house, tenant's house, & other necessary buildings thereon. About one hundred acres are covered with wood. This land is situated immediately adjoining the pleasant village of New-Market, in Dorchester county, and will be sold together, or in suitable portions, at a low price, and on good terms of credit.  
ALSO,  
A small House, and Store-house adjoining with about three acres of land, in New-Market, which will also be sold low.  
If not disposed of at private sale, before Saturday, the 22nd day of May next, the whole will then be offered at Public Vendue, at 12 o'clock, in New-Market.  
Any person disposed to purchase, will please apply to the subscriber in Cambridge.  
ELIZABETH BIRKHEAD.  
March 22—4f.

**2000 Acres**

**VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.**

The Subscriber offers for sale, upwards of Two Thousand Acres of Land, lying in Queen Ann's County, and within three miles of Hillsborough—which will be sold together, or in Lots, to suit purchasers; with a sufficient quantity of fine Timbered Land to each Lot, & can be laid off, so as to make several excellent farms; possessing many natural advantages, with a soil, originally good and capable of great improvement, with little expense. Each of those lots will have a part of the buildings and other improvements, all of which are deemed to be objects worthy the attention of the practical farmer, and others wishing to realize their money satisfactorily.  
A small part of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance in five years. For approved notes, with interest thereon, good notes, legally assigned, and to a reasonable amount, will be received in part payment, and on the payment of the whole purchase-money, with interest, a deed will be given.  
Persons wishing to view the land, and receive further information are requested to apply to  
JAMES G. SETH.  
Hillsborough, Feb. 15th, 1819.

**SPRING GOODS.**

**WILLIAM CLARK,**  
Begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and will open in the course of this week, a handsome assortment of

**STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,**

Adapted to the present and approaching seasons  
AMONG WHICH ARE  
Superfine and Common Calicoes  
Cambric and Common Gingham  
Cambric Jaconet Muslins  
Plain Cambric, do  
Corded and Figured, do  
Plain and Sprigged Mull Mull, do  
Plain and Sprigged Leno, do  
Plain and Sprigged Book, do  
Handsome Berlin Netts, do  
Coloured Cambric Muslins  
Dimities  
Steam-Loom and other Shirting Muslins  
Handsome white, pink, blue, green, lilac, black and dove coloured Satins  
White, pink, green, black and changeable Florences  
Black Senchews, Modes and Saranets  
White, blue, pink and black Pattenets  
Handsome sprigged white, do  
Handsome pure white French Grape Black, do  
Elegant Satin Stripe Gauze  
Plain and Spotted Silk, do  
Silk Shawls, Canton Crapes  
Mens Buckskin, Beaver and Dogskin Gloves  
Ladies white and coloured Kid, do  
Ladies white, black and assorted colours, Silk, do  
Gentlemen's Silk Hose  
Ladies, do  
Ladies white, black & lead colored Cotton do  
Ladies black worsted, do  
Girls white Cotton, do  
A handsome assortment of Ribbons, Thread and Silk Laces, and Edgings, Inserting Muslins, Floss Cotton, handsome Fancy Muslin Robes  
Elegant Fancy Silk Scarfs for Bonnets  
Fancy Muslin Collerets  
Elegant Head Ornaments and Artificial Flowers  
Chinille & Silk Cords, Boot Cord, and Boot Webb  
Fine Flag, Scarlet & Brown Bandanna Handkerchiefs  
Madras, do  
White and Figured Mersailes Vesting  
Black Florentine, do  
Black Molestin, do  
A handsome Assortment of Irish Linens  
Irish Sheetings, Russia, do  
Irish and Russia Diapers  
Dowlas, Brown Holland  
Tickenburgs, Oznaburgs, Hessians  
Pennsylvania Tow Linens  
Striped Linen Bed-Ticking  
Cotton, do  
Linen and Cotton Apron Checks  
Bombazetts, Ratinet  
Domestic Plaids, Cotton Yarn and Knitting Cotton  
Extra Superfine and Second quality Cloths and Cassimeres.

**ALSO,**

A Complete Assortment of Liquors, Groceries, Fresh Teas, &c.  
Spades and Shovels, Hoes, Iron and Rope Traces, Leading Lines, &c. together with a great variety of other articles, which on examination will be found very cheap.—He invites the Public to call and see them.  
March 8.

**MUSIC AND LITERATURE.**

**NOW PUBLISHING.**  
The Lady's and Gentleman's Weekly LITERARY AND MUSICAL Magazine.

This paper is regularly published every Monday, neatly printed in quarto. A part, not exceeding two pages, is always devoted to a popular piece of MUSIC, executed with types, in an improved manner; which, for appearance and correctness may vie with any printed in the usual mode. The remaining portion of the paper is occupied with useful and entertaining miscellany, original and selected.  
Nine numbers of the "Music Series" are now before the public; by which ladies and gentlemen may judge of the merits of the work now offered for their support by subscription.  
TERMS.—One dollar per quarter in advance. (For this sum, subscribers obtain, besides the literary entertainment, thirteen perfect pieces of music, which, at the usual retail price would cost them three dollars and twenty-five cents.)  
Orders from distant parts, addressed to H. C. Lewis, 272 market st. post-paid, and enclosing not less than one dollar, will be attended to immediately.  
Philadelphia, march 22, 1819.

**LAND FOR SALE.**

The Subscribers will sell their farm in Gunpowder neck, Hartford county, containing seven hundred and forty seven acres of Land.—This estate known by the name of Belle Farm, is highly valuable on account of the fertility of the soil, remarkably fine salt water marshes, abundance of oyster shell manure, and a most luxuriant growth of locusts, sufficient in a few years to furnish posts to enclose the whole place. There is a sufficiency of timber on the land, with care to supply the place; indeed there is no occasion to cut a stick of wood for fuel, on account of the vast quantities of drift wood constantly lodging on the shores of Bush river, which bounds the land for more than a mile.  
The improvements consist of a comfortable frame house, kitchen and barn, all lately erected of the best materials, with some out houses. The dwelling house is handsomely situated on an eminence in full view of the river & Chesapeake bay, the shores of the river in its neighborhood are clean and the bluffs from fifteen to twenty feet high. With a little attention & expense in clover seed and plaster of paris, this estate might in a few years be equal to any in the county. Those disposed to purchase will of course view the land, which will be shewn to them by Mr. Shekels, the present tenant.  
JOHN RIDGELY,  
HARRY D. G. CARROLL.  
March 22—6w.

**Levin T. Spedden,**

**CARRIAGE MAKER,**  
Informs his old customers and the public in general, that he still carries on the above business in a small shop near the cabinet shop of Jonathan Ozment, on the landing road, where he hopes to share a portion of the public patronage.  
N. B. L. T. S. intends removing sometime in the month of May, to a more central part of the town.  
Easton, April 5—

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By Virtue of several writs of fieri facias me directed, at the suit of James Jones against Lucy Cook, against John Sewel, will be sold on the premises on Wednesday, the 21st of April, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon; all the equitable right of, in and to one house and lot called Hill Point, containing thirteen acres, more or less, sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid writs.  
ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.  
March 29—ts.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas likewise a writ of fieri facias, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 29th of April next, at 11 o'clock, the following property, belonging to H. H. Auld, viz. 2 Horses, 9 Cattle, 10 Sheep, one hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or less; taken at the suits of Joseph E. Muse, Robert Dodson, use of John Harrison, Thomas Bridges, Francis Wrighton and Samuel Harrison, and will be sold for cash, to satisfy the said claims. WILLIAM THOMAS, late Sheriff.  
March 29.—ts.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By Virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Cooper, against Clowdsberry Kirby, will be sold on Tuesday the 4th day of May, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property; all the equitable right of said Kirby, in and to, that close of land, being part of a tract called Tighmays Fortune, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, on Third-Haven creek; at or near the place called Cow-Landing, and on the north side of the road leading from said Cow-Landing to Easton, that is to say beginning at a stone marked C. K. No. 1. on the westward side and L. H. on the eastward side thereof, planted in the line of the road aforesaid, and running by and with Lambert Hopkins's purchase of part of the same tract, purchased of James Booker, north seventeen degrees fifteen minutes ten perches, to a stone marked C. K. No. 2. and L. H. No. 5. for the fifth bound any of the said Lambert Hopkins, then south seventy degrees forty-five minutes ten perches, parallel to the road aforesaid, thirty feet to another stone marked C. K. No. 3. on the side thereof, & L. H. No. 4. on the side open to the creek aforesaid, being planted on the edge of said creek, then by and with said creek to another stone marked C. K. No. 5. then north seventy-two degrees forty-five minutes east parallel with the road aforesaid, four feet to another stone marked C. K. No. 6. planted by the edge of the creek aforesaid, then south seventy degrees fifteen minutes east four perches to the road aforesaid, then with the same north seventy-two degrees forty-five minutes, east five perches to the beginning, containing one quarter of an acre of land more or less, and the improvements thereon, sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid writ.  
ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.  
April 12—ts.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By Virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of the state, at the instance and for the use of Thomas Cooper, against John Ozment, will be sold on Tuesday the 4th day of May on the Court House Green, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, all the said Ozment's equitable right of, in, and to the Farm where he now resides, called "Bennett's Neglect," containing ninety acres more or less, sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the aforesaid Writ.  
ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.  
April 12—ts.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By Virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Chaplain, against John Rochief, will be sold on Tuesday the 11th of May, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon the following property to wit: One lot or parcel of land, lying and being on the main road, leading from Easton to Centreville, and adjoining the lands of Thomas Robinson and John Crow, 2 Beds and furniture, 3 Tables, 1 Pine corner cupboard, 6 chairs, sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid writ.  
ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.  
April 12—ts.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By Virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of John Fisher, against James Dodson, will be sold on Wednesday the 12th day of May, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises all the equitable right of in and to a House and Lot in the town of St. Michaels, 1 Cow, sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the aforesaid writ.  
ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.  
April 19—4w.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By Virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, at the suit of Charles Goldsborough, against Charles Kirby, will be sold on Saturday the 15th day of May, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property to wit: 8 head of Cattle, 3 head of Horses, 15 head of Sheep, his farm where he now lives adjoining the land of Rigby Hopkins, containing 100 acres more or less, called "Skinner's Enlargement," sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the aforesaid writ.  
WILLIAM THOMAS, late Sheriff.  
April 19—ts.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, at the suit of Charles Goldsborough, against Charles Kirby, will be sold on Saturday the 15th day of May, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property to wit: 1 Table, half dozen Chairs, 1 Desk and Cupboard and the contents therein, 1 Farm containing 43 Acres, more or less, by the name of Up-Holland, situate on the Bay Side; 1 Boy named Nat, 1 do. Bob, and one do. Stephen, taken at the suits of Samuel Harrison & Stephen Leademan, and will be sold for cash, to satisfy the said claims.  
WILLIAM THOMAS, late Sheriff.  
April 19—ts.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

By Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, at the suit of Charles Goldsborough, against Charles Kirby, will be sold on Saturday the 15th day of May, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property to wit: 8 head of Cattle, 3 head of Horses, 15 head of Sheep, his farm where he now lives adjoining the land of Rigby Hopkins, containing 100 acres more or less, called "Skinner's Enlargement," sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the aforesaid writ.  
WILLIAM THOMAS, late Sheriff.  
April 19—ts.

**PRINTING.**

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

VOL. II.

PRINTED AND EVERY MOVING ALEXANDER

AT TWO DOLLARS

AGRICULTURE

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