

EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

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EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, 1819.

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 EVERY MONDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Five 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.

DR. GEORGE T. MARTIN

Having settled in Easton, offers his Professional services to the public. His office is at present at Mrs. Susan Beth's, Easton, July 26—

Bank of Caroline.

The President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of three per centum upon the capital stock (actually paid in) for the last six months, to end the thirty-first instant—which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the first Monday in August next.

MATT. DRIVER, Cash'r.

July 6.—(19) 4w

A. B. Hayden, DENTIST.

Late a student of Mr. H. H. Hayden of Baltimore, Respectfully offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity.

He forebears entering into the hackneyed detail of operations, as customarily practised by itinerant dentists, and informs the citizens generally that he performs all the requisite operations for the preservation of the teeth both healthy and unsound, and in the most improved manner.

He also sets natural and artificial teeth in all the variety of ways, as with ligatures, springs, pivots, and on plates of gold, and in a manner both useful and ornamental, in all of which, he pursues with strict observance, the methods practised by his preceptor, and which have been approved, and warranted by a twenty years practice in the city of Baltimore. In all cases, the most implicit candor may be relied on.

Ladies wishing to be waited on at their place of residence (which would be preferred) will please send a note to his lodgings at Mr. Jesse Shaffer's.

Hayden's approved dentifrice, and tooth brushes of the best quality may be had as above.

July 12—4w

N. E. As Mr. H's stay in Easton, will be of only two or three weeks, he solicits a seasonable application by those who may require professional aid.

MARYLAND,

Worcester County, July 10, 1819.
 The subscribers, petitioners to the Judges of Worcester county court, for the benefit of the solvent Laws of Maryland, do hereby give notice respectively to their creditors that the second Saturday of the next November Term of said court is assigned for the hearing of their petitions, and of which all persons interested are to take notice.

Jacob Tier,
 John Parker,
 Levi Beegan,
 Lemuel Peasey,
 Elisha Baynum.

July 26—4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, at the suit of Enoch and Jesse Levering, and also a fi. fa. at the suit of Daniel Martin against William Berridge, will be sold at the residence of said Berridge, at the Trapp in Talbot county, on Saturday the 14th day of August next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz: One Grey Horse, one Carriage and gear, one horse Cart, five Beds and Furniture, one Walnut Table, one do. Bureau, one Desk and Book-Case, one Fine Cupboard and contents, one Looking-Glass, one Dressing Table, one pair of Andirons, one Sorrel Horse, one Pine Table, one negro Boy John for a term of years, sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above suits, subject to a Bill of Sale passed to John S. Higgins and Peter S. Dickinson.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.

July 26—4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, against Harrison Hadaway, will be sold on Tuesday the 17th of August, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, the following property, viz: All the legal and equitable right of him the said Hadaway, of, in and to several tracts or parts of tracts of land called "Maiden's Defeat"—also part of a tract of land called "Haddaway's Addition"—also part of a tract of land called "Lancaster"—and a tract of land called "Lankey"—situate, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, and on the north side of Harris's creek. The metes and bounds for the several tracts or parts of tracts of land will fully appear by a reference to the original grants for said lands, be the quantity of land more or less, and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid writ.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.

July 26—4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed at the suit of Francis Wrightson, against Thomas Frazier, will be sold on Tuesday the 24th of August next, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, the following property, viz: All the legal and equitable property of him the said Frazier, of, in and to a tract or part of a tract of Land, called Cuddington's Addition, containing One hundred acres of Land, more or less, 2 head of Horses and 3 head of Cattle—sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid writ.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.

June 19.

Camp Meeting.

There will be a Camp Meeting held on the 13th of August next, in the county of St. Mary's Maryland, at Snow Hill Manor, on the south side of St. Mary's river, about five miles from its mouth and not more than half a mile from the river, on the lands of Mr. Wm. Bennett. The river is navigable for vessels of any description, and the harbor excellent.
 July 19.

AN ORDINANCE,

For preventing Dogs from running at large in the Town of Easton.

Be it enacted and ordained, by the commissioners of the town of Easton, duly elected and qualified, that from and after the twentieth day of July inst. it shall not be lawful for any dog to run at large within the limits of the town of Easton, and that every dog found at large after the said twentieth day of July inst. and without being under the immediate care, direction and management of the owner or some other person having charge of the said dog, shall be liable to be killed by the Bailiff, or such other person or persons as the commissioners of the town may for that purpose appoint; and the bailiff, or persons so to be appointed, shall cause the dogs by them so killed, to be removed to some convenient place without the limits of the town, there buried so deep as not to be offensive to any person, and for every dog so killed and buried, the person so killing and burying, shall receive the sum of seventy-five cents, to be paid as herein after provided.

And be it enacted and ordained, that any person who shall molest or obstruct the bailiff, or such other person or person so to be appointed, as aforesaid, in carrying into effect the provisions contained in this ordinance, shall be liable to forfeit & pay the sum of 20 Dollars, for every such offence, to be sued for and recovered with costs before any justice of the peace for the county of Talbot, one half thereof to the use of the person suing for the same, and the other half thereof to the use of the Commissioners and citizens of Easton.

And be it enacted and ordained, that the Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners be and he is hereby authorized to pay, agreeably to the order of the Board of Commissioners any expenses that may arise, in enforcing this ordinance, and charge the same to the Commissioners of the town.

Enacted and ordained into a Bye-Law by the Commissioners of Easton this 9th day of July eighteen hundred and nineteen.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH President.
 FRISTRAM NEEDLES, Clk.

Ordered by the Board of Commissioners that the above ordinance be published on Saturday the tenth instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House Door, and inserted in both the newspapers in the town of Easton.

Test: FRISTRAM NEEDLES, Clk.

The year and days being required on the final passage of the above ordinance were as follows and ordered to be published therewith:

YEAS: John Goldsborough, Jonathan N. Benny, John Seem, Jr., Thomas H. Dawson.
 NAYES: Lambert Clayland, Thomas B. Pinkind, William Jenkins.
 For order of the Board
 FRISTRAM NEEDLES, Clk.
 July 12—4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed at the suit of state use of Thos. Fountain, use of William Potter, against Thos. Cooper, will be sold on Friday the 6th day of August on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock the following property, viz: all and singular that part of a lot of ground and all the improvements thereon, lying and being in the town of Easton in the county aforesaid, and distinguished on the plot of the said town, by No. 92, which is comprehended within the following lines and bounds, viz: beginning for the said part at a stone set in the ground in the edge of North Lane, and at the end of the 2nd line then with 2d line reversed South 15 degrees 15 minutes East, 100 feet and then across the said lot No. 92, 45 minutes East 5 perches & three-tenths of a perch to a marginal line on the East bounds of the said town and then with that line 1 degree, 15 minutes West 100 feet to a stone set in the ground on the edge of North Lane and from thence North, lane aforesaid, 8 degrees 45m West 5 perches and three hundredths of a perch to the first marked Stone: Be the quantity what it may more or less, sold to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs of the aforesaid writ.

ALLEN BOWIE Sheriff.

July 12—4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. to me directed at the suit of Samuel Harrison, against Thomas Frazier, will be sold on Thursday the 5th of August on the premises, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, to wit: All the legal and equitable right of him the said Thomas Frazier, to a tract or part of a tract of Land, called Mary's Delight, which is at present occupied by said Frazier. Also all the legal and equitable right of him the said Frazier, to a tract or part of a tract of land, called Cuddington's Addition, containing 150 acres of land, more or less and all the legal and equitable rights of him the said Frazier to a farm called Cromwell—be the right of him the said Frazier, more or less, one still, 1 canoe, 1 bayonet with a white bottom, 12 head of yearlings, 15 head of grown cattle, one yoke of oxen, 56 head of sheep, one wheat fan, a part of a hauling-seine, one bay mare, one grey do, one roan do, one sorrel horse, 1 bay do, four plows, one harrow, the crop of corn now growing, three weeding hoes, twenty-five head of hogs, one spade, two axes, the crop of tobacco now growing, one spy-glass, one ox cart, one pig and harness, and all the legal and equitable right of him the said Thomas Frazier to one negro boy called Juba, sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the aforesaid writ.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.

July 12—ts.

Camp Meeting.

A Union Camp Meeting for Talbot and Queen Anns' circuits, will be held on the well known Wye Camp Ground in Queen Anns' county, to commence on Wednesday the 18th of August, and to conclude on the following Tuesday. A Baker and a Butcher will attend the encampment.
 July 19.

Notice.

The creditors of Joshua Driver, late of Caroline county, deceased, who have properly authenticated their claims against the said deceased, are requested to take notice, that the second and last dividend on the personal estate of said deceased, will be made on Saturday the 7th day of August next, and paid to the creditors aforesaid or their order on said day at Denton. HENRY DRIVER, Adm'r.
 July 19

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale on Monday the 16th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises a Farm called Liberty, Paca and Buck Range, and by what other names it may be called, situate in Tuckahoe hundred in Talbot county, near Hillsborough, formerly the property of John Roberts, and now occupied by William Skinner, containing 500 acres, the property of the heirs of Zebulun Skinner, deceased, late of Queen Anns' county. On this farm there is an excellent Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Granary, Corn-House, Barn, Stable and Smoke-House, &c. all in good order.

Terms of Sale.

The above farm will be sold on the following terms. One third of the whole of the purchase money must be paid on the first day of January 1820 when possession will be given—the second payment one third on the first day of January 1821—third and last payment on the first day of January 1822—when a sufficient deed will be given to the purchaser or purchasers by PHILEMON SKINNER, Trustee, for the sale of the real estate of Zebulun Skinner, late of Q. A. county dec'd.
 June 28. ts.

Perfumery, &c.

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

MARYLAND,

Dorchester County, Scf.
 On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' court of Dorchester county, by petition in writing of Levin Woolford, stating that he is in actual confinement, & praying the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred & five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned—A schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said Levin Woolford having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his appearance at the county court of Dorchester county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Levin Woolford, be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the county court of Dorchester county, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other days & times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some Newspaper in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, three months before the said Wednesday in October next, and also by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the Court House door three months before the said Wednesday to appear before the said county court on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Foxwell, Ridgway, Abbott, Shock & Pickett should not have the benefit of the said acts and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand the 17th day of May 1819.

LEVIN MARSHALL.

True Copy,
 July 19—4w

MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:
 Daniel Stewart an insolvent debtor having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement within the goal of said county was forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said Daniel Stewart give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge, as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months successively in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November term of the said county court, and that he be and appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be proposed by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.
 Given under my hand this 15th day of February 1819.
 JOHN EDMONDSON.
 July 19—3m.

MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:
 William Coppuck, Thomas H. Lambdin and Joseph Harrison, (of Robert,) insolvent debtors having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' court, for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of their application, evidence of their residence within the state during the period required by law together with a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors, as far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of said county, was forthwith discharged, and I do thereupon direct that the said William Coppuck, Thomas H. Lambdin and Joseph Harrison, of Robert, give notice to their creditors of their application, and discharge as aforesaid by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months successively in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November Term of the said county court and that they be and appear on that day, before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be proposed by their creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.
 Given under my hand this 14th day of July 1819.
 JOHN EDMONDSON.
 July 19—3m.

MARYLAND,

Dorchester County, Scf.
 On application to me the subscriber, in the name of the Orphans' Court, by petition in writing of Thomas Carroll and James Smith, stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned—A schedule of their property and a list of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petition: And the said Carroll and Smith, having satisfied me by competent testimony that they have resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of their application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up their property, and given sufficient security for their appearance at the county court of Dorchester county, to answer such allegations as may be made against them: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Carroll & Smith, be discharged from their imprisonment, and that they be and appear before the county court of Dorchester county on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to them by their creditors, and that they give notice to their creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some Newspaper in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, three months before the said Wednesday in October next, and also by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the Court House door three months before the said Wednesday to appear before the said county court on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Foxwell, Ridgway, Abbott, Shock & Pickett should not have the benefit of the said acts and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand the 8th day of July 1819.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

July 19—4w

MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:
 William Coppuck, Thomas H. Lambdin and Joseph Harrison, (of Robert,) insolvent debtors having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' court, for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of their application, evidence of their residence within the state during the period required by law together with a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors, as far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of said county, was forthwith discharged, and I do thereupon direct that the said William Coppuck, Thomas H. Lambdin and Joseph Harrison, of Robert, give notice to their creditors of their application, and discharge as aforesaid by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months successively in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November Term of the said county court and that they be and appear on that day, before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be proposed by their creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.
 Given under my hand this 14th day of July 1819.
 JOHN EDMONDSON.
 July 19—3m.

MARYLAND,

Dorchester County, Scf.
 On application to me the subscriber, in the name of the Orphans' Court, by petition in writing of Thomas Carroll and James Smith, stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned—A schedule of their property and a list of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petition: And the said Carroll and Smith, having satisfied me by competent testimony that they have resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of their application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up their property, and given sufficient security for their appearance at the county court of Dorchester county, to answer such allegations as may be made against them: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Carroll & Smith, be discharged from their imprisonment, and that they be and appear before the county court of Dorchester county on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to them by their creditors, and that they give notice to their creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some Newspaper in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, three months before the said Wednesday in October next, and also by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the Court House door three months before the said Wednesday to appear before the said county court on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Foxwell, Ridgway, Abbott, Shock & Pickett should not have the benefit of the said acts and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand the 8th day of July 1819.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

July 19—4w

MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:
 Daniel Stewart an insolvent debtor having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement within the goal of said county was forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said Daniel Stewart give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge, as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months successively in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November term of the said county court, and that he be and appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be proposed by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.
 Given under my hand this 15th day of February 1819.
 JOHN EDMONDSON.
 July 19—3m.

MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:
 William Coppuck, Thomas H. Lambdin and Joseph Harrison, (of Robert,) insolvent debtors having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' court, for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of their application, evidence of their residence within the state during the period required by law together with a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors, as far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of said county, was forthwith discharged, and I do thereupon direct that the said William Coppuck, Thomas H. Lambdin and Joseph Harrison, of Robert, give notice to their creditors of their application, and discharge as aforesaid by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months successively in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November Term of the said county court and that they be and appear on that day, before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be proposed by their creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.
 Given under my hand this 14th day of July 1819.
 JOHN EDMONDSON.
 July 19—3m.

MARYLAND,

Dorchester County, Scf.
 On application to me the subscriber, in the name of the Orphans' Court, by petition in writing of Thomas Carroll and James Smith, stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned—A schedule of their property and a list of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petition: And the said Carroll and Smith, having satisfied me by competent testimony that they have resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of their application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up their property, and given sufficient security for their appearance at the county court of Dorchester county, to answer such allegations as may be made against them: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Carroll & Smith, be discharged from their imprisonment, and that they be and appear before the county court of Dorchester county on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to them by their creditors, and that they give notice to their creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some Newspaper in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, three months before the said Wednesday in October next, and also by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the Court House door three months before the said Wednesday to appear before the said county court on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Foxwell, Ridgway, Abbott, Shock & Pickett should not have the benefit of the said acts and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand the 8th day of July 1819.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

July 19—4w

By the Commissioners of the Tax of Queen Anns' county, Md.

Ordered, That Samuel Smyth, Esq. collector of the county taxes for Queen Anns' county, cause the following list of lands and lots of ground and amount of taxes thereon due, and the names of the several and respective persons to whom chargeable, to be inserted once a week for four succeeding weeks in the Baltimore Patriot and the Easton Gazette, notifying that unless county charges due thereon shall be paid to the collector of said county, within the space of thirty days after the notice shall be completed, the lands and lots of ground so charged or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

JAMES HAYNARD, Clk. to the Commissioners of the Tax for Q. A. county.

NAMES OF PERSONS.	NAMES OF LANDS.	Acres.	Valuation.	Taxes due, etc.
Upper District.				
Joseph Airy	Beginning Part	320	660	7 92
Henry Brice	Delmorand & Poplar plane	287	755	9 06
Joseph Corkein's, heirs.	Sawyers Range Part	55	185	2 22
Samuel Costen's, heirs.		143	476	4 70
William Holden	Holden's Hermitage	132	330	3 95
Sarah Nicholes	Three Lots Church Hill.		440	5 40
Sarah Peters	Wood House, &c. &c.	91	360	4 32
John & Jm. Price	Price's Pharselia, &c.	272	815	9 78
Elizabeth Roseberry	McJoy's Endeavor	100	300	3 60
Thomas Ruth	Hamelton's Range	100	380	4 32
James Roseberry's, heirs.	Brotherhood	65	230	2 64
Thomas Styll	Wharton's Adventure	65	195	3 34
Samuel Wallis	Poplar Hill Wry Hall	498	1330	16 36
Francis Solloway	Williams Lot	40	80	96
Matthew Hawkins, heirs.	Manter Portion, &c.	169	335	4 02
Middle Election District.				
Mary Harrison's heirs.	House and Lot C. Ville	189	570	2 00
Samuel Ewurg's, heirs.	Sarah's Fancy, &c. &c.	206 3/4	415	6 15
Charles Hynson's, heirs.	Partnership pt.	306	690	6 90
Nicholas Loveday	Kent's Reservey	360	1200	26 40
William H. Nicholson's, heirs.	Westminster	361 1/2	120	2 64
Thomas Potts	Partnership pt.			
Thomas Slinson & 7	Bradford Addities	78	160	3 32
Blackston's, heirs 5				
Jane Croney's, heirs.	House and Lot		50	1 10
James Callahan's, heirs	Brittania, &c. &c.	50	280	6 80
Solo, Green, negro	House and Lot		40	8
Robert Harrison's, heirs.	House and Lot C. Ville		355	3 55
Richard Legg	Abblington	125	410	4 10
David Lucas	House and Lot		100	2 80
James Meredith, sen.	House and Lot		120	2 84
Samuel Strawhon	Broilard and Lamtuth	110	330	3 30
Thomas Styll	Winheld, pt. &c. &c.	201	600	13 80
John B. Beth's, heirs	Wetton and Addition	300	1170	25 74
Brister Tack</				

From the National Intelligencer.

THE POTATOE.

This is the root of America. Whether it was here before the flood or not, is of no consequence to us. It is here now, and our duty is to make the most we can of it. It is curious enough to see the people of Potomac importing potatoes from New-England or Nova Scotia, and sometimes from Ireland, when they might just as well be exporting them for little more than half the price. In this respect they are almost as wise as some of our wine-drinkers, who rather than miss their favorite beverage will run the risk of the Plague, the Gout, and an Algerine war—while, at the same time, they might obtain spruce beer of the very first quality from their own country for less than half the price, without any of the above risks. The run for foreign articles, so prevalent in our country, often makes me think that if potatoes were brought from the moon at \$10 per bushel, they would find purchasers. However, as there are some few among us who wish to raise potatoes, and don't know how, I will give them the following directions, which may serve until they get better. It is supposed that the farmer has already some knowledge of the nature and strength of soils, so as to know the quantity and quality of manure requisite to get a crop. I have seen 1000 bushels of cow manure put on an acre of poor land, which has brought, and ought to bring 400 bushels of potatoes. No doubt but plaster would answer a good purpose on sandy or gravelly soil. The ground ought to be ploughed eight inches deep, and well harrowed. The easiest method of planting is with the plough, in rows three feet apart—the seeds containing one eye, or two at the most, ought to be eight inches apart if they are allowed any chance to grow—each seed should weigh the third of an ounce Avoirdupois. At this rate an acre will require about 15 bushels of seed. I prefer planting in the increase of the moon, though the difference may not be much—the practice of changing the seed seems to be useless—when people have got a good kind, I would advise them to keep it. I have seen potatoes raised for two or three years on one plantation without changing the seed (any farther than from one field to another and back again) without any visible alteration. As to planting, if the ground be rich enough without manure, the furrow for the row need not be more than 4 inches deep, otherwise it ought to be 6. In dry sandy land, put the seed under the manure—if otherwise, put it on the top. The seed and manure being put in the furrow they can be covered with the plough—no matter how deep. About 6 or 7 days after planting, go over the field with a horse and a light harrow, by this means the rows will be nearly levelled without stirring the seed, if the person at the harrow knows how to manage it. When the plants have risen about 4 inches above the ground, the horse and plough may be sent through them to plough the earth from the rows about 4 inches deep, leaving the row 8 inches wide with the plant in the middle of it.—When they have got up to 6 inches, a small portion of earth may be ploughed up to them, taking care not to cover the plants. About this time the cut-worm is likely to become troublesome—in order to prevent this, you may watch your opportunity for a calm morning, between daybreak and sun-rise when the firing three or four charges of gunpowder over each acre will affect them very seriously; the dose may be repeated as occasion requires—this is much easier than pouring arsenic down their throats.

When the plants have got 10 or 12 inches high, the last ploughing may take place, when the furrows must be completely cleared up—the hoe must now (for the first and last time) follow, to rectify what the plough has missed; the rows when finished ought to be at least 12 inches higher than the furrows. It is now that the plant begins to be of use, the tender leaves make excellent greens. I have often wondered to see people running ready to break their necks, over hill and dale, among briars and rattlesnakes, to gather wild herbs (and perhaps poisonous ones) when they had plenty of good wholesome potatoe tops close by the door: But now comes the potatoe in bloom. How beautiful! If you have bees, the blossoms should not be molested until the apples appear; if not, they may be pulled off with about two inches of the stem—these boiled and seasoned with butter is a delicacy that perhaps monarchs never tasted nor ever thought of. The pulling off the blossoms or balls, when first formed, is of service to the plant, as what would support the apples will now return to the root. To perform this operation would be fine amusement to children; consequently no loss of time to the farmer. Those who dig potatoes before they are ripe should count the cost and act accordingly. It is very easy to know when they are ripe by the death of the tops. If the weather be warm, they should be dug up (to prevent a second growth) and put in the cellar, mixed with some sand. Deep cellars (say ten feet) are cooler in summer and warmer in winter than shallow ones how this happens when both are filled full, I leave philosophers to explain. The potatoe bin ought to be frequently overhauled during the winter and spring, in order to remove the small and decayed ones from the pile, as one rotten one will soon spoil a dozen. Also, if they are found to be watery, from a wet season or soil, a very small piece may be cut off from the top or seed, (so called) this will help them considerably. All this may be done in the evenings without any loss of time. It is likely that slaves will not like the employment, and why should they? After working all day for nothing, it is hard enough to work at night too; but men who

earn their own living as they ought to do, will think no hardship of it. I have no doubt but potatoes might be kept in the vicinity of an ice house, at a certain temperature, for many years. I have seen them eighteen months old, as sound hard and sweet as when they were taken from the earth. The uses that the potatoe may be applied to are numerous. As an article of food, they may be used many ways; such as roast, boiled, stewed, fried or baked as one ingredient in bread to eat warm, although some people that love them don't know how to cook them either way. As a medicine, they are not without their virtues being of an opening quality. In fact I never knew a great potatoe-eater have the gout to any serious degree. The gratings of this root, after being gently pressed and the juice thrown away, make fine poultices for fresh burns or scalds. I had almost forgot that the juice makes excellent starch. Now let us see how it stands in the line of luxuries: the potatoe will make coffee and whiskey, but when we consider that not one in a thousand knows how to make the former, & prejudice being in the opposite scale, it will be of little consequence; while the latter will do more harm than good. If we turn to the animal world we will find a great call for this favorite root. Its value to horses is well known to farriers. I have seen excellent pork made from it and water alone. I might go on to show how beneficial it would be for cows, sheep, goats, or even cats, dogs and fowls, but the reader will probably be tired and the printer also.

PATRICK.

July 22, 1819.

From the American Farmer.

FRIEND SKINNER. As you Editors are knowing men, and have recommended economy as an effectual remedy for the distresses of the times; I will thank you to descend to particulars, and tell us Farmers how we are to practice it. As far as depends on myself, I do very well.—You have no notion how much I save by sitting in the dark of an evening drinking rye coffee, & using molasses instead of sugar. But, where others are concerned, I do not get on so well. My neighbor Swankey, tells me, that "it takes two, at least to make a bargain," and I find that he is more than half right. I am dawked in my schemes of economy, by my trademen, Mr. Snip, Mr. Crispin & Mr. Racoon, who still demand war prices for articles in their line. A few weeks ago, finding "the devil to pay among the tailors" in your renowned city, I thought it would be a good time to get a new coat, the one I have not being able to bear another turning; so I called on Mr. Snip, and by way of putting him in a good humor rubbed out all old scores; but would you believe it! he had the conscience to ask me \$42 50 for one notwithstanding the late rebellion of the journeymen, so I have to wear the old coat still. Why, sir, the wool of 40 merinos, (which by the bye, is twenty more than I have) would not pay him for a suite of broad cloth at this rate; and it will take the carcasses, as well as wool, of nine of my fat lambs, to buy me a hat and a pair of half boots, articles that I must use, whether I am curtailed at Bank or not, & then, (having no relations to quarter on in town,) when I go up to sell my crop, or to meet the Agricultural Society, I am under the necessity of visiting "mine Host of the Garter," where I make nothing of devouring a whole pig for dinner, a sheep a day, or "taking the hog round," sixteen pounds of bacon; half a bushel of white wheat, buys me half a pint (so called) of wine; a bushel of corn, half a pint of whiskey; while a bushel of oats, with the aid of five cents in cash pays for a night's lodging. For a pound of butter, I get my shoes blacked twice, and for a peck of new potatoes I get three drinks of rum; it will however, require a bushel soon for the same purpose.

As the good old times of barter and exchange appear to be coming round it may be well for you to give your worthy readers, who are not generally great calculators, some information on this head; for instance how much flour they ought to bring for a week's expences, at present, I should suppose, that a strong Montgomery team, would take enough to last, with good management a fortnight; sixty bushels of wheat, or a score and a half of wheat, or a score and a half of pretty good sheep might answer the same end. If you should think it more advisable you might recommend an assorted cargo according to the demand. As the stage fare from Washington to Baltimore, has got down to five dollars which I can pay with 10 bushels of corn, you may soon expect to see me.

Your friend,
CORNPLANTER,
Montgomery county, July 20, 1819.

The following originally appeared, some years since, in the editorial department of the Long Island Star; but has been very generally extracted into other papers, and credited to various sources, except the right. We now reclaim it, for its proper origin.—Ed. Col.

NEWSPAPERS.

The charms of newspaper reading to the intelligent Farmer, who values the instruction of himself and his family, constitute the relish of the week, and furnish abundance for profitable reflection and conversation. If he is a Patriot he cannot be insensible to the welfare of his country. If he is a philanthropist, he feels a concern for his fellow-men, however distant. If he is a father, he loses no opportunity to instruct his children; and cannot but view the passing tidings of the times as a most essential part of their education. Though distant from the metropolis—though secluded from society, he

can know all that is necessary to be known of the pomp and bustle of city life.

By a close attention to the diversified columns of newspapers, we are enabled to 'catch the manners living as they rise.' In one column may be seen the march of armies, and fate of nations—and in another the humble advertisement of the humblest dealer. All may find instruction, amusement, or interest, from the hoary sage to the lisping school boy.

Every subscriber to a newspaper should carefully preserve them in regular files, for the benefit of his posterity. After the lapse of 40 or 50 years, to look over these, and examine the important occurrences of former days, will give a clearer view than can be found in any history. The best account of our revolutionary war can be obtained in this way; and no doubt the rising generation will in future times anxiously look to newspapers for all the particulars of the recent war which has conferred such high honors on our countrymen.

It is erroneous to suppose that newspapers are less valuable during peace, than in times of war. It is true those who delight in recitals of bloody scenes, and ruined towns, will find less to gratify that barbarous appetite; but all who wish for improvements, or delight in sentiment, will find an increased value from the attention paid to science, arts, agriculture, history, biography, morality, religion, humor, poetry, &c.

The man who 'can't find time' to read one newspaper during the week, must be truly a slave to ignorance or poverty. The truth is, however, that it is an excuse for indolence and parsimony; and thus whole families are deprived of information on those points which afford one half the conversation of society. They are content to borrow ideas from their more intelligent or more cunning neighbour; thus in the language of the poet, 'to vegetate and die.'

It is hoped, however, that such are few. Our political welfare so essentially depends on a general diffusion of intelligence and we hope so many examples in the old world of an ignorant people being the slaves of superstition and tyranny, that our young republic should lose no opportunity to establish itself on the only permanent foundation.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

MR. POULSON. You may be instrumental in saving the lives of some suffering infants, by publishing the following

Cure for the Cholera Morbus.

Take a small handful of the leaves of either Pepper-mint or Spear-mint, rather more than half as much of the leaves of Tansey, mix them, and put them in a soft thin flannel bag, large enough to cover the stomach and bowels; quilt the bag through in several places, so as to prevent the herbs from falling to one place, which would be very oppressive and injurious, then put it in a sufficient quantity of hot brandy to wet it through, and apply it over the stomach and bowels, about blood heat; wet the bag several times through the day with warm brandy, and change the herbs every evening—it must not be left off until the patient is quite recovered. The above will render the stomach retentive; then give them every morning or two a small tea spoonful of the syrup of rhubarb, and in the latter part of the afternoon, about 8 drops of sweet spirits of nitre, every hour for 3 hours in succession. By continuing the above for a few days more or less, according as the child might seem to require it, the writer has had the satisfaction of seeing a great many children perfectly restored, and never knew it to fail.—But they must not eat or drink any thing that is the least sour, such as unripe fruits, new cheese or any thing that is hard of digestion, ripe black-berries are very good, or if they should wish old cheese, fresh butter a little sweet ham, or eggs, either boiled or fried, they may be indulged with safety.—The quantity of rhubarb and sweet spirits of nitre is for a child of one year old.

Dysentery Complaints.

As the season of the year has returned in which Diarrhoeas and Dysentery complaints, are more prevalent than at some other seasons of the year, permit me sir, to state for the benefit of my fellow-citizens, that by upwards of twenty-seven years experience, I have found, that whenever my bowels were affected by any of these disorders, RICE has been a sovereign remedy, and always relieved me in a few hours; & it has always been attended with the same good effect, when complaints of that nature have attacked any of my children or family. I have frequently recommended it to others, who have been benefited thereby. At this season of the year, I would recommend it to be given to children as a meal at least two or three times a week—let your rice be sufficient cooked, either with milk or otherwise, so that it is made palatable—if some prefer it in mutton soup, they will find it beneficial, or in any other way.

JOHN FIRTH,
Gloucester Co. N. J. June 24.

We have heard some strange reports, for a few weeks past, of the Cordorus Hills between York, [Pa.] and Cordorus Forge, being infested with a gang of vagrants, who have been committing various acts of depredation and plunder on the inhabitants of the neighborhood, and in some cases it is said, they have been offering violence to women, whom they have found alone, while the men were at work in their fields. This corps of vagrants is said to consist of four or five persons, one or two of whom are colored people.—They are said to be badly clothed, that they are scarcely covered with any thing but nakedness.

About thirty years ago, these hills were the scene of a similar description of per-

secution, which many of our readers will recollect, at the mention of the name of Indian John, the Pindar of the band in 1790.—York Penn. Gaz.

WESTERN EXPEDITION.

St. Louis, (Mo. r.) June 25. Scientific Expedition to the sources of the Missouri.—The Western Engineer set out from St. Louis on Monday, 21st inst. to ascend the Missouri. We understand that she is not limited to time, and will proceed at leisure to explore the vast region of the Missouri, and of all her tributary streams. The cause of science is exceedingly interested in the results of this expedition. Every body knows, who knows the Missouri river at all, that she differs in all her qualities and attributes, and characteristics, from all other rivers in the world. Her water cold, rapid, light, muddy, sweet, and salubrious; the atmosphere through which she flows dry and elastic, and so favorable to health that the voyagers and traders consider themselves as leaving disease and sickness behind, the moment they enter the stream of the river. What is agreed in by all mankind, literate and illiterate, must be so; but though all are sensible of the astonishing qualities of the Missouri water, and the unrivalled healthiness of the climate through which it flows, it belongs to the learned alone to tell the causes. A region so vast, so different from all others in air & water, must have a vegetable kingdom of its own, and the botanist will doubtless find abundant subjects for the employment of his talent. In the history of the white or grizzly bear, the zoologist will discover fresh cause for covering with contempt that theory of the Count Buffon and the Abbe Raynal, which attributed to nature a disposition to belittle her animal productions in the new world. This bear finds no parallel in the old world among the rest of his species, either in his size, his strength, or his dauntless ferocity. Beyond the Rocky Mountains, if these should be passed, a still nobler instance of animal production will be found. The horse of the Columbia River, taken all in all, is perhaps the finest animal of his kind in the known world. He is derived from the old world, but instead of degenerating, has improved on the banks of the Columbia. Fineness of form, fullness of all the muscular parts, docility of spirit, capacity to sustain great fatigue, to provide food for himself, and to hunt down the deer and the buffalo for his master, are a part of his characteristics. The geology and the mineralogy of the country will present enquiries of great interest. Different parts of the region through which the river flows, exhibit clays and earths of great fineness, and most uncommon composition, from the properties of which the river is supposed to derive its peculiar qualities.

The Rocky Mountains have not yet been examined. They are supposed to contain minerals, precious stones, and gold and silver ore. It is but of late they have taken the name of Rocky Mountains, a name which imports nothing appropriate or peculiar, as all mountains are rocky. By all the old travellers, they are called Shining mountains, "from an infinite number of chrysal stones, of an amazing size, with which they are covered; and which, when the sun shines full upon them, sparkle so as to be seen at a great distance." (Carver.) The same early travellers gave it as their opinion, "that in future ages these mountains might be found to contain more riches in their bowels than those of Indostan and Malabar, or which are found on the golden coast of Guinea, or in the mines of Peru."—ib.

Military Expedition to the Upper Missouri.—It is supposed that Col. Atkinson's regiment will leave Belle-Fontaine in the course of this week. The expedition will easily reach the Council Bluffs, distant 700 miles, in the month of August, where it is intended to winter. Repacking the provisions, and the non-arrival of some of the steam boats, have alone prevented the departure of the expedition before this time. The Calhoun has not yet arrived. She is below in the river, and from a defect in her machinery, or in her management, makes a wretched progress against the current of the Mississippi. Gen. Jesup has returned from having seen her; and it is believed that Col. Atkinson will not wait many days for her arrival.

Enquirer.

From the New York Evening Post.

LOSS OF THE PRIVATEER CONSTITUTION.

It will be seen by the following extract from a Cadiz paper of the 28th May, that the Buenos Ayrean privateer Constitution has been wrecked, and the crew, consisting of 71 men, overtaken in their boats and carried to Tarifa. These men were enlisted in Baltimore in March last, and by the 14th article of the treaty of 1795, between Spain and the United States, may be dealt with and punished as pirates.

Extract of a letter from the Governor of Tarifa to the governor and captain General of this port, (Cadiz) dated the 23d inst. (May). On the 23d inst. at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I was informed that within sight of this place about a league distance, at a place called Cabezas, an armed brig had struck, and was about to be wrecked. I immediately ordered measures to be taken to assist the people; & while employed in so doing, observed, that the crew, having got into three boats belonging to the brig, they were making for the opposite coast of Africa. At the same time the capt. of the Spanish Brig Quatro Amigos, then at anchor in the roads, informed me, that the brig which had wrecked, was an insurgent privateer which had given him chase, and obliged him to run into the roads. Without loss of time I sent out a fishing vessel, manned by 15 armed men, and ordered them to

pursue the boats until they were captured, which was happily done before dark, notwithstanding the disposition of the boats and the velocity with which they were rowing.

After landing them on the shore of Gualuresi, and putting them in the castle at that place, I learned that there were 71 men, including capt. Elisha D. Brown and 3 other officers, and another officer was killed by the people of the fishing boat in consequence of his resistance to them. Having ordered the dead man to be thrown into the water; and the prisoners to be conducted to this place, I caused them to be strictly examined in their prison, and amongst other papers which were found, was a commission to cruise, given at Buenos Ayres, dated the 22d June, 1818, number 177, written in Spanish, in favor of Apaton Meech, as captain of the said brig, which is called the Constitution, of 300 tons burthen, armed with 18 pieces of artillery. A variety of other documents were found, written in different languages, the contents of which have not yet been ascertained.

From a Cadiz paper of May 11, 1819. The Privateer Constitution.—A Portuguese fishing smack, which has arrived in two days from Faro, brings in the crew of the Spanish brig Tigre, captain Don Francisco de Paula Rivera, who declares: "That while on his voyage from Lagaira to this port, on the 11th of April last, in lat. 36, 19, and longitude west from Cadiz 34, 20, they decried four ships and a brig, which appeared to be Spanish, and which he supposed belonged to a national convoy; the brig by superior sailing soon came up to him, and hoisting the English flag, ordered her to shorten sail. They then came on board with their boat, demanded the papers, and said he was a prisoner to the government of Buenos Ayres; & sent him with his crew on board of the privateer. On the following morning they were in sight of the ships, and gave them chase. As soon as the privateer got within half gun shot of them, they drew up, as if waiting for him: the foremost one then hoisted the Spanish flag, upon which the privateer hoisted the Portuguese flag, and continued on his course. The privateersmen took from him all his papers, made him sign a certificate of having been treated well and that their baggage had been left them, and on the 25th put them on board of some fishing boats, which landed them on the coast of Portugal. The privateer is called the Constitution, mounts 18 carronades, and 114 men. Her captain is Elisha D. Brown. She sailed from Baltimore on the 27th March; has a Buenos Ayrean commission, No 177, dated 24th June, 1818, to cruise for one year, and signed by Jose Iragoyen and Juan Marin Pueyredon. The Tigre sailed from Lagaira on the 7th March, with a cargo of coffee, cocoa and indigo.

Our Country's Flag.

The New York Gazette states, that a gentleman, who was in Cadiz on the anniversary of the King of Spain's birth, informs that the American flag was displayed at the mizen-mast head of the Spanish ships of war where it remained until 3 o'clock; it was then lowered, as no colors were hoisted on board the Hornet, captain Reed being absent at Madrid. The first lieutenant of the Hornet, on being informed that the flag of his country had been properly displayed, dressed his ship, as described in the letter to the Franklin Gazette from Cadiz. We certainly hope that there was "no intentional neglect" on the part of the Spaniards towards the American flag; it can afford us no pleasure to record any insult to our country; but we must be permitted to say, that the letter we published was from an officer on board the Hornet; that we ourselves are willing to vouch for its truth; that from the very explanation of the New York Gazette, some difficulty, some feeling, do appear to have occurred on the occasion; and that we think the honor of our flag will be more scrupulously protected, more correctly vindicated, by our gallant naval officers, than by newspapers, masters of merchant vessels, or "gentlemen from Cadiz."—Franklin Gaz.

THE EAGLE.

The beautiful description and character of the American Eagle, given below, is from the pedestrian tour of Estwick Evans, esq: "Whilst in the Missouri Territory, and not far from the bank of the river, a Bald Eagle, perched upon a tall and blasted oak, attracted my attention. It was in the forenoon, and he viewed the sun with an unblinking eye. Whilst I was admiring the strength of his form, & the majesty of his aspect, a wild turkey flew from a neighboring tree, and alighted on the ground. The eagle immediately pounced upon his prey; but ere he could effect his object the turkey was shot; I might, too, have killed the eagle, but admiration and awe prevented me. I felt he was the emblem and inspiration of my country; and that at that moment I would not for ten thousand worlds like ours have cut a feather of his wing. There is something wonderfully impressive in the nature of this bird; and it is not surprising that the Romans were devoted to it. When quite a lad, I mortally wounded an eagle, supposing it to be a hawk. It was half an hour before it died, and during this time my heart was filled with mingled emotions of regret and awe. I felt as though I were witnessing the last moments of some meritorious hero who had fallen upon the hills of his fame. This bird fired his eyes upon me, and with a single blink, supported the pangs of death with all the grandeur of fortitude. I could not endure his aspect. I shrunk into my own insignificance, & have ever since been sensible of my own inferiority."

FEDERAL REPUBLICANS OF TALBOT.

It is the opinion, and the wish of a great many of your Brethren of Talbot, that an immediate meeting be called for the people to determine on their Candidates for the next General Assembly.

You are therefore invited Federal Republicans to attend a general meeting in Easton, at the Court-House, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, on the 10th day of August.

When the Fox is hard run He will jump into any den.

Tired of abusing poor federalists, for in abusing them they abuse the measures of the present democratic administration of Mr. Monroe, who adopts federal doctrines almost entirely throughout, a man in the Star is about to pull down all the academies and he appeals to the people for support.

The correct education of youth Is a cardinal maxim in republican governments, and the preservation of the morals of the people an indispensable requisite.

The attempt to create a sensation among the people, adverse to public institutions of learning, deserves an epithet which we do not feel authorized unprovokedly to give.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. MR. GRAHAM. I am very glad to see a call in your last paper upon the Federal Republicans of Talbot, to meet for the purpose of fixing on their Candidates at the next election.

At Cadiz they speak of the retreat of Don Onis from this country, after signing the treaty surrendering the Floridas, as a suspicious circumstance, which receives additional weight from the rumours that the treaty has not, nor will not, be ratified.

From the National Advocate. SPAIN. At Cadiz they speak of the retreat of Don Onis from this country, after signing the treaty surrendering the Floridas, as a suspicious circumstance, which receives additional weight from the rumours that the treaty has not, nor will not, be ratified.

duct, that he cares nothing about the preservation of our excellent form of government—and it is not going too far to say, that the man who feels indifferent about his representatives and about voting, abandons in his own person this great privilege of a freeman and invites the taking away of that right.

Let us hope then that our friends to a man will exert themselves to the utmost, and as it is the cause of the people, that the people will generously and ardently exert themselves to maintain it.

For the Easton Gazette. EASTON ACADEMY.

On Thursday was held the annual examination of the students of this Academy, which was attended by many of the citizens of the Town and County. The promise given of the excellence of this institution by the examination of the last year, was completely realized on this occasion.

The young gentlemen of the classical department were examined after those of the English department. The examination from the lower to the higher classes was critically conducted—it would be invidious to particularize, where all are so justly entitled to encomium; but I must be permitted to remark that on no occasion have I listened with more pleasure to the translation of the higher classics than on Thursday.

Mr. Epprox. I have heard much of the rapid grinding of mills at the South, and should be pleased to state, through the medium of your paper, that I can grind one hundred bushels of wheat well, in 12 hours, with Town's Patent Water Wheel carrying one pair light four foot stones, with one foot water under seven foot head.

SHORT MEMORY. A man in the country, some time ago, led a blooming widow to the altar. The clergyman looked at the bridegroom and said, "I think you have a wife living."

AN OVERSEER WANTED. A Man who can be well recommended for his Experience and Skill in farming, and his Industry and Integrity is wanted as an Overseer, for next year, on a Farm near Easton.

A FARM TO RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR. The Plantation, belonging to the Subscriber, within one mile of Easton may be rented for the ensuing year. There is on this Farm upwards of three hundred thousand corn hills cleared, and fit for cultivation, and several thousand more that may be cleared.

shall remain for five or six weeks.—We yesterday received letters from Captain Reed, at Madrid, and on the 28th ult. the treaty was not ratified—some are doubtful whether it will be or not.

Tankee Turns at their old Tricks.

We learn says the Boston Patriot, that a letter is received in town from Moolah, dated 22d January, stating that the ships Fawn and O'Carin of Boston, Emily, of Baltimore, and brig Syren, of Newbury, were then in that port, and that about the 1st of December a piratical vessel from the Gulph of Persia appeared off the place; that the Governor called on the masters of the above vessels for assistance in case the pirates should come in and commit any depredations, stating that the fort was not strong enough to defend the place against her, should any acts of hostility be committed; that the pirate did come in and took two vessels belonging to the place, one valued at \$100,000, and were towing them out, when the American vessels opened a fire upon them (each having a few guns) and in about 15 minutes one of the prizes was sunk, the other retaken, and the pirate captured in a sinking condition; that the piratical vessel mounted 22 guns, and had 150 men, all of whom were shackled with irons, marched into town and delivered by the Americans to the Governor.

A Pick-pocket Detected.

This morning Mr. Hayes, the high constable, observed a suspicious looking fellow lurking about the Washington-market, and, as opportunity offered, thrusting his hand slyly into the pockets of several gentlemen, without finding what he was in pursuit of. Mr. Hayes, thinking it was a pity that such an ingenious and enterprising fellow should be disappointed in his object, procured one of the butchers by first taking out what money he had in his pocket book, & then throwing himself in his way. He did so, and it was not many minutes before the fellow thought he felt a bite, so he slipped his hand into the butcher's pocket very dexterously drew out the pocket book, and instantly clapped it under his vest, next his shirt. Mr. Hayes then seized him, drew out his hidden treasure, and took him to the police office; where, immediately on showing his face, he was recognised as an old offender. He had been in the state prison; that boasted place of contrition and amendment, two or three times, and was but recently discharged.—N. Y. Post.

Substitute for Specie.

From the absence of Specie it is thought that some of the Western Banks will have to pay their notes in Bacon, or suspend their operations. Should Bacon be substituted for specie as a circulating medium, it is thought that Irish Potatoes might be advantageously made use of for small change.

To Southern Millers.

Mr. Epprox. I have heard much of the rapid grinding of mills at the South, and should be pleased to state, through the medium of your paper, that I can grind one hundred bushels of wheat well, in 12 hours, with Town's Patent Water Wheel carrying one pair light four foot stones, with one foot water under seven foot head.

A VERMONT MILLER.

Boston Palladium.

SHORT MEMORY.

A man in the country, some time ago, led a blooming widow to the altar. The clergyman looked at the bridegroom and said, "I think you have a wife living."

To be Sold

On a Credit, the time of Service of a healthy young NEGRO MAN, who has 10 years to serve from the 1st day of January next—Also a NEGRO GIRL of Eleven years old to put out.—For particulars inquire of the editor.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

A Man who can be well recommended for his Experience and Skill in farming, and his Industry and Integrity is wanted as an Overseer, for next year, on a Farm near Easton.

A FARM TO RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Plantation, belonging to the Subscriber, within one mile of Easton may be rented for the ensuing year. There is on this Farm upwards of three hundred thousand corn hills cleared, and fit for cultivation, and several thousand more that may be cleared.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Md.

The Visitors and Governors of Washington College, have the satisfaction to announce to the public, that the institution is now in a most flourishing condition, and presents to parents and guardians the most pleasing prospects.

The college has been under the care of the Rev. Mr. Waters, as principal, since the last fall, his zealous and successful exertions, have given perfect satisfaction, and the number of students has so rapidly increased, that the visitors have found it necessary to authorize him, to employ an additional teacher for the higher departments of the mathematics—there are now in the college, more than 70 students.

The unusual healthiness of the situation which the college occupies, presents an inducement, which cannot fail to operate with those, who are acquainted with it, and the visitors believe, that all the foregoing advantages, may be attained with as little expence, as at any other respectable seminary.

The price of boarding will be 120 dollars per annum, and the price of tuition for those in the highest departments, 25 dollars per annum.

The visitors can now confidently propose this institution, as fully competent to gratify the most sanguine expectations of parents or guardians, who wish to secure a finished and liberal education to the youth under their protection.

Signed by order of the Board of Visitors and Governors of Washington College.

THOMAS WORRELL, Pres.

COLIN FERGUSON, Sec'y.

Chester town, August 2—3w.

Notice.

The Levy Court for Talbot county, have appointed the following gentlemen Trustees for the education of poor children in the several districts, to wit:

For the Trapp District—Richard Trippe, Jacob Bromwell, Anthony Ross, William Thomas, Samuel Stevens, jr. Thomas Bullen and Thomas Martin, sen.

For the Chapel District—James Chambers, William Clark, Robert Kemp, Ennals Martin, jr. Henry Casson, Charles Gibson and Levin Mills.

For St. Michaels District—Joseph Farland, William H. Haddaway, James Seth, Royston A. Skinner, Richard Harrington, William Caulk and Thomas Frazier.

For Easton District—William B. Smyth, William G. Tilghman, John Stevens, jr. Jonathan N. Benny, James Wainwright, Samuel Roberts and Thomas P. Bennett.

The Levy Court request that the foregoing trustees make a return on the tenth day of August next, to the said Levy Court, of the poor children in their several districts, entitled to the benefits of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session in the year eighteen hundred and sixteen "entitled an act to provide for the education of poor children," in the several counties therein mentioned.

J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

August 2—3w.

For Sale.

Will be sold on Wednesday the 25th instant at 11 o'clock, a. m. on the premises, a FARM in Caroline county, containing Two Hundred and Sixty-three Acres, more or less, with a great proportion of timber, being a part of two tracts of land called Abner's Park, & Dobson's Westmoreland's, which will be sold either in Lots, or the whole together, as may best suit those wishing to purchase, it being the property of Zebulon Skinner deceased, late of Queen Ann's county.

The above Farm will be sold on the following terms. One third of the whole of the purchase money must be paid on the 1st day of January 1820, when possession will be given, the second payment, one third must be paid on the 1st day of January 1821, and the third and last payment on the 1st day of January 1822, when a sufficient deed will be given to the purchaser or purchasers by the trustee.

PHILEMON SKINNER, Trustee.

August 2—3w.

Public Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale at Denton Court House, on the 4th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, p. m. part of a tract of land, called Brandfield, formerly belonging to Richard Martindale, deceased, lying and being in Caroline county, and in the neck, and adjoining the land of the late John Hardcastle, esq. there is in this tract about one hundred acres more or less, which is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, the building is indifferent but the fencing is in good repair, further description is thought unnecessary, as I presume any person wishing to purchase will view the premises before the day of sale.

I will also sell on the same day and at the same place, a small tract or parcel of land known by the name of Musquito Ridge, lying in the head of the county aforesaid adjoining the land of Thomas Goldsborough, esq. In this tract or parcel of land there is about 10 or 75 acres—about two thirds of which is cleared and the remainder in woods with a reasonable portion of timber there is at present no house thereon; the land is of pretty good quality for forest land. The terms of sale will be, one half cash and the other half in twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the one half bearing interest from the day of sale, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest, a good deed will be given to the purchaser.

WILLIAM M. WAENER.

July 3—5w.

Public Sale.

I will sell at Public Sale on the premises, where the widow Maximilade now lives, on Tuesday the 31st day of August, all the personal property, household and kitchen furniture, on which a reasonable credit will be given for all sums over five dollars, by giving their note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

WILLIAM M. WAENER.

August 2—3w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed will be sold on Tuesday, the 31st of August, at 3 o'clock on the premises all the right and title of William Nelson in and to a lot of ground in the Town of Easton, lying on Dover and Harrison streets, opposite Mrs. Teakle's, and adjoining William Barton's lot—Also, on the same day at 4 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold all the right and title of Robert Spedden in and to one other lot of ground in said Town, lying at the corner of Washington and Port-streets, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, now in the occupancy of William Reese, taken at the suit of Richard Harwood as trustee for the sale of the real Estate of Samuel Baldwin, and will be sold for Cash.

WILLIAM THOMAS, lre Shff.

August 2—4w.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:

Whereas, Thomas Kirby, an imprisoned insolvent debtor, on his application by petition in writing, was brought before me, the Subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county; and having delivered the schedules, proved the residence, and made the oaths, concerning his effects and creditors, which the Laws in such case require; and having given bond and security for his appearance at the County Court to answer such allegations as may be made against him: I therefore hereby order the discharge of the said Thomas Kirby from confinement. And I do also direct the said Thomas Kirby to give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order, to be inserted in one of the newspapers in the Town of Easton, once a week, for four weeks, at least three months before the first Saturday of the next November Term, of the aforesaid County Court, to appear before the said County Court at the Court House of the said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Kirby should not have the full benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements made thereto.

Given under my hand this 27th day of July in the year 1819.

TENCH TILGHMAN.

August 2—4w.

Notice.

William Warner and others heirs of Woolman Warner.

In Chancery, Queen Ann's county.

Thomas Buchanan.

The petition filed in this case states that Woolman Warner, the father of the petitioner, purchased of Thomas Buchanan of the city of Annapolis, part of a tract of land lying and being in Queen Ann's county, called Loyds town, and that the said Thomas Buchanan on the eighteenth day of October eighteen hundred and six, executed to the said Woolman Warner his certain deed of bargain and sale, which the said Woolman Warner omitted to have recorded, the petitioner prays that the clerk of Queen Ann's county court may be authorized and directed to record the said deed in the records of Queen Ann's county. It is therefore ordered and directed that a copy of this shall be inserted in the Easton Gazette published at Easton for three successive weeks before the first Monday of October next, that the said Thomas Buchanan may appear and shew cause, at the next Queen Ann's county court, to be held at Centreville on the third Monday of October, why said deed should not be recorded.

True copy,

THO. MURPHY, Clk.

Queen Ann's county court.

August 2—3w.

Oak & Pine Wood

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale between two and three thousand cords of Oak Wood, from three to three and a half miles to the town of Easton, & from a quarter to a mile to the nearest navigable water; also about 1000 cords Pine Wood on his farm called "Plain Dealing," convenient to navigable water.

LLOYD NICOLS.

July 26—3w.

LAND NEAR EASTON.

For Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, upon the premises, on Saturday the 7th day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the evening, 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 Shewwood 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 three tracts of land, called "Carters Source," "Bakers Pasture and St. Michaels Fresh Run," 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 and 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 and 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 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.

July 19—4w.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS.

For Sale at this Office.

Mr. Sheffer

Respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a Boarding House in Easton, in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Bell, for the accommodation of Gentlemen by the day, week, or month. Gentlemen from the country can also be accommodated on Tuesdays and other days, with dinners or other meals, at the shortest notice.

N. B. His stables are in fine condition, and will receive horses by the day, week or month May 17.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas information hath been transmitted to the Executive Department of this State, that on or about the 10th of June last, a certain Stephen Milburne, late of St. Mary's county, was unlawfully murdered, and that from circumstances of strong suspicion, disclosed in evidence to one of the Justices of the Peace of the said county, a warrant has been issued against William Milburne and James Milburne, nephews of the said deceased, as the supposed perpetrators of the said murder; on which warrant James Milburne has been arrested, and is now in confinement, but that William Milburne has absconded and fled from justice. Now, therefore, I, CHARLES GOLDENROTH, Governor of the State of Maryland, have thought it proper to issue this Proclamation, hereby requiring and exhorting all civil officers and other good citizens of the State of Maryland to use every exertion in their power, to arrest and secure the said William Milburne, and I do further by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, to any person or persons within the State or elsewhere, who shall apprehend the said William Milburne, and deliver him over to the custody of the proper civil officers of this State, so that he may be brought to answer in a due course of law for the said offence, with which he has been charged, and for which a warrant has been issued against him, as above stated. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, this third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

C. GOLDENROTH, Governor.

By His Excellency's command, NICHOLAS PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Description of the said William Milburne, communicated to this Department. William Milburne is a young man about twenty-three years of age, about five feet seven or nine inches high, plump and round faced, and bodied, though not fat; his hair black, and disposed to curl above his ears and behind them; his complexion brown, and generally supposed from drinking freely, or pale from excess; his right arm is smaller than his left, and is, together with his right side, largely scarred, from having been severely scalded, by falling into a boiling salt kettle; the expression of his countenance is daring and effrontery, devoid of feeling and shame.

Information has been received that the said William Milburne was seen a few days since in the city of Baltimore.

Ordered, That the foregoing be published four times in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Republican, Federal Gazette, the American, the Chronicle, and the Easton Gazette and Star. By order, NICHOLAS PINKNEY, July 12—4w.

MARYLAND, March Term, 1819.

The creditors of Peter Rea, Oliver Hammond, Matthias Kirwan, John Vane, James Hornor, Richard Airey and Absalom Thompson of Dorchester county, are requested to take notice, that on the petitions of the said Rea, Hammond, Kirwan, Vane, Hornor, Airey and Thompson, for relief as insolvent debtors, under the act of Assembly of November Session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, and they having complied with the directions of the said acts of Assembly, and given bonds with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Dorchester county court, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against them, the same time and place are appointed for their creditors to attend and show cause why the said Rea, Hammond, Kirwan, Vane, Hornor, Airey and Thompson should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. E. RICHARDSON, CLK. True copy, July 19—4w.

850 Reward.

Runaway on the 28th of April, from the farm of the subscriber, in Dogue Neck, Fairfax county, Virginia, negro HARRY, aged about twenty three years, about five feet ten inches high, very black, well built, has a considerable impediment in his speech, when spoken to evinces much confusion, and replies almost unintelligibly; had on when he left home, a much worn suit of domestic cloth. I have every reason to believe that he is endeavoring to pass for a free man, and as such went off in some of the bay craft during the late fishing season. All masters of vessels are forewarned from harboring or taking into their employ, said negro, under penalty of having the law rigidly enforced against them. I will give twenty dollars, if taken in the county of Fairfax, or District of Columbia; beyond that distance, the above reward, provided he is secured in jail so that I get him again. WILLIAM MASON, Charles county, Md. July 12—4w.

MARYLAND, Somerset County, to wit:

Thomas J. Sudler and Joseph Sudler, insolvent debtors having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, for their benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of their application, evidence of their residence within the said state, during the period required by law, together with a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors on oath as far as they can ascertain the same, and a certificate from the gaoler of said county, of their confinement in the goal of the said county, they were forthwith discharged, and I do hereupon direct that the said Thomas and Joseph give notice to their creditors of their application, and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Federal Gazette" newspaper, in the city of Baltimore, three weeks in succession, three months previously to the first Saturday of the ensuing November term, for the county aforesaid, & that they likewise cause copies of this order to be set up at the Court-House door of said county, and at one of the Taverns in Princess Anne, and that they be & appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by their creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 29th day of April Anno Domini 1819. A true copy, JOHN H. RELL, July 25—3w.

Great Bargains. CLARK & GREEN.

Have just finished opening their supply of NEW GOODS,

Received last week from Philadelphia and Baltimore, which they invite their customers and the Public generally to call and examine.

The Assortment consists in part as follows, viz:

- Best extra superfine London Blue, Black and other Colours, Cloths.
- Extra Superfine London single milled Blue, Black & Drab Cassimeres.
- Plain and twill'd Bombazetta (all colours).
- Fine Black Bombazette, Rattinets, Corduroys, Super and common Calicoes.
- Super cambric and Common Gingham.
- Carline Gingham.
- Fine plaid and strip'd Seersuckers.
- Strip'd India Bugle-poor.
- Plain cambric Muslins.
- Cambric Jaconet do.
- Plain & Worked Mull.
- Mull do.
- Handsome Seeded do.
- India Book do.
- Imitation Book do.
- Handsome Sprig'd do.
- Plain & Figured Leno do.
- Handsome Berlin Nett do.
- Coloured cambric do.
- Cambric Dimities.
- Garment do.
- Furniture do.
- White Jeans.
- Black, Olive and Dove coloured do.
- Blue & Pink Stripe do.
- Blue & Olive cotton-Cassimeres.
- Grandurells.
- White Drilling for Pantaloon.
- Long and Short Yellow Nankens.
- Blue do.
- Fine White Merseilles Vesting.
- Handsome Figured do.
- Black Silk Florentine do.
- Black Silk Mole-skin do.
- Handsome White, Black, Pink, Green, Lilac, Olive, Brown and Dove coloured Satins.
- Black, White, Pink, Green and Changeable Florences.
- Black and Changeable Sencheys.
- White, Pink & Green Saranets.
- Black Mode.
- Black, White, Pink & Blue Platinette.
- White and Pink embossed do.
- White & Black French Crapes.
- Satin Stripes Gauze.
- Plain and Sprig'd do.
- Plain Green do.
- A handsome assortment of Ribbons, Thread and Silk Laces.
- Inserting Muslins.
- Artificial Flowers and Wreaths.
- Collerets, Silk Cord, Chenille, do.
- Floss Cotton.

ALSO, A Complete Assortment of Groceries and Liquors.

- Java and Green Coffee.
- 1st and 2d quality Brown Sugar.
- 1st and 2d quality Loaf do.
- Imperial Old Hyson.
- Young Hyson.
- Hyson-Skin.
- Souchong.
- Madeira.
- Superior Old Dry Lisbon.
- Common do.
- Malaga.
- Claret and Port Wines.
- French Brandy.
- Peach do.
- Superior Old Jamaica Spirit.
- Antigua do.
- N. E. Rum.
- Prime Old Rye Whiskey.
- Common do.
- Holland Gin.
- Country do.
- Molasses.

ALSO, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, viz:

- Stocks and Padlocks.
- Cupboard, Chest and Trunk do.
- Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Springs, Latches, Hammers, Pinners, Nippers, Gimlets, chisels, Drawing-Knives, Adzes.
- Knives and Forks.
- Pen & Pocket-Knives.
- Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Cart-Boxes, Cutting-Knives.
- Waldron and Patinet Grain and Grass Blades.
- Sickles.
- Sythe Stones.
- Wrought and Cut Nails, all sizes, &c.

ALSO, CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENSWARE, &c. &c.

The above Goods have been very carefully selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations, and will be offered on such terms as cannot fail to please. June 14.

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

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Groome & Lambdin.

Have the pleasure of informing their customers, and the public generally, that they have received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, &c. are now opening at their store directly opposite the Bank,

AN EXTENSIVE AND SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF GOODS:

- Superfine and other Gingham.
- A complete assortment of cheap Calicoes.
- 5-4, & 6-4 India Book Muslin.
- Plain and sprig'd Imitation do.
- Plain figured & sprig'd Leno.
- Plain and sprig'd Mull and Jaconets.
- Seeded Muslins.
- Handsome Insertings and Trimmings for ladies dresses.
- Elegant work'd Robes.
- 4-4 and 6-4 Cambricks.
- Furniture and other Dimities.
- Black & colored Canton Grapes.
- Superior Nankin do.
- Elegant Damask do.
- White, black and colored Florences.
- Black and white India Mantaus.
- India Lutestrings.
- Sattins, various colors.
- White and black Lace Veils.
- Plain & embossed Patinetts.
- Handsome worked do.
- Steam-loom and other Shirtings.
- White and brown domestic do.
- 4-4 Irish Linens, cheap Long Lawns.
- Irish, Russia & Scotch Sheatings.
- 5-4 Tow Linens.
- White & brown Ticklenburghs.
- Berlins, Droghedas, Hessians, Osnaburgs, &c.
- German Dowls.
- Domestic Plaids and Stripes.
- Cotton Yarns, No 31-2 to 20.
- 3-corded netting do.
- India Muslins, different kinds.
- Marseilles and other Vesting.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES,

- CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS:
- Java & Green Coffee.
- Prime & common Sugars.
- Sail Duck.
- Bed Sackings.
- Striped Linen Bed-Ticking.
- Cotton do.
- Linens and Cotton Apron checks.
- Common India do.
- Common Blue and White Strip'd Linen.
- Furniture Oil-cloths.
- Gentlemens Silk Umbrellas.
- Ladies Parasols.
- Gig and Switch Whips.
- Writing and Letter Paper.
- Ink-Powder.
- Slates.
- Paste-Boards.
- Cotton Yarn.
- Knitting do.
- Wool Hats.

ALSO, Hard-Ware & Cutlery, viz: Waldron's and Patent Scythes, for wheat and grass, Sickles, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Scythe-stones, Patent shears, Wheel Irons, Castings, Cart Boxes, Knives and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Carpenters' Tools various kinds, Cold Hods, Wood-Saws, Screws, Springs, Tacks, &c.

—LIKEWISE— A GREAT VARIETY OF Queens-Ware, China, Glass, Tin-Ware, Wood-Ware, Stone-Ware, Britannia-Ware, &c. &c.

The foregoing articles being purchased at the lowest rates, and selected with much care, will be offered on such terms as will make it an object to all those who wish to purchase by whom an early call and examination is particularly invited. May 10—4t.

Louis Pese, PAINTER AND DRAWING-Master.

Has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he proposes to teach Drawing and Painting, in water colours. In the Academies his terms will be \$10 per quarter, private lessons \$12, half paid in advance—he pledges himself to pay the strictest attention, and to use every effort to effectuate their improvement in this elegant accomplishment. He resides near the Protestant Church. June 28—

MARYLAND, Kent County, to wit.

William Barnes, an insolvent debtor, having applied to me, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of Kent county, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state, during the period, required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of the said county, for the benefit of the said laws, he was forthwith discharged from his confinement by me: And I do therefore direct that the said William Barnes, give notice to his creditors, of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be published in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, for six weeks successively, the first publication to be three months before the first Saturday after the third Monday in September next, and that the said William Barnes, be and appear on the said Saturday, before the Judges of Kent county court to answer such interrogatories, as may be then put to him by his creditors, touching the premises and for the purpose of obtaining a final discharge from his debts by virtue of the several insolvent laws of this state. Given under my hand this 1st day of April 1819. RICHARD RINGGOLD, June 21—4w.

Seasonable Goods.

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

TOGETHER WITH CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, &c.

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



The Steam-Boat Maryland.

This Superior Vessel is now prepared, & has commenced the tour of operations for which she has been destined. She has been planned, constructed, and equipped by the ablest Artists; and the Materials, Machinery, Furniture, and Workmanship are all of the best kinds: These have all been provided and applied under the constant Superintendance of Captain Barber and Captain Vickers, in alternate attendance, as the skillful Agents of the Company; and both are very deeply interested in the undertaking. The greatest confidence may therefore be reposed in the Soundness of the Vessel, and the safety of her Machinery. The accommodations on board, and the arrangement of the apartments for elegance, convenience, and security, cannot be exceeded; and her exterior appearance is extremely beautiful. She will leave EASTON every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock in the morning—call at ANNAPOLIS to land & receive passengers—and proceed to BALTIMORE in the evening of the same days where she will arrive at 6 o'clock; Returning, she will leave BALTIMORE every Wednesday and Saturday at the same hour in the morning—call at ANNAPOLIS to land and receive passengers—and proceed to EASTON in the evening of the same days where she will arrive at the like hour. Passengers are respectfully invited to avail themselves of this agreeable conveyance; and they are assured that every Care and Attention shall be exerted to give them satisfaction. CLEMENT VICKERS, Commander. EASTON, June 7—4t. N. B. Persons wishing to take Horses and Carriages on board, are requested to have them sent to the boat an hour previous to her sailing. C. V.

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 safe 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, 1822.

SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

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

N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will attend at his office in Easton, as usual to receive all orders, every Monday Morning. C. V. June 7.

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 for 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 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 very extensively a 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 on a considerable deduction will be made in the present years rent. SAMUEL GROOME, Easton, April 12, 1819.—4t.

Henry Willis

Being desirous of winding up his business, requests all persons who are indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts without delay.

Boots & Shoes.

The Subscriber intends keeping as usual a complete assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, all of which he will sell at the most reduced price for cash only. HENRY WILLIS, July 26—4t.

For Sale, A HOUSE AND LOT NEAR EASTON

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a sufficient power granted by a covenant contained in a deed from THOMAS KENNY to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, all and singular that Lot of Land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate and lying near the town of Easton and near the Bay-side road, in Talbot county, consisting of a part of the tract of land called Loudonderry, and containing by special metes and bounds, Ave-eighths of an acre of ground, whereon Ann Harper resides, will be exposed to sale on Tuesday the tenth day of August next, at the door of the Court House in Easton, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to the purchaser and his heirs in fee. This property will be exposed to sale on 4 credit of four months, eight months and twelve months, in equal instalments. For the terms and situation of the property, persons desirous of purchasing are referred to the premises; and for the nature of the security to be required, they are referred to the Cashier. By order of the Board of Directors, JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier, Branch Bank at Easton, 7 May 13th, 1819. May 24—13w.

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.

SCHOONER FOR SALE.

For Sale a New and Elegant Schooner, with all her spars, best bowet, anchor & cable, masting rigging, pump and blocks, all new built near St. Michaels, Talbot county—his frame of the best white oak and red cedar will carry about 1200 bushels of grain, and thought by the best judges to be a handsome model and fast sailer. Any person wishing to purchase, the terms will be made very accommodating. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, near St. Michaels, where the Schooner may be seen, or to Mr. John Skinner, who lives within half a mile. JOHN SKINNER, July 26—3w.

COACH, GIG AND ALL KINDS OF CARRIAGES.

MADE AND REPAIRED IN CENTERVILLE, QUEEN ANNS COUNTY, BY DANIEL NEWNAM, Who has carried on the above business for ten years and from the great encouragement received, has lately much improved his establishment, which renders it equal if not superior to any in the state for his business. He returns his grateful thanks to his friends for their past favours and assures them that his workmen, materials, &c. &c. are of the first rate, and from his long experience in business, upwards of eighteen years, he flatters himself he is able to do his customers ample justice and begs those who wish to deal in his line to call and judge for themselves, as he is determined to have his work done in the neatest and best manner, surpassed by none—and to dispose of it on as low terms as can be bought in the state. All orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. July 26.

MARYLAND, Talbot County, to wit:

Henry Darden, an Insolvent Debtor, having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence, within the State, during the period required by law, together with a schedule of property, and a list of creditors so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged. And I do hereupon direct that the said Henry Darden, 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 second Saturday of next November Court, for the county aforesaid, and that he be, & appear on that day before the said Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 27th day of April eighteen hundred and nineteen. EZEKIEL FORMAN, July 26.

MARYLAND, Kent County, to wit.

William Barnes, an insolvent debtor, having applied to me, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of Kent county, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state, during the period, required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of the said county, for the benefit of the said laws, he was forthwith discharged from his confinement by me: And I do therefore direct that the said William Barnes, give notice to his creditors, of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be published in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, for six weeks successively, the first publication to be three months before the first Saturday after the third Monday in September next, and that the said William Barnes, be and appear on the said Saturday, before the Judges of Kent county court to answer such interrogatories, as may be then put to him by his creditors, touching the premises and for the purpose of obtaining a final discharge from his debts by virtue of the several insolvent laws of this state. Given under my hand this 1st day of April 1819. RICHARD RINGGOLD, June 21—4w.

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 for 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 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 very extensively a 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 on a considerable deduction will be made in the present years rent. SAMUEL GROOME, Easton, April 12, 1819.—4t.

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, (C) Days of Sale Tuesdays and Saturdays—Easton, April 12—



EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9, 1819.

NO. 87

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.

Bank of Caroline.
The President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of three per centum upon the capital stock (actually paid in) for the last six months, to end the thirty-first instant—which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the first Monday in August next.
MATT. DRIVER, Cash'r.
July 6.—(19) 4v

A. B. Hayden,
DENTIST.
Late assistant of Mr. H. H. Hayden of Baltimore. Respectfully offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and vicinity.
He foresees entering into the hackneyed detail of operations, as customarily practiced by itinerant dentists; and informs the citizens generally that he performs all the requisite operations for the preservation of the teeth both healthy and unsound, and in the most improved manner.
He also sets natural and artificial teeth in all the variety of ways, as with ligatures, springs, pivots, and on plates of gold, and in a manner both useful and ornamental, in all of which he pursues with strict observance, the methods practiced by his preceptor, and which have been approved, and warranted by a twenty years practice in the city of Baltimore. In all cases, the most implicit candor may be relied on.
Ladies wishing to be waited on at their place of residence (which would be preferred) will please send a note to his lodgings at Mr. Jesse Sheffer's.
Hayden's approved dentifrice, and tooth brushes of the best quality may be had as above.
July 12—16
N. B. As Mr. H.'s stay in Easton, will be of only two or three weeks, he solicits a seasonable application by those who may require professional aid.
H.

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be sold on Tuesday, the 31st of August, at 3 o'clock on the premises all the right and title of William Nelson in and to a lot of ground in the Town of Easton, lying on Dover and Harrison streets, opposite Mrs. Teakie's, and adjoining William Barton's lot—Also, on the same day at 4 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold all the right and title of Robert Spedden, in and to one other lot of ground in said Town, lying at the corner of Washington and Port streets, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, now in the occupancy of William Reese, taken at the suit of Richard Harwood as trustee for the sale of the real Estate of Samuel Baldwin, and will be sold for Cash.
WILLIAM THOMAS, late Shff.
August 2—4v

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, at the suit of Enoch and Jesse Leavins, and also at the suit of Daniel Martin against William Berridge, will be sold at the residence of said Berridge, at the Trapp in Talbot county, on Saturday the 14th day of August next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz. One Gray Horse, one Carriage and pony, one horse Cart, five Beds and Furniture, one Walnut Table, one do Bureau, one Desk and Book-Case, one Fine Cupboard and contents, one Looking-Glass, one Dressing Table, one pair of Adirons, one Sorel Horse, one Fine Table, one negro Boy John for a term of years, sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above suits, subject to a Bill of Sale passed to John S. Higgins and Peter S. Dickinson.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
July 24—4v

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, against Harrison Haddaway, will be sold on Tuesday the 17th of August, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, the following property, viz. All the legal and equitable right of him the said Haddaway, of, in and to, several tracts or parts of tracts of land called "Maiden's Defeat"—also part of a tract of land called "Haddaway's Addition"—also part of a tract of land called "Lancaster"—and a tract of land called "Larky"—situate, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, and on the north side of Herring's creek. The metes and bounds for the several tracts or parts of tracts of land will fully appear by a reference to the original grants for said lands, be the quantity of land more or less, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid writ.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
July 26—4v

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, at the suit of Francis Wrightson, against Thomas Frazer, will be sold on Tuesday the 24th of August next, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, the following property, viz. All the legal and equitable property of him the said Frazer, in, to and to a tract or part of a tract of land, called "Coddington's Addition," containing One hundred acres of Land, more or less, 2 head of Horses, and 3 head of Cattle—sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid writ.
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ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
July 26—4v

Notice.
In Chancery.
Queen Ann's county.
The petition filed in this case, states that Woolman Warner, the father of the petitioner purchased of Thomas Buchanan of the city of Annapolis, part of a tract of land lying and being in Queen Ann's county, called Lloyds town, and that the said Thomas Buchanan on the eighteenth day of October eighteen hundred and six, executed to the said Woolman Warner his certain deed of bargain and sale, which the said Woolman Warner omitted to have recorded, the petitioner prays that the clerk of Queen Ann's county court may be authorized and directed to record the said deed in the records of Queen Ann's county. It is therefore ordered and directed that a copy of this shall be inserted in the Easton Gazette published at Easton, for three successive weeks before the first Monday of October next, that the said Thomas Buchanan may appear, and shew cause at the next Queen Ann's county court, to be held at Centreville on the third Monday of October, why said deed should not be recorded.
True copy,
Test, **THO. MURPHY, Clk.**
Queen Ann's county court.
August 2—3v.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Md.
The Visitors and Governors of Washington College, have the satisfaction to announce to the public, that the institution is now in a most flourishing condition, and presents to parents and guardians the most pleasing prospects.
The college has been under the care of the Rev. Mr. Waters, as principal, since the last fall; his zealous and successful exertions, have given perfect satisfaction, and the number of students has so rapidly increased, that the visitors have found it necessary to authorize him, to employ an additional teacher for the higher departments of the mathematics—there are now in the college, more than 70 students. The visitors have lately made the necessary arrangements, to furnish to the Steward an additional number of lodging rooms, which will enable him to accommodate a numerous family of boarders in the most comfortable manner—They have also resolved, that in future, students not residing with their parents or guardians, shall except under particular circumstances, be obliged to board with the Steward of the college; and they therefore, feel themselves under an obligation, to devote the strictest attention to that department—They have great pleasure in stating, that the Rev. Mr. Thomas is at the head of that department and from the well known respectability of his character, and the attention which the visitors pledge themselves to devote, feel much confidence in assuring parents and guardians, that every effort will be used, to improve as well the moral departments, as the literary attainments of the students.
The unusual healthiness of the situation which the college occupies, presents an inducement, which cannot fail to operate with those, who are acquainted with it, and the visitors believe, that all the foregoing advantages, may be attained with as little expense, as at any other respectable seminary.
The price of boarding will be 120 dollars per annum, and the price of tuition for those in the highest departments, 25 dollars per annum.
The visitors can now confidently propose this institution, as fully competent to gratify the most sanguine expectations of parents or guardians, who wish to secure a finished and liberal education to the youth under their protection.
Signed by order of the Board of Visitors and Governors of Washington College,
THOMAS WORRELL, Pres't.
COLIN PARSONS, Sec'y.
Centreville, August 2—3v.

Dr. GEORGE T. MARTIN
Having settled in Easton, offers his professional services to the public. His office is at present at Mrs. Susan Seth's, Easton, July 26—

MARYLAND, Worcester County, July 19, 1819.
The subscribers, petitioners to the Judges of Worcester county court, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, do hereby give notice respectively to their creditors that the second Saturday of the next November Term of said court is assigned for the hearing of their petitions, and of which all persons interested are to take notice.
Jacob Tier,
John Parker,
Levi Roggen,
Lemuel Veazey,
Elisha Baynam.
July 26—4v

Notice.
The Levy Court for Talbot county, have appointed the following gentlemen Trustees for the education of poor children in the several districts, to wit:
For the Trapp District—Richard, Tripp, Jacob Brownell, Anthony Ross, William Thomas, Samuel Stevens, J. Thomas Bullen and Thomas Martin, sen.
For the Chapel District—James Chambers, William Clark, Robert Kemp, Emma Martin, J. Henry Casson, Charles Gibson and Levin Millie.
For St. Michaels District—Joseph Parland, William W. Haddaway, James Setb, Royston A. Skinner, Richard Harrington, William Gaul and Thomas Priest.
For the Eastern District—William B. Smyth, William G. Titchman, John Stevens Jr, Jonathan N. Benny, James Walwright, Samuel Roberts and Thomas T. Bennett.
The Levy Court request that the foregoing trustees make a return on the tenth day of August next to the said Levy Court, of the progress made in their several districts, entitled to the benefits of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session in the year eighteen hundred and sixteen entitled an act to provide for the education of poor children, in the several counties therein mentioned.
J. DOCKERNAN, Clk.
August 2—3v.

Camp Meeting.
A Union Camp Meeting for Talbot and Queen Ann's circuits, will be held on the well known Wye Camp Ground in Queen Ann's county, to commence on Wednesday the 18th of August, and to conclude on the following Tuesday. A Baker and a Butcher will attend the encampment.
July 19.

Notice.
The creditors of Joshua Driver, late of Caroline county, deceased, who have properly authenticated their claims against the said deceased, are requested to take notice, that the second and last dividend on the personal estate of said deceased, will be made on Saturday the 7th day of August next, and paid to the creditors aforesaid or their order on said day at Denton.
HENRY DRIVER, Adm'r.
July 19

Land for Sale.
Will be sold at Public Sale on Monday the 16th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises a Farm called Liberty, Paca and Buck Range, and by what other names it may be called, situate in Tuckahoe hundred of Talbot county, near Hillsborough, formerly the property of John Roberts, and now occupied by William Skinner, containing 500 acres, the property of the heirs of Zebulun Skinner, deceased, late of Queen Ann's county. On this farm there is an excellent Dwelling House, Kitchen, Granary, Corn-House, Barn, Stable and Smoke-House, &c. all in good order.
Terms of Sale.
The above farm will be sold on the following terms. One third of the whole of the purchase money must be paid on the first day of January 1820 when possession will be given—the second payment one third on the first day of January 1821—third and last payment on the first day of January 1822—when a sufficient deed will be given to the purchaser or purchasers by
PHILEMON SKINNER, Trustee,
for the sale of the real estate of Zebulun Skinner, late of Q. A. county dec'd.
June 28. ts.

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

MARYLAND, Dorchester County, Oct.
On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' court of Dorchester county, by petition in writing of Levin Woolford, stating that he is in actual confinement, & praying the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said Levin Woolford, having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up their property, and given sufficient security for their appearance at the county court of Dorchester county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Levin Woolford, be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he do appear before the county court of Dorchester county, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other days & times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some Newspaper in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, three months before the said Wednesday in October next, and also by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the Court House door three months before the said Wednesday to appear before the said county court on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Levin Woolford, should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand the 17th day of May 1819.
LEVIN MARSHALL.
True Copy,
July 19—4v

MARYLAND, Talbot County, to wit:
Daniel Stewart an insolvent debtor having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement within the goal of said county was forthwith discharged—and I do thereupon direct that the said Daniel Stewart give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months successively in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November next, of the said county court, and that he do appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.
Given under my hand this 15th day of February 1819.
JOHN EDMONDSON.
July 19—3v.

By the Commissioners of the Tax of Queen Ann's county, Md.
Ordered, That Samuel Smyth, Esq. collector of the county taxes for Queen Ann's county cause the following list of lands and lots of ground and amount of taxes thereon due, and the names of the several and respective persons to whom chargeable, to be inserted once a week for four succeeding weeks in the Baltimore Patriot and the Eastern Shore Intelligencer, notifying that unless county charges due thereon shall be paid to the collector of said county, within the space of thirty days after the notice shall be completed, the lands and lots of ground so charged or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.
JAMES BAYNARD, Clk. to the Commissioners of the Tax for Q. A. county.

NAMES OF PERSONS.	NAMES OF LANDS.	Acres.	Valuation	Taxes due.
Upper District.				
Joseph Arty	Beginning Part	220	660	7 93
Henry Brice	Delmoreland & Poplar plane	287	755	9 04
Joseph Gonetin's heirs	Sawyers Range Part	55	165	2 22
Samuel Couden's heirs		143	475	5 70
William Holden	Holden's Hermitage	132	330	3 96
Sarah Nicholas	Three Lots Church Hill		450	5 40
Sarah Peters	Wood House, &c. &c.	91	360	4 32
John & Jm. Price	Price's Pharsela, &c.	272	815	9 78
Elizabeth Roseberry	M'Coy's Endeavor	100	300	3 60
Thomas Ruth	Hamilton's Range	100	360	4 32
James Roseberry's heirs	Brotherhood	65	230	2 84
Thomas Styll	Wharton's Adventure	65	195	2 34
Samuel Wallis	Poplar Hill Wry Hall	496	1330	16 36
Francis Solloway	Williams Lot	40	80	96
Matthew Hawkins, heirs	Manter Portion, &c.	169	335	4 02
Middle Election District.				
Mary Harrison's heirs	House and Lot C. Ville		200	2 00
Samuel Ewurg's heirs	Sarah's Fancy, &c. &c.	189	570	12 54
Charles Hyson's heirs	Partnership pt.	263 4	415	4 15
Nicholas Loveday	Ken's Reserve	206	690	6 90
William H. Nicholson's heirs	Westminster	360	1300	26 40
Thomas Potts	Partnership pt.	361 3	130	2 64
Thomas Sinson & Blackston's heirs	Bradford Adairthae	78	460	5 83
James Croney's heirs	House and Lot		50	1 10
James Callahan's heirs	Brittania, &c. &c.	50	230	2 30
Solo Green, negro	House and Lot		20	88
Robert Harrison's heirs	House and Lot C. Ville		345	3 55
Richard Legg	Abbingdon	125	410	4 10
David Lucas	House and Lot		100	2 20
James Meredith, sen.	House and Lot		130	2 64
Samuel Strawn	Broilny and Lamtuth	110	330	3 30
Thomas Styll	Winfield, pt. &c. &c.	201	600	13 20
John B. Seth's heirs	Wetton and Addition	300	1170	23 74
Bjster Tack	House and Lot		40	88
Benjamin Wright's heirs	House and Lot C. Ville		300	3 00
John White	Upper Heath Worth	20	55	1 21
Rebecca Williams	Broomly Lambeth	154	525	8 30
Thomas Walker	House and Lot		300	6 60
Benj. Blant's heirs	House and Lot C. Ville		180	3 96
Kent Island or Lower Election District.				
Jonathan Harrison			200	265
Ann Lennon	Sellen pt.		50	485
Centreville, July 13, 1819. (19)—4v.				

MARYLAND, Dorchester County, Oct.
On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the fourth Judicial District of Maryland, by petition in writing of Arthur Foxwell, William C. Ridgway, John G. Abbott, John Shock & John H. Pickett, stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned—a schedule of their property and a list of their creditors on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions. And the said Foxwell, Ridgway, Abbott, Shock & Pickett, having satisfied me by competent testimony that they have resided two years within the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of their application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up their property, and given sufficient security for their appearance at the county court of Dorchester county, to answer such allegations as may be made against them: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Foxwell, Ridgway, Abbott, Shock & Pickett, be discharged from their imprisonment, and that they do appear before the county court of Dorchester county, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other days & times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to them by their creditors; and that they give notice to their creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some Newspaper in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, three months before the said Wednesday in October next, and also by causing a copy of the order to be set up at the Court House door three months before the said Wednesday to appear before the said county court on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Foxwell, Ridgway, Abbott Shock & Pickett, should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand the 8th day of July 1819.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN.
July 19—4v

MARYLAND, Dorchester County, Oct.
On application to me the subscriber, a Justice of the Orphans' court, by petition in writing of Thomas Carroll and James Smith, stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned—a schedule of their property and a list of their creditors on oath, as far as they can ascertain them being annexed to their petition. And the said Carroll and Smith, having satisfied me by competent testimony that they have resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of their application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up their property, and given sufficient security for their appearance at the county court of Dorchester county, to answer such allegations as may be made against them: do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Carroll & Smith, be discharged from their imprisonment, and that they do appear before the county court of Dorchester county on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, & at such other days and times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to their creditors, and that they give notice to their creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some Newspaper in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks three months before the said Wednesday in October next, & also by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the Court House door three months before the said Wednesday, to appear before the said county court on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, & to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Carroll and Smith should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand the 21st day of June 1819.
ROBERT WALLAGE.
True copy,
July 19—4v

MARYLAND, Talbot County, to wit:
William Coppick, Thomas H. Lambdin and Joseph Harrison, (of Robert.) insolvent debtors having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' court, for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of their application, evidence of their residence within the state during the period required by law together with a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of said county, was forthwith discharged, and I do thereupon direct that the said William Coppick, Thomas H. Lambdin and Joseph Harrison, do give notice to their creditors of their application, and discharge as aforesaid by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months successively in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November Term, of the said county court, and that they do appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by their creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.
Given under my hand this 14th day of July 1819.
JOHN EDMONDSON.
July 19—3v.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Talbot County, to wit:
Whereas, Thomas Kirby, an imprisoned insolvent debtor, on his application by petition in writing, was brought before me, the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for Talbot county, and having delivered the schedules, proved his residence and indebtedness, the oaths concerning his residence and indebtedness, which the Law in such case requires, and having given bond and security for his appearance at the County Court (in answer to such allegations as may be made against him) I therefore do hereby order the discharge of the said Thomas Kirby, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers in the Town of Easton, once a week, for four weeks, at least three months before the first Saturday of the next November Term, of the aforesaid County Court, to appear before the said County Court at the Court House of the said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Kirby should not have the full benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements made thereto.
Given under my hand this 27th day of July in the year 1819.
TENCH TILGHMAN.
August 2—4v.

Extract from Dr. Caldwell's Memoirs of the Life of General Greene.

This work, on the eve of issuing from the press, will doubtless possess a high degree of interest. We owe to the politeness of the author, the permission to make the following extract.

BATTLE OF RAMSAOUR'S MILL.

"Equally, perhaps, unknown to most of the inhabitants, and singularly neglected in the history of our country, is another very gallant partisan adventure, achieved on the 22d June, 1780. Neither American regulars, nor British soldiers having any concern in this spirited affair, it was fought entirely by raw militiamen, of the whig and tory parties.

"About twelve hundred of the latter, having assembled under the command of Col. Moore, encamped in a strong position at Ramsaour's Mill, a few miles westward from the Catawba river, and in the vicinity of the line which separates North and South Carolina. In which, of the two states the encampment was situated, is not at present distinctly recollected, although the writer of this narrative has been frequently on the spot.

"In addition to rapine, and the production of general distress, a favorite object of this party was to overawe and weaken the adjacent country, by capturing and carrying within the British lines, a number of its most influential inhabitants. Besides being thus prevented from taking a lead in active measures of resistance, these were to be held as hostages for the good conduct and neutrality of their friends.

"To defeat the mischievous purposes of this party, and to dislodge them from their strong hold, the most spirited of the whigs from Iredell, a neighboring county, assembled, to the amount of three hundred men; under the command of Col. Locke. These consisted principally of foot; but in part, of a small corps of mounted infantry, armed with rifles, pistols, and sabres, led by captain Falls, an officer of peculiar gallantry and worth.

"This hasty levy of soldiers presented a spectacle eminently interesting. They were fresh from their homes, their private habits unbroken, no discipline or concert of action among them, and all their domestic feelings clinging around their hearts.

"They were, in the true sense of the expression, a band of friends and neighbors, being all from the same settlement, and perfectly known to each other in private life. In the whole party there was not an individual who had not repeatedly united with the others in rural sport and social enjoyment. As citizens, they were all of the same rank and respectable. They were masters of the soil they had assembled to defend.

"Of this corps of patriots, the military progress was entirely untried; not one of them, with the exception of captain Falls, having ever confronted an enemy in the field. Their only warlike acquirement was great expertness and skill in the use of the rifle. In that qualification they had few superiors.

"Being all dressed in their common apparel, they exhibited no uniformity of appearance. To remedy this, and to distinguish them from the tories, who were known to be dressed in the same way, they fastened over the crowns of their hats from back to front, descending to the rims on each side, strips of white paper about two inches broad—Each one brought to the place of rendezvous his own rifle, fifty rounds of powder and ball, a week's provision and a light blanket. That they might be perfectly unincumbered, neither baggage wagon nor pack horse was attached to the party.

"Thus accostered, eager for battle, and panting for glory, without waiting for a considerable force that was assembling in Rowan, a neighboring county, under Gen. Butherford, to join them, they moved in haste and silence towards the scene of action.

"The second day a march brought them into the immediate vicinity of their object. They encamped for the night, determined to strike, and hoping to surprise the enemy in the morning. But in this they were disappointed.

"On advancing to the attack, about break of day, they found the foe on the alert, and ready to receive them. They therefore, resolved to wait until it should be completely light, that the aim of their rifles might be the more deadly.

"The morning opening, disclosed to them a preparation for defense and resistance, much more formidable than they had expected to find. The enemy were posted on top of a hill covered with timber, which afforded them a shelter. Their flanks were protected on one side by a mill dam, and on the other by a swamp, a small stream of water flowing in the rear. In front of their encampment was erected, of stakes and brushwood, a breast-work so compact, as to be proof against small arms, and to impede, in a great measure, the operation of cavalry. A strong detachment of the foe was stationed in advance of the breast work, armed with rifles and concealed behind trees.

"At first sight, the array of men and means was somewhat appalling. But the Robison was passed. Retreat would be ruin, accompanied with disgrace—Battle might also be ruinous, but could not be dishonorable. Without hesitation, therefore, the latter was resorted on.

"At his own request, captain Falls with his mounted infantry led the attack. When at the distance of about eighty paces, he received the fire of the enemy's advance. Returning this with considerable effect, he rushed sword in hand into the midst of them, threw them into confusion, and forced them to fall back. Pressing his fortune with too much ardor, he received a ball through his breast and fell dead from his horse.

"His party, however, undiminished by the loss of their leader, continued the action with great gallantry, until the foot advanced to their support, when the enemy was driven behind his breast-work. Here ensued a most murderous conflict. The whigs having so far levelled the obstruction as to render it passable, rushed over it mingled with the enemy, and in many instances, grappled with them man to man. Every instrument and means of death, was now resorted to. The bullet, the sword, the rifle-but, and even the hatchet, with which some were provided, were abundantly employed. Rarely in any case, has blood been more inexorably, or by the same number of combatants more prodigally shed.

"For a time the issue was doubtful. Pressed by superior numbers, the whigs were once compelled to give ground; some of them retreating across the breast work. But resolutely bent on victory or death, they returned to the charge with such fierce impetuosity, and decisive effect, as bore down all resistance.

"The tories broke and fled in confusion, the whigs for some distance hanging on their rear, with terrible slaughter.

"Thus terminated an affair in which so many gallant spirits made their first and too many of them alas! their last essay in arms. In the course of it the whigs performed prodigies; and the royalists manifested a degree of resolution and valor worthy of a better cause.

"The latter lost in killed and wounded, and prisoners, upwards of six hundred men. The prisoners and wounded were left paroled, and liberated on the field of battle.

"The numerical loss of the former was exceedingly heavy, nearly half of them being killed or wounded. But the actual loss, which consisted in the character, rather than the number of those that fell, was incalculable. On that fatal day, some of the choicest blood of the south was heroically offered on the altar of freedom.

"The death of captain Falls, in particular, was deeply lamented. In the rank of his country he did not leave behind him a purer patriot, or a more gallant soldier.

"His son a youth of fourteen, had accompanied him to the battle. When the captain fell, this high-minded stripling moved by an instinctive impulse of affection, sprang from his horse to embrace the body and protect it from insult. One of the enemy, believed to be the same that shot captain Falls, advanced with a view to plunder the corpse, the son suddenly snatching the sword of the deceased, plunged it into the bosom of the murderer, and thus at once punished audacity, and nobly avenged his father's death.

"So deadly was the aim of the tory riflemen, at the commencement of the action, before the smoke of their own fire had obstructed their view that many of them placed their balls in the lower end of the strips of paper, which the whigs wore over the crowns of their hats. Every shot of this description, passing through the brain was instantly fatal.

ANTEDELUVIAN ANTIQUITIES.

The township of Middletown is very remarkable for the relics of animals & things that may be conceived to have existed before the flood. For several years the farmers have been in the practice of enriching their lands with an earthy substance dug from the stratum which underlays their arable soil. This material they call Marl. It is such an excellent fertilizer, that the thin, poor and exhausted grounds of that region, have been, by being properly dressed with it, rendered as productive as those of the inland country, by the operation of gypsum. Almost every farm contains a plentiful supply of this invaluable article—and on many, the marl can be procured abundantly in the several sections or fields of the same plantation. The inhabitants really possess the means of raising at pleasure the heaviest crops; for their industry, with the aid of the marl, is rewarded with manifold increase.

Doctor Mitchell and Mr. Pierce, have lately reconnoitred this interesting tract and confirmed the accounts given of the abundant product in grass & grain, which follows the application of this fossil manure.

The marl-pits are replete with extraordinary things. Remains of animals, either extinct, or not now known to be alive, or not found in these parts, constitute a considerable part of the marl. None of them are petrified; but all are detached, and the pieces are in various states of decomposition, according to their situations and qualities. Belemnites, five or six inches long—Gryphites, a pair of whose shells weighs between six and seven pounds; a small sort of sig-zag Oyster, not more than an inch long—very distinct Teeth of the famous animals of Mastricht, with portions of the jaws annexed—several species of Clams & Coles—bones belonging to Whales or to some kind of cetaceous creature—Teeth and Vertebrae of Sharks—exceedingly curious Fossils—are some of the animal remains, which the proprietors find by penetrating with the pickaxe & shovel, a few feet.

They discover also various tools and implements, made by the hand of man. Fragments of Clay Pipes for smoking, have been repeatedly found. One of those received by Dr. Mitchell from Dr. Reynolds, is uncommonly curious, unusually large, & nearly entire. It is even said that metallic articles, such as buckles and combs, have been, likewise, dug out of the marl-pits. Bones, horns and teeth of land animals, are mingled, in this jumble of materials which the marl-pits afford. The Horn of a Deer, the Tooth of an Elephant, the

Thigh of a Rhinoceros, and the fragments of other Skeletons not so well ascertained as yet, show the admirable and unaccountable association of heterogeneous substances deposited here.

Such are some of the disclosures made in the beginning of these investigations. Every quarry that is opened, and every load that is removed, promises new and valuable additions. Thus, while the marl-pits afford agricultural wealth to the proprietors, they will furnish a harvest equally abundant to the antiquary, the theologian, and the geologist.

It is believed that the Belt or Zone containing this marl, reaches from the Hudson to the Delaware, in a direction parallel with the other great formations of North America, from N. E. to S. W. It is thought to be from two to five miles wide, beginning at the base of the Never-sunk Hills, near Sandy Hook, and ending between Bordentown and Burlington.

The disclosures hitherto made in this region, may be considered as in their commencement. There is a wide and inviting field for improvement, & such a spirit of research has gone forth, that there can be no doubt that both owners & laborers will preserve for deliberate examination, the rare and curious things they may discover.

Chinese method of taking wild Fowl.

Whenever the fowler sees a number of ducks settled in any particular plash of water, he sends off two or three gourds to float among them.—These gourds resemble our pompions; but, being made hollow, they swim on the surface of the water; and on one pool there may sometimes be seen twenty or thirty of these gourds floating together. At first the fowl are shy at coming near them, but by degrees they approach nearer, and as all birds at length grow familiar with a scare-crow, the ducks gather about them, and amuse themselves by whetting their bills against them.

When the birds are as familiar with the gourds as the fowler could wish he prepares to deceive them more effectually. He hollows out one of these gourds large enough to put his head in; and, making holes to breathe and see through, he claps it on his head. Thus accounted, he wades slowly into the water, keeping his body under, and nothing but his head in the gourd above the surface, in that manner he moves imperceptibly towards the fowls, who suspect no danger. At last, however, he fairly gets in among them; while they having been long used to see gourds, take not the least alarm while the enemy is in the very midst of them; and an insidious enemy he is; for, whenever he approaches a fowl, he seizes it by the legs, & draws it in a jerk under water, there he fastens it under his girdle, and proceeds to the next, 'till he has loaded himself with as many as he can carry away. When he has got his quantity, without ever attempting to disturb the rest of the fowls on the pool, he slowly moves off again; and, in this manner, says the flock three or four visits in a day. Of all the various artifices for catching fowl, this seems likely to be attended with the greatest success, & is the most practised in China.

Translated for the New York Columbian.

EXTRAORDINARY THEFT.

On the first day of March a most extraordinary theft was committed in the conventual church of St. Francis d' Assisio, after the celebration of a solemn funeral service for the late Queen of Spain, Isabella de Braganza. The decorations of this occasion are estimated to have cost two millions of Real Vellon (about \$100,000.) When the officiating bishop had concluded the service, his pontifical robe and ornaments, according to the established custom of Spain, were laid on a mossy plateau of silver and the whole placed on the table called credential by some of the prelate's pages. Immediately a person advanced and made a most profound reverence towards the altar, took the plateau, the rich ornaments of gold & embroidery, the mitre ornamented with precious stones, and the black case which had been expressly made for this occasion and carried the whole off!

Through the church, and for a considerable distance outside, he had to proceed through a double line of soldiers, who permitted him to pass without interruption, thinking him to be employed in carrying the episcopal robes, &c. to the bishop's house. The prelate's servants not finding in the sacristy either the plateau or the ornaments, also believed that the man who took them off the table was servitor of the convent, and that he had carried them to the bishop's. The illusion soon ceased, and nothing can equal people's astonishment at the cool, audacious thief, who completely escaped with his prize, and has not since been heard of.

FROM-AUX-CAYES.

July 10, 1819.

(By the Schooner American.) Since the arrival here of General McGregor in El M'Gregor from Port-au-Prince, he made several propositions to his officers, none of which it was possible for him to carry into effect. His first proposal was, that they should proceed to St. Andrews and await the arrival of arms and ammunition from England, which was considered impracticable, not having sufficient provisions, nor means of procuring a supply. The next was that they would cruise off the Havana with the brig, where they would, without a shadow of doubt, capture property to an immense amount, which would enable them to procure every thing requisite for another expedition; this was also objected to, on the ground (the best in the world) that he had but 5 or 6 men on board, without ammunition and small arms, and El M'Gregor unfit to proceed on a cruise without considerable repairs in rigging, sails, &c. none of which objections he had the power to obviate.

Yesterday, a council of his officers was held; the only proposition made and discussed was, whether they should go to the Isle La Vache, opposite this place, and there wait supplies and men from Europe—this plan was adopted by a small majority; those in the minority refused a day longer to be considered in any way belonging to his concern—and to-day many who yesterday agreed to his proposal have determined to quit his service. His situation appears to be desperate, without arms, ammunition or provisions. It is impossible to describe the distress of the men belonging to this expedition; destitute of every thing; two or three dying daily; not less than fifty have fallen sacrifices to disease and want since their arrival; many of the officers and men who have been able to procure passage, have embarked for the United States. In fact, all is lost to M'Gregor.—Amaz.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

Letters have been received in this city from Valparaiso, in the South Sea, down to the 10th of March; from a perusal of which, the following particulars are gathered.

The United States Frigate Macedonian, Capt. Downes, arrived at Valparaiso on the 29th January, after a passage of eighty days from Norfolk, and fifteen from Staten Land. She experienced uncommonly fine weather off Cape Horn; & being becalmed close in with the Cape for several hours, the officers were astonished to find no current; indeed, they did not find the ship to be in the least affected by a current after passing Staten Land. Terra del Fuego was entirely covered with snow, as far as the eye could extend; but the Cape and small islands in the neighborhood had none upon them. After passing the straits of Magellan, with continued fine weather, the vessel experienced a gale of wind of

four days continuance, and much bad weather.

At the date of our letter, as the reader already knows from other sources, Lord Cochrane, commanding the Chilean Navy, consisting of the San Martin, of 60 guns, Lautaro, of 50 O'Higgins, of 50, a corvette of 23, and three large brigs, was out on a cruise. The Andromache (a British frigate) left at Lima two frigates and two brigs of war, and a Spanish merchant ship, with a million of dollars on board. It was expected every moment to hear of the result of Lord Cochrane's attack on the port of Callao (where, we have already heard, he was unsuccessful in his first attempt.) If he should be defeated, it was the opinion of the writers of these letters, that it would be a most unfortunate thing for Chili, as it would hardly be possible for that government to re-fit and provision the squadron for another cruise. If they made no prize money, and were not paid their wages, the crews would certainly leave the service; for, when they had last sailed, the men had not been paid for a former cruise & left the port much dissatisfied. Indeed, the crew of the corvette mutinied and confined their officers, with a view to take the ship to Lima, where they should be paid for their services. However, after having possession of the ship for three days, she was retaken by the officers: 3 men were killed in the contest, five had been since shot without trial, and twenty-three remained to be tried. If the fleet should return, after all, without doing any thing, there was, judging from this incident, little hope of their getting to sea again. Lord Cochrane, it was believed, would do all that he could do with the means he had, and, if the wind favored him, it was supposed he might possibly take or destroy the shipping in Callao. All his captains were English, and he had in the squadron about 250 English and Americans, the rest being natives of Chili. General San Martin and Lord Cochrane appeared to be bosom friends; but, some appear to think, have selfish, and not patriotic objects—desire to conquer Peru, not for the sake of freedom, but with a view of personal ambition and aggrandizement. To accomplish his views, he was wicked or he was charitable, St. Martin drains Chili to the last dollar. He is removing all the Chilean and American officers from the army, and putting in Buenos Ayreans and Englishmen. His enemies say he is a cruel tyrant, and that the people of that country generally fear; if they do not hate him. O'Higgins, the Director, is said to be an amiable and good man, but under the influence, if not subject to the control of St. Martin.

The Macedonian had been waiting for some time, for Judge Provost, who had, however, arrived. It was the intention of Capt. Downes to call at Lima, after his departure from Valparaiso. It was not known what construction would be given to Lord Cochrane's proclamation of blockade, of which we have had notice, in regard to vessels of war. If it was to be extended to ships of war, as it was not the object of Capt. Downes unnecessarily to enter into any controversy with those people, he intended to delay his entry until the Andromache should have tried the force and validity of the blockade; the more especially as no particular business, besides that of general observation, required the Macedonian to visit Lima.—This determination of captain Downes, to avoid rather than court collision, shews a prudence worthy of the character this gallant officer bears in the service.

SPANISH JUSTICE PROMPTLY ADMINISTERED.

In the arrival of the United States schooner Enterprize, Lieutenant Kearney, from Omoa, on the Spanish Main, with the mate, and one of the seamen of the schooner Retrieve, of this port, we have evidence of the readiness with which the Spanish authorities of that place have lent their assistance in punishing piracy committed against our citizens, and of their desire to restore immediately the plunder taken by the pirates. It will be recollected, that, while the schooner Retrieve was performing a voyage from this port to Vera Cruz, the mate and crew rose upon the captain—killed him, and carried away his vessel to Omoa; that the transaction was there discovered—the culprits arrested and thrown into prison, and immediate intelligence conveyed to this country. Upon application by the owners and insured in this city to our government, the Enterprize was sent out there last May for the purpose of receiving the pirates and murderers and bringing them here for trial. Lieut. Kearney carried a recommendatory letter from the Spanish Minister at Washington, and upon his arrival the Retrieve and her cargo were delivered up to the agent, who went out in the Enterprize to take possession of her, and the vessel has sailed for Vera Cruz, the port of her original destination. The men were also delivered up and have now arrived at this place.—Evening Post.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

The writer of the following communication has left his name at the Federal Gazette Office, to be made known to any respectable enquirer who may feel interested in the subject, and wish to obtain farther or more particular information.

A SILVER MINE.

The following information respecting a Silver mine somewhere in the neighborhood of Baltimore, was verbally communicated by a person who, it is believed, knew the facts. From his Representation to the writer, it is supposed to lie to the eastward, of this city, not farther distant than 20 miles, but probably within 10 or twelve miles. It is stated, that ore had been found 5 or 6 years ago, at the side of a hill, in an opening from which a small spring of water issued, which has since been nearly closed up by an old stump of piece of wood, to prevent any person discovering the ore. That in August 1817, at the time of the great rain and wind, an old tree blew down on the hill above the spring at the roots of which there were found some pieces of nearly pure virgin silver, and there were evident symptoms that the hill contained a great quantity of ore. The rocks or stones on the hill are flinty, mixed with some crystallizations. The hill is partially covered with whortleberry bushes and other small shrubbery, and a few old very crooked chestnut or chestnut oaks. The old tree which blew down is still lying on the hill. The gentleman upon whose estate the ore was found, is a very old man whose hair is white, of considerable wealth; he is unacquainted with the fact that any ore has been found on his land—he has (or had not long since) five children; one of his sons has been married, and has lost his wife. The hill is supposed to lie near the road, in an open, poor, rocky part of the country, near a run which would answer for a small mill seat during a part of the year. Some of the ore has been sent to the mint at Philadelphia, and it is said, would yield seventy-five per cent. If such a mine exists, the discovery of it at this time would be a benefit to the nation as well as to the individual owner, who may probably ascertain its situation from the above description.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

A Man who can be well recommended for his Experience and Skill in farming, and Industry and Integrity is wanted as an Overseer, for next year, on a Farm near Easton. An elderly man with a small family will be preferred.—No engagement will be made with any one till after the 15th of this month. For information apply to the editor of this paper. August 2—Sw

To be Sold.

On a Credit, the time of Service of a healthy young NEGRO MAN, who has 10 years to serve from the 1st day of January next—Also a NEGRO GIRL of Eleven years old to put out.—For particulars inquire of the editor. August 2—Sw

Oak & Pine Wood FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale between two and three thousand cords of Oak Wood, from three to three and a half miles to the town of Easton, & from a quarter to a mile to the nearest navigable water; also about 1000 cords Pine Wood on his farm called "Plain Dealings," convenient to navigable water. LLOYD NICOLS. July 26—Sw

the Emperor of Austria and the King of Naples, with several members of their respective families, dined on board the United States ship Franklin, Com. Stewart. During the visit, one of the young Princes, while viewing the equipments of the ship, unfortunately fell down the main hatchway, and was severely injured. The squadron, consisting of the Franklin, Guerriere, Erie and Sparta, sailed from Naples on the 2d of June for Gibraltar. When off Palermo, the Sparta left the squadron, put into port for provisions, and on the next day sailed for Tunis. On the 21st of June, captain Eedes saw the squadron in Gibraltar Bay. In the course of that day, the Franklin came out of the Straits, supposed to be bound to Cadix. Capt. E. left no American vessels at Palermo on the 18th of June—none at Messina on the 23d of May. The brig President, Barney, sailed from Marsella on the 22d, for Boston.—Pat.

New York, July 28.

Spanish justice promptly administered. In the arrival of the United States schooner Enterprize, Lieutenant Kearney, from Omoa, on the Spanish Main, with the mate, and one of the seamen of the schooner Retrieve, of this port, we have evidence of the readiness with which the Spanish authorities of that place have lent their assistance in punishing piracy committed against our citizens, and of their desire to restore immediately the plunder taken by the pirates. It will be recollected, that, while the schooner Retrieve was performing a voyage from this port to Vera Cruz, the mate and crew rose upon the captain—killed him, and carried away his vessel to Omoa; that the transaction was there discovered—the culprits arrested and thrown into prison, and immediate intelligence conveyed to this country. Upon application by the owners and insured in this city to our government, the Enterprize was sent out there last May for the purpose of receiving the pirates and murderers and bringing them here for trial. Lieut. Kearney carried a recommendatory letter from the Spanish Minister at Washington, and upon his arrival the Retrieve and her cargo were delivered up to the agent, who went out in the Enterprize to take possession of her, and the vessel has sailed for Vera Cruz, the port of her original destination. The men were also delivered up and have now arrived at this place.—Evening Post.

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The writer of the following communication has left his name at the Federal Gazette Office, to be made known to any respectable enquirer who may feel interested in the subject, and wish to obtain farther or more particular information.

A SILVER MINE.

The following information respecting a Silver mine somewhere in the neighborhood of Baltimore, was verbally communicated by a person who, it is believed, knew the facts. From his Representation to the writer, it is supposed to lie to the eastward, of this city, not farther distant than 20 miles, but probably within 10 or twelve miles. It is stated, that ore had been found 5 or 6 years ago, at the side of a hill, in an opening from which a small spring of water issued, which has since been nearly closed up by an old stump of piece of wood, to prevent any person discovering the ore. That in August 1817, at the time of the great rain and wind, an old tree blew down on the hill above the spring at the roots of which there were found some pieces of nearly pure virgin silver, and there were evident symptoms that the hill contained a great quantity of ore. The rocks or stones on the hill are flinty, mixed with some crystallizations. The hill is partially covered with whortleberry bushes and other small shrubbery, and a few old very crooked chestnut or chestnut oaks. The old tree which blew down is still lying on the hill. The gentleman upon whose estate the ore was found, is a very old man whose hair is white, of considerable wealth; he is unacquainted with the fact that any ore has been found on his land—he has (or had not long since) five children; one of his sons has been married, and has lost his wife. The hill is supposed to lie near the road, in an open, poor, rocky part of the country, near a run which would answer for a small mill seat during a part of the year. Some of the ore has been sent to the mint at Philadelphia, and it is said, would yield seventy-five per cent. If such a mine exists, the discovery of it at this time would be a benefit to the nation as well as to the individual owner, who may probably ascertain its situation from the above description.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

A Man who can be well recommended for his Experience and Skill in farming, and Industry and Integrity is wanted as an Overseer, for next year, on a Farm near Easton. An elderly man with a small family will be preferred.—No engagement will be made with any one till after the 15th of this month. For information apply to the editor of this paper. August 2—Sw

To be Sold.

On a Credit, the time of Service of a healthy young NEGRO MAN, who has 10 years to serve from the 1st day of January next—Also a NEGRO GIRL of Eleven years old to put out.—For particulars inquire of the editor. August 2—Sw

Oak & Pine Wood FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale between two and three thousand cords of Oak Wood, from three to three and a half miles to the town of Easton, & from a quarter to a mile to the nearest navigable water; also about 1000 cords Pine Wood on his farm called "Plain Dealings," convenient to navigable water. LLOYD NICOLS. July 26—Sw

FEDERAL REPUBLICANS OF TALBOT.

It is the opinion, and the wish of a great many of your Brethren of Talbot, that an immediate meeting be called for the purpose of determining on their Candidates for the next General Assembly.

You are therefore invited Federal Republicans to attend a general meeting in Talbot, at the Court-House, on Tuesday evening at 3 o'clock, on the 10th day of August.

There has been, for the last few days, a report in town, that the Yellow Fever had appeared in Baltimore, which report we are sorry to say, has been corroborated by passengers, who arrived here on Saturday evening in the Steam-Boat, one of whom informed us that there were about twenty confirmed cases of Yellow Fever in that City.

For the Eastern Gazette. Can any reasonable and reflecting mind for a moment doubt, that should the democratic party again obtain the ascendancy in this state, that their first object would be to change the present fair and equitable mode of electing the members of the Assembly, to that of a general ticket, thereby giving to their much beloved Baltimore, the complete power of ruling the state.

The officers and crew of the Patriot privateer Constitution, taken some time since near Gibraltar, (after being on shore) are at Cadiz in dungeons. General O'Donnell, governor of Cadiz, had received an order from the king granting a pardon to all Spanish subjects found on board that vessel, and a command to execute all the foreigners; he, however, remonstrated against this barbarity. The result of his refusal we do not know—70 Americans are among the prisoners.

About the 20th June, the Marquis De Casca Yrujo and family, were taken at midnight from their dwelling in Madrid, & banished to some foreign parts. The nature of their crimes and place of exile is a secret—some even suppose that they have been assassinated.

The U. S. ship Franklin, arrived at Cadiz on 20th June, with the Hon. Jonathan Russell, and family; but finding they could not be accommodated with passage on board the Hornet, they returned in her to Gibraltar on 27th where they will embark in a merchant ship for the United States. All our squadron is at Gibraltar.

The French National Corvette La Normande, was to sail from Cadiz, on the 15th July, for New York, to invite home all the French exiles—Mr. Tunis, our consul there, will return in her.

Dr. Heap, and Lt. Berry, of the navy, are passengers in the Hornet.

Let us hear the other side of the question before an opinion is formed.

FROM THE NEW-YORK ADVOCATE, JULY 31. HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the United States ship Hornet, Captain Reed, from Cadiz, which place she left on the 24 July, we are informed that the treaty was not ratified at the time of her sailing, nor is it probable ever will be.

The Spanish ministry were debating warmly on that subject when Captain Reed left Madrid, (June 22d.) The Spaniards at Cadiz say, it will not be ratified, for fear of exciting the displeasure of Great Britain.

A Spanish squadron of 6 ships of 74 guns, 8 of from 38 to 44 guns, and several sloops of war, &c. were lying in the harbor of Cadiz. It was currently reported that 18,000 troops would also embark, and the whole would be destined for the Protection of the Floridas, and not for South America, as was originally contemplated.

An action was fought off Cadiz, about the 15th June, between the Spanish national gun brig Voluntario, 14 guns, and the Buenos Ayres government brig Independencia, of 18 guns—when, shameful to relate, the latter was defeated. The Voluntario had arrived at Cadiz, much cut up in sails and rigging.

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Let us hear the other side of the question before an opinion is formed.

ADDITIONAL. Captain Reed, of the Hornet, has passed through Baltimore, on his way to the seat of government, with despatches, and gives it as his opinion, that the Treaty will be ratified.

Chief Justice Marshall then charged the Jury, and concluded with telling them, that it was impossible the act of Congress could apply to any case, if it did not to this yet the standard referred to by the act of Congress must be admitted to be so vague as to admit some doubt.

The writers on the law of nations give us no definition of the crime of piracy. Under the doubts arising from this circumstance the court recommended it to the jury to find a special verdict which might submit the law to the more deliberate consideration of the court.

The jury retired for a few moments, and brought in a verdict, which, being slightly altered with their consent, is as follows: "If the plunder of a Spanish vessel on the high seas in April, 1810, by the crew of a vessel sailing and cruising at the same time under an commission whatever, which crew had previously cruized in a private armed vessel commissioned by the government of Buenos Ayres, a Spanish colony at war with Spain, and while on such cruise, in the month March, 1811, had continued, confined their officers, left that private armed vessel, and seized by violence the Irresistible, a vessel at that time cruising under the government of Artigas, then also at war with Spain, and the said vessel, (the Irresistible) when so seized lying in the port of Margarita, and while thus cruising in the Irresistible, without any commission, committed the robbery charged in the indictment, he prey under an act entitled, 'An act to pre-

vent the commerce of the United States and punish the crime of piracy," then we find the prisoner, Samuel Poole, guilty of the piracy charged in the indictment; if the plunder above said be not piracy, under the said act of Congress, then we find him not guilty.

The jury being discharged, the court proceeded to the trial of the other prisoners named in the same indictment. We understand that about twelve of them were tried last evening—and that the jury returned a special verdict similar to the above—in the case of Poole.

DISTRESSING RECORD. We have received from Cambridge the following communications on the subject of an heart-rending privation, just sustained by the Society of that place.

Kind, benevolent, hospitable and generous, he was beloved by all who knew him. Charitable to excess, and beyond the prudent allowance of his limited finances, the indigent widow and the helpless orphan will long deplore the irreparable loss of their dear friend.

Possessed of a lively mind, a social disposition, and versatile talents, every class and condition of man, were made happy in his company; his correct principle, and deportment, his pure and sympathizing heart, riveted and secured forever, the affections he had won.

That he was sincere and immutable in his friendship, the mournful author of this faint picture can bear witness, from the enjoyment of his unlimited confidence and of a mutual and uninterrupted friendship, love and harmony from their early youth at college, (a period of twenty-five years,) to the sad moment, when the fell messenger of death summoned him to his God, in the fullness of his virtues, to appear at the bar of infinite justice, to be recorded in the book of Life Eternal.

COMMUNICATED. Died in Queens Town, Md. on the 29th inst. after a short but painful illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. Samuel Wren, aged 43 years, long a respected inhabitant of that village, in his death society has been deprived of a useful member, whose departure has been regretted by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, but particularly by his Methodist Brethren, to whom he was an ornament, by his exemplary piety; He died as he had lived, a perfect christian, and in the full hope of blessed immortality.

Which makes it joy, to die, or live.

COMMUNICATED. OBITUARY. Died, in Cambridge, on Tuesday the 3d inst. after a short illness, Levin H. Campbell, Esq.—The death of a valuable citizen is always a public calamity; men of great worth and merit are the landmarks of society, and their loss is a proper subject of general sympathy and regret.

Rarely has the community been called to deplore the death of a member so generally beloved, so universally respected and esteemed, as the deceased. The expression of the public feeling for his loss is general and unequivocal; for truly a citizen of well known worth and acknowledged usefulness is gone—His virtues were many, and of the most amiable kind—mild, gentle and unobtrusive; not those which challenge a clamorous and often unmerited applause, but such as win the love, and command the respect, esteem and veneration of men.

His death has caused a chasm in our society which will not be easily filled up, a sure testimony of a life marked by a long series of actions and services honorable to himself and beneficial to his fellow citizens. Of him it may emphatically be said he was a man without blame and without reproach.

The unwearied assiduity and uniform politeness, with which he attended to the wants and wishes of all classes, particularly the lower, was the theme of admiration and remark among his associates; and while there is aught of gratitude remaining, will never be forgotten by his inferiors and the immediate objects of his benevolent condescension.

The various social relations, he was a model of exemplary excellence; a friend ardent and sincere, a tender father, a most affectionate husband, and a kind, indulgent master. As a companion he was cheerful, instructive and interesting—His mind was stored with useful knowledge and elegant literature, which, united and embellished by the urbanity of his manners, rendered him a complete and polished gentleman.

That which alone can give permanent lustre to any character and without which all human attainments and enjoyments are but splendid bubbles, which may for a while dazzle and delude, but must eventually fade away, he eminently possessed—It was the religion of the heart, which manifested itself by acts, not words, which was seen and felt by all, not ostentatiously professed and hypocritically blazoned by himself.

Without the least agitation, with the most cool and collected firmness, he conversed about his own death, expressed the most perfect resignation and said, death had no terrors for him; it was not the ostentatious pathos, or presumptuous philosophy, but the calm, consoling confidence inspired by the recollection of a life without stain, and honorably and usefully employed.

COMMUNICATED. Died, at Cambridge, his residence, on Tuesday morning, the 3d inst. Levin H. Campbell, Esq. of a sudden & violent bilious disease, which in the short period of two days, from the highest health and spirits, he passed a wife, of the most kind and affectionate husband, an infant child of the most tender and doating father, two helpless sisters, of their only friend and protector, society of a member, whose loss will be deplored, while virtue is regarded, and has inflicted on at least one *dear friend*, a wound never, never to be healed.

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MARYLAND. Somerset County, to wit:

Joseph Hitchens an insolvent debtor, having applied to me as one of the Judges of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, & having produced at the time of his application evidence of his residence within the said state, during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain the same, and a certificate from the gaoler of said county, he is forthwith discharged.

And I do thereupon direct that the said Joseph Hitchens give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Eastern Shore Intelligencer" of Easton, three weeks in succession, three months previously to the first Monday after the fourth Monday in November next, and that he likewise cause a copy of this order to be set up in the Court House door of said county, and as one of the returns in Vienna, and that he be and appear on that day before the said county Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogations as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 27th day of July, Anno Domini 1819.

A true copy. JOHN H. BELL, JOHN DONE, CLERK.

August 9. 3w.

Notice.

The Members of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club, are requested to attend a meeting in Easton, on Tuesday the 17th inst. upon business of importance.

By Order of the President, JESSE SHEFFER, Secretary.

August 9.

For Sale.

Will be sold on Wednesday the 25th instant at 11 o'clock, a. m. on the premises, a FARM in Caroline county, containing Two Hundred and Sixty-three Acres, more or less, with a great proportion of timber, being a part of two tracts of land called Amber's Park, & Dobson's Westmoreland's, which will be sold either in Lots, or the whole together, & may best suit those wishing to purchase, it being the property of Zebulon Blanner deceased, late of Queen Anne's county.

The above Farm will be sold on the following terms. One third of the whole of the purchase money must be paid on the 1st day of January 1820, when possession will be given, the second payment, one third must be paid on the 1st day of January 1821, and the third and last payment on the 1st day of January 1822, when a sufficient deed will be given to the purchaser or purchasers by the trustee.

PHILEMON SKINNER, Trustee.

August 9. 3w.

Public Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale at Denton Court House, on the 4th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, p. m. part of a tract of land, called Brandfield, formerly belonging to Richard Martindale, deceased, lying and being in Caroline county, and in the neck, and adjoining the land of the late John Harshbarger, esq. there is in this tract about one hundred acres more or less, which is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, the building is in excellent repair, the fencing is in good repair, further description is thought unnecessary, as I presume any person wishing to purchase will view the premises before the day of sale.

I will also sell on the same day and at the same place, a small tract of parcel of land known by the name of Musquito Ridge, lying in the head of the county aforesaid adjoining the land of Thomas Goldsborough, esq. in this tract or parcel of land there is about 70 or 75 acres—about two thirds of which is cleared and the remainder in woods with a reasonable portion of timber, there is at present no house thereon, the land is of pretty good quality, for farms land. The terms of sale will be one half cash and the other half in twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the one half being interest from the day of sale, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest, a good deed will be given to the purchaser.

WILLIAM M. WAINOR.

July 2. 4w.

Public Sale.

I will sell at Public Sale on the premises, where the widow Martindale now lives, on Tuesday the 31st day of August, all the personal property, household and kitchen furniture, on which a reasonable credit will be given for all sums over five dollars, by giving their note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

WILLIAM M. WAINOR.

Easton, August 5. 4w.

A FARM TO RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Plantation, belonging to the Subscriber, within one mile of Easton, may be rented for the ensuing year. There is on this Farm upwards of three hundred thousand corn-land cleared, and fit for cultivation, and several thousand more that may be cleared. Belonging to said Farm there is an excellent Apple-orchard; a Mill-race, said to be equal to any on the shore, and the great convenience of sending children to the several schools in the town of Easton. Any person wishing to rent the above described Farm, may know the terms by applying to

PETER DENNY.

August 9. 3w.

P. S. As there are some persons who object to pay a money rent, the subscriber will, to a person of known honesty and industry, let said farm on shares, or for a certain quantity of grain.

P. D.

To Rent FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

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

JAMES WILSON, Jr. Easton, August 9.

More New Goods.

CLARK & GREEN Have just received from Baltimore, and are now opening a further supply of

NEW GOODS,

- Handsome Calicoes Half bleached Fish Cambric Mullins Book do White Plattiles Long/Lawns Common India Muslins Linen Cambric handkerchiefs. Fine Barts and Gurchs. Lacestrings Bleach'd and brown Domestic Shirting Mens' and Womens' Cotton Hosiery Ladies Kid Gloves Millinet Black Gallones Table Dispens

ALSO, Sugars, Coffee, Whiskey, Rum, Tobacco; Seals, &c. which, in addition to their former stock, makes their assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, and LIQUORS, at this time, very complete, and will be sold very cheap for Cash or exchanged for the following articles at fair prices, viz. Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Flour, Bacon, &c. They also continue to receive for Goods notes of the City Bank of Baltimore at par.

August 9.

Notice.

Is hereby given to the creditors of Thomas Herrington of Worcester county, a petitioner for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Worcester county court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday of November next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Herrington should not have the benefit of said laws; that day being appointed for a hearing of his petition.

Snow Hill, August 9. 4w.

Notice.

The creditors of Jacob Mezick, Charles Dashiell, Henry Holbrook and Richard Carew, of Somerset county, are requested to take notice, that they have petitioned for relief as insolvent debtors under the act of Assembly passed at November session 1806, and the several supplements thereto, and having complied with the requisites of said acts, the first Saturday after the fourth Monday in November next, was appointed for their appearance before the Judges of Somerset County court, to be held at Prince Georges, to answer any allegations that might be made against them. The creditors of said Jacob Mezick, Dashiell, Holbrook and Carew, are therefore notified to appear at the same time and at the same place, to show cause if any they have, why the said petitioners should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

August 9. 4w.

MARYLAND. Talbot County, to wit:

James Parrott an insolvent debtor having applied to me as one of the Judges of the Orphans Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, & having produced at the time of his application evidence of his residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement within the goal of said county, he is forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said James Parrott give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November term of the said county court, and that he be and appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors and of obtaining a final discharge.

Given under my hand this 5th day of August 1819.

JOHN EDMONDSON, CLERK.

August 9. 4w.

A CITIZEN OF CALVERT.

We understand that the Federal Republicans of Prince-George's county, have nominated their candidates for seats in the next legislature. Maryland Gazette.

POETRY.

FOR THE LARKON GARDEN. The rose of beauty only blooms to die; The bud of virtue blossoms in the sky.

Great Bargains.

CLARK & GREEN. Have just finished opening their supply of NEW GOODS.

Received last week from Philadelphia and Baltimore, which they invite their customers, and the Public generally to call and examine.

Groome & Lambdin, Seasonable Goods.

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

AN EXTENSIVE AND SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF GOODS: AMONG WHICH ARE Superfine and other Gingham.

Seasonable Goods.

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

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



The Steam-Boat Maryland.

This Superior Vessel is now prepared, & has commenced the tour of operations for which she has been destined.

Henry Willis

Being desirous of winding up his business, requests all persons who are indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts without delay.

Boots & Shoes.

The Subscriber intends keeping as usual a complete assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash only.

For Sale, A HOUSE AND LOT NEAR EASTON.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a sufficient power granted by a covenant contained in a deed from TOWNES KENNEDY to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and of singular that Lot of Land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate and lying near the town of Easton and near the Bay-side road, in Talbot county, consisting of the tract of land called Londonberry, and containing by special metes and bounds five-eighths of an acre of ground, whereon Ann Harper resides, will be exposed to sale on Tuesday the tenth day of August next, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to the purchaser and his heirs in fee.

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.

SCHOONER FOR SALE.

For Sale a New and Elegant Schooner, with all her spars, best bower, anchor & cable, rigger, rigging, pump and blocks, all new-Built near St. Michaels, Talbot county, her frame of the best white oak and red cedar, will carry about 1200 bushels of grain, and thought by the best judges to be a handsome model and fast sailer.

COACH, GIG AND ALL KINDS OF CARRIAGES.

MADE AND NEATLY REPAIRED IN CENTRE-VILLE, QUEEN ANNS COUNTY, BY DANIEL NEWNAM. Who has carried on the above business for ten years and from the great encouragement received, has lately much improved his establishment, which renders it equal if not superior to any in the state for his business.

MARYLAND, Talbot County, to wit: Henry Darden, an Insolvent Debtor, having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court for the County aforesaid, for the benefits of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence, within the State, during the period required by law, together with a schedule of property, and a list of creditors so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged. And I do hereupon direct that the said Henry Darden, give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order, to be inserted three months in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, before the second Saturday of next November Court, for the County aforesaid, and that he do appear on that day before the said Court for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 27th day of April, eighteen hundred and nineteen. EZEKIEL FORMAN.

To be Rented.

This 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.

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.

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 thoughtfully received, and disposed of to the best advantage. SOLOMON BARROTT, Auctioneer. 7 Days of Sale, Tuesdays and Saturdays, Easton, April 12, 1819.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas information hath been transmitted to the Executive Department of this State, that on or about the 10th of June last, a certain Stephen Milburne, late of St. Mary's county, was unlawfully murdered, and that from circumstances of strong suspicion, disclosed in evidence to one of the Justices of the Peace of the said county, a warrant had been issued against William Milburne and James Milburne, nephews of the said deceased, as the supposed perpetrators of the said murder, on which warrant James Milburne has been arrested, and is now in confinement, but that William Milburne has absconded and fled from justice. Now, therefore, I, CHARLES GOLDBOROUGH, Governor of the State of Maryland, have thought it proper to issue this Proclamation, hereby requiring and exhorting all civil officers and other good citizens of the State of Maryland to use every exertion in their power, to arrest and secure the said William Milburne, and I do further by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, to any person or persons within the State or elsewhere, who shall apprehend the said William Milburne, and deliver him over to the custody of the proper civil officers of this State, so that he may be brought to answer in a due course of law for the said offence, with which he has been charged, and for which a warrant has been issued against him, as above stated. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, this third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

E. GOLDSBOROUGH, NICHAS PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Description of the said William Milburne, commencing in this Department. William Milburne is a young man about twenty-three years of age, about five feet seven or nine inches high, plump and round faced, and bodied, though not fat, his hair black, and disposed to curl above his ears and behind them; his complexion brown, and generally apposed from drinking freely or pale from excess, his right arm is smaller than his left, and is, together with his right side, largely scarred, from having been severely scalded, by falling into a boiling salt kettle the expression of his countenance is daring, effrontery, devoid of feeling and shame.

MARYLAND, Somerset County, to wit: Thomas H. Sudler, and Joseph Sudler, most recent debtors having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, for their benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of their application, evidence of their residence within the said state, during the period required by law, together with a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors on oath as far as they can ascertain the names, and a certificate from the gaoler of said county, of their confinement in the goal of said county, they were forthwith discharged, and I do hereupon direct that the said Thomas and Joseph give notice to their creditors of their application, and discharge aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Federal Gazette" newspaper in the city of Baltimore, the "Eastern Shore Intelligencer" of Easton, three weeks in succession, three months previously to the first Saturday of the ensuing November term, for the County aforesaid, and that they likewise cause copies of this order to be set up at the Court-house door of said county, and at one of the Taverns in Principes Arms; and that they do appear on that day before the said Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by their creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 20th day of April Anno Domini 1819. A true copy, JOHN H. BELL, Test. JOHN BONE, Clk.

Mr. Sheffer

Respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a Boarding House in Easton, in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Bell, for the accommodation of Gentlemen by the day, week, or month. Gentlemen from the country can also be accommodated on Tuesdays or other days, with dinners or other meals, at the shortest notice.

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS. RICHARD HINGGOLD. June 21-67

A Complete Assortment of Groceries and Liquors.

AMONG WHICH ARE: Java and Green Coffee, Rice, 1st and 2d quality, Raw Cotton, Brown Sugar, Cheating Tobacco, 1st and 2d quality, Snuff, Imperial, Spanish Segars, Old Hyson, Soap, Young Hyson, Candles, Hyson-Skin, Flour, Southing, Crackers, Madeira, Starch, Superior Old Dry, Mustard, Lison, Champagne, Common do, Mace, Malaga, Nutmeg, Claret and Port Wines, Alspice, French Brandy, Pepper, Peach do, Salt Petre, Superior Old Jamaica, Ginger, Spirit, Raisins, Antigua do, N. E. Rum, Almonds, Prime Old Rye Whisky, Cordage, Common do, Saus Twine, Holland Gin, Wire and Hair Sifters, Country do, Hair Brushes, assorted, Molasses, Wool-cards, &c. &c.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Stock and Padlocks, Spades, Shovels, Hoops, Cippoard, Chest and Cart-Boxes, Trunk do, Cutting-Knives, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Wadron and Pattract, Spring, Latches, Hammers, Axes, and Grass Blades, Pincers, Nippers, Gimlets, chisels, Sinks, Saws, and other Drawing-Knives, Sinks, Saws, and other Knives and Forks, Wrought and Co. Nails, all sizes, &c. Pen & Pocket-Knives.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS: Java & Green Coffee, Jamaica and Antigua Spirits, Prime & common Sugars, Holland and Country Gin, Ilyson and Imperial Teas, Prime and Common Whiskey, N. E. Rum and Molasses, Mould & dip, Candles, Fine superfine Flour, Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe & Malaga Wines, Cogniac Brandy, 4th pf Spanish and country Segars, Cheating Tobacco, Manilla, Rappee and Scotch Snuff, Raw Cotton, Brushes all kinds, Soap, Rices, Oranges, Lemmons, Figs, Prunes, Filberts, Almonds, Palm Nuts, Raisins, Salt Petre, Spices, &c. &c.

Hard-Ware & Cutlery, viz.

Waldron's and Patent Scythes, for wheat and grass, Sickles, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Scythe-stones, Patent sheep-shears, Wheel Trons, Castings, Cart Boxes, Knives and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Carpenters Tools various kinds, Coal Hods, Wood-Saws, Screws, Spigs, Tacks, &c.

Louis Pese, PAINTER AND DRAWING-Master.

Has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he proposes to teach Drawing and Painting, in water colours. In the Academies his terms will be \$10 per quarter, private lessons \$12, half paid in advance—he pledges himself to pay the strictest attention, and to use every effort to effectuate their improvement in this elegant accomplishment. He resides near the Protestant Church. June 28--

MARYLAND, Kent County, to wit: William Barnes, an insolvent debtor, having applied to me, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court, of Kent county, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state, during the period, required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler, of his confinement in the goal of the said county, for debt only, was forthwith discharged from his confinement by me. And I do therefore direct that the said William Barnes, give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be published in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, for six weeks successively, the first publication to be three months before the first Saturday after the third Monday in September next, and that the said William Barnes, be and appear on the said Saturday, before the Judges of Kent county court, to answer such interrogatories, as may be then put to him by his creditors, touching the premises, and for the purpose of obtaining a final discharge from his debts by virtue of the several insolvent laws of this state. Given under my hand this 1st day of April 1819.

MARYLAND, Kent County, to wit: William Barnes, an insolvent debtor, having applied to me, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court, of Kent county, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state, during the period, required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler, of his confinement in the goal of the said county, for debt only, was forthwith discharged from his confinement by me. And I do therefore direct that the said William Barnes, give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be published in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, for six weeks successively, the first publication to be three months before the first Saturday after the third Monday in September next, and that the said William Barnes, be and appear on the said Saturday, before the Judges of Kent county court, to answer such interrogatories, as may be then put to him by his creditors, touching the premises, and for the purpose of obtaining a final discharge from his debts by virtue of the several insolvent laws of this state. Given under my hand this 1st day of April 1819.

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MARYLAND, Kent County, to wit: William Barnes, an insolvent debtor, having applied to me, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court, of Kent county, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state, during the period, required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler, of his confinement in the goal of the said county, for debt only, was forthwith discharged from his confinement by me. And I do therefore direct that the said William Barnes, give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be published in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, for six weeks successively, the first publication to be three months before the first Saturday after the third Monday in September next, and that the said William Barnes, be and appear on the said Saturday, before the Judges of Kent county court, to answer such interrogatories, as may be then put to him by his creditors, touching the premises, and for the purpose of obtaining a final discharge from his debts by virtue of the several insolvent laws of this state. Given under my hand this 1st day of April 1819.

MARYLAND, Kent County, to wit: William Barnes, an insolvent debtor, having applied to me, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court, of Kent county, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state, during the period, required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler, of his confinement in the goal of the said county, for debt only, was forthwith discharged from his confinement by me. And I do therefore direct that the said William Barnes, give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be published in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, for six weeks successively, the first publication to be three months before the first Saturday after the third Monday in September next, and that the said William Barnes, be and appear on the said Saturday, before the Judges of Kent county court, to answer such interrogatories, as may be then put to him by his creditors, touching the premises, and for the purpose of obtaining a final discharge from his debts by virtue of the several insolvent laws of this state. Given under my hand this 1st day of April 1819.

MARYLAND, Kent County, to wit: William Barnes, an insolvent debtor, having applied to me, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court, of Kent county, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state, during the period, required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler, of his confinement in the goal of the said county, for debt only, was forthwith discharged from his confinement by me. And I do therefore direct that the said William Barnes, give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be published in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, for six weeks successively, the first publication to be three months before the first Saturday after the third Monday in September next, and that the said William Barnes, be and appear on the said Saturday, before the Judges of Kent county court, to answer such interrogatories, as may be then put to him by his creditors, touching the premises, and for the purpose of obtaining a final discharge from his debts by virtue of the several insolvent laws of this state. Given under my hand this 1st day of April 1819.

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MARYLAND, Kent County, to wit: William Barnes, an insolvent debtor, having applied to me, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court, of Kent county, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state, during the period, required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler, of his confinement in the goal of the said county, for debt only, was forthwith discharged from his confinement by me. And I do therefore direct that the said William Barnes, give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be published in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, for six weeks successively, the first publication to be three months before the first Saturday after the third Monday in September next, and that the said William Barnes, be and appear on the said Saturday, before the Judges of Kent county court, to answer such interrogatories, as may be then put to him by his creditors, touching the premises, and for the purpose of obtaining a final discharge from his debts by virtue of the several insolvent laws of this state. Given under my hand this 1st day of April 1819.

EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16, 1819.

NO. 88

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.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, at the suit of Enoch and Jesse Levering, and also a fi. fa. at the suit of Daniel Martin against William Berridge, will be sold at the residence of said Berridge, at the Trapp in Talbot county, on Saturday the 14th day of August next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz. One Grey Horse, one Carriage and gear, one horse Cart, five Beds and Furniture, one Walnut Table, one do. Bureau, one Desk and Book-Case, one Pine Cupboard and contents, one Looking-Glass, one Dressing Table, one pair of Andirons, one Sorrel Horse, one Pine Table, one negro Boy John for a term of years, sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above suits; subject to a Bill of Sale passed to John S. Higgins and Peter S. Dickinson. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. August 2—4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, at the suit of Francis Wrightson, against Thomas Frazier, will be sold on Tuesday the 24th of August next, on the Court-house green, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, the following property, viz. All the legal and equitable right of him the said Frazier, of, in and to, several tracts or parts of tracts of land called "Maiden's Defeat"—also part of a tract of land called "Haddaway's Addition"—also part of a tract of land called "Lancaster"—and a tract of land called "Larkey"—situate, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, and on the north side of Harris's creek. The metes and bounds for the several tracts or parts of tracts of land will fully appear by a reference to the original grants for said lands, be the quantity of land more or less, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid writ. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. July 26—4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, against Harrison Haddaway, will be sold on Tuesday the 17th of August, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, the following property, viz. All the legal and equitable right of him the said Haddaway, of, in and to, several tracts or parts of tracts of land called "Maiden's Defeat"—also part of a tract of land called "Haddaway's Addition"—also part of a tract of land called "Lancaster"—and a tract of land called "Larkey"—situate, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, and on the north side of Harris's creek. The metes and bounds for the several tracts or parts of tracts of land will fully appear by a reference to the original grants for said lands, be the quantity of land more or less, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid writ. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. July 26—4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni to me directed at the suit of Francis Wrightson, against Thomas Frazier, will be sold on Tuesday the 24th of August next, on the Court-house green, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, the following property, viz. All the legal and equitable property of him the said Frazier, of, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land, called Cudlington's Addition, containing One hundred acres of Land, more or less, 2 head of Horses and 3 head of Cattle—sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid writ. ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff. June 19.

Public Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale at Denton Court House, on the 4th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, p. m. part of a tract of land, called Brandfield, formerly belonging to Richard Martindale, deceased, lying and being in Caroline county, and in the neck, and adjoining the land of the late John Hurdcastle, esq. there is in this tract about one hundred acres more or less, which is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, the building is indifferent but the fencing is in good repair; further description is thought unnecessary, as I presume any person wishing to purchase will view the premises before the day of sale. I will also sell on the same day and at the same place, a small tract or parcel of land known by the name of Musqueto Ridge, lying in the head of the county aforesaid adjoining the land of Thomas Goldsborough, esq. In this tract or parcel of land there is about 70 or 75 acres—about two thirds of which is cleared and the remainder in woods with a reasonable portion of timber, there is at present no house thereon; the land is of pretty good quality, for forest land. The terms of sale will be, one half cash and the other half in twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the one half bearing interest from the day of sale, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest, a good deed will be given to the purchaser. WILLIAM M. WAINER. July 2—5w.

Public Sale.

I will sell at Public Sale on the premises, where the widow Martindale now lives, on Tuesday the 31st day of August, all the personal property, household and kitchen furniture, on which a reasonable credit will be given for all sums over five dollars, by giving their note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. WILLIAM M. WAINER. Easton, August 2—5w.

Notice.

William Warner and others heirs of Woolman Warner. In Chancery, Queen Ann's county.

The petition filed in this case states that Woolman Warner, the father of the petitioner purchased of Thomas Buchanan of the city of Annapolis, part of a tract of land lying and being in Queen Ann's county, called Loydstown, and that the said Thomas Buchanan on the eighteenth day of October eighteen hundred and six, executed to the said Woolman Warner his certain deed of bargain and sale, which the said Woolman Warner omitted to have recorded, the petitioner prays that the clerk of Queen Ann's county court may be authorized and directed to record the said deed in the records of Queen Ann's county. It is therefore ordered and directed that a copy of this shall be inserted in the Easton Gazette published at Easton, for three successive weeks before the first Monday of October next, that the said Thomas Buchanan may appear, and shew cause at the next Queen Ann's county court, to be held at Centerville on the third Monday of October, why said deed should not be recorded. True copy, Test, THO. MURPHY, Clk. Queen Ann's county court. August 2—3w.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Md.

The Visitors and Governors of Washington college, have the satisfaction to announce to the public, that the institution is now in a most flourishing condition, and presents to parents and guardians the most pleasing prospects. The college has been under the care of the Rev. Mr. Waters, as principal, since the last fall; his zealous and successful exertions, have given perfect satisfaction, and the number of students has so rapidly increased, that the visitors have found it necessary to authorize him, to employ an additional teacher for the higher departments of the mathematics—there are now in the college, more than 70 students. The visitors have lately made the necessary arrangements, to furnish to the Steward an additional number of lodging rooms, which will enable him to accommodate a numerous family of boarders in the most comfortable manner.—They have also resolved, that in future, students not residing with their parents or guardians, shall except under particular circumstances, be obliged to board with the Steward of the college; and they therefore, feel themselves under an obligation, to devote the strictest attention to that department.—They have great pleasure in stating, that the Rev. Mr. Thomas is at the head of that department; and from the well known respectability of his character, and the attention which the visitors pledge themselves to devote, feel much confidence in assuring parents and guardians, that every effort will be used, to improve as well the moral departments, as the literary attainments of the students. The unusual healthiness of the situation which the college occupies, presents an inducement, which cannot fail to operate with those, who are acquainted with it, and the visitors believe, that all the foregoing advantages, may be attained with as little expence, as at any other respectable seminary. The price of boarding, will be 120 dollars per annum, and the price of tuition for those in the highest departments, 25 dollars per annum. The visitors can now confidently propose this institution, as fully competent to gratify the most sanguine expectations of parents or guardians, who wish to secure a finished and liberal education to the youth under their protection. Signed by order of the Board of Visitors and Governors of Washington College. THOMAS WORRELL, Pres. COLIN FARNSWORTH, Sec'y. Chestertown, August 2—3w.

DR. GEORGE T. MARTIN

Having settled in Easton, offers his Professional services to the public. His office is at present at Mrs. Susan Seth's. Easton, July 26—

MARYLAND, Worcester County, July 19, 1819.

The subscribers, petitioners to the Judges of Worcester county court, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, do hereby give notice respectively to their creditors that the second Saturday of the next November Term of said court is assigned for the hearing of their petitions and of which all persons interested are to take notice. Jacob Tier, John Parker, Levi Beggan, Lemuel Yeazey, Elisha Baynum. July —26 4w.

Notice.

The Levy Court for Talbot county, have appointed the following gentlemen Trustees for the education of poor children in the several districts, to wit: For the Trapp District—Richard Trippe, Jacob Bromwell, Anthony Ross, William Thomas, Samuel Stevens, jr. Thomas Bullen and Thomas Martin, sen. For the Chapel District—James Chambers, William Clark, Robert Kemp, Emma's Martin, jr. Henry Casson, Charles Gibson and Levin Mills. For St. Michaels District—Joseph Farland, William W. Haddaway, James Seth, Royston A. Skinner, Richard Harrington, William Gaulk and Thomas Frazier. For Easton District—William B. Smyth, William G. Tilghman, John Stevens, jr. Jonathan N. Benny, James Wainwright, Samuel Roberts and Thomas P. Bennett. The Levy Court request that the foregoing trustees make a return on the tenth day of August next, to the said Levy Court, of the poor children in their several districts; entitled to the benefits of the act of Assembly, passed at the November Session in the year eighteen hundred and sixteen "entitled an act to provide for the education of poor children," in the several counties therein mentioned. J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. August 2—3w.

Camp Meeting.

A Union Camp Meeting for Talbot and Queen Ann's circuits, will be held on the well known Wye Camp Ground in Queen Ann's county, to commence on Wednesday the 18th of August, and to conclude on the following Tuesday. A Baker and a Butcher will attend the encampment. July 19.

Notice.

The creditors of Joshua Driver, late of Caroline county, deceased, who have properly authenticated their claims against the said deceased, are requested to take notice, that the second and last dividend on the personal estate of said deceased, will be made on Saturday the 7th day of August next, and paid to the creditors aforesaid or their order on said day at Denton. HENRY DRIVER, Adm'r. of Joshua Driver, dec'd. July 19

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale on Monday the 16th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises a Farm called Liberty, Pa. and Buck Range, and by what other names it may be called, situate in Tuckahoe hundred in Talbot county, near Hillsborough, formerly the property of John Roberts, and now occupied by William Skinner, containing 500 acres, the property of the heirs of Zebulun Skinner, deceased, late of Queen Ann's county. On this farm there is an excellent Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Granary, Corn-House, Barn, Stable and Smoke-House, &c. all in good order. Terms of Sale. The above farm will be sold on the following terms. One third of the whole of the purchase money must be paid on the first day of January 1820 when possession will be given—the second payment one third on the first day of January 1821—third and last payment on the first day of January 1822—when a sufficient deed will be given to the purchaser or purchasers by PHILEMON SKINNER, Trustee, for the sale of the real estate of Zebulun Skinner, late of Q. A. county dec'd. June 28. ts.

Perfumery, &c.

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

Mr. Sheffer

Respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a Boarding House in Easton, in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Bell, for the accommodation of Gentlemen by the day, week, or month. Gentlemen from the country can also be accommodated on Tuesdays or other days, with dinners or other meals, at the shortest notice. N. B. His stables are in fine condition, and will receive horses by the day, week or month. May 17.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

A Man who can be well recommended for his Experience and Skill in farming, and his Industry and Integrity is wanted as an Overseer, for next year, on a Farm near Easton. An elderly man with a small family will be preferred.—No engagement will be made with any one till after the 15th of this month. For information apply to the editor of this paper. August 2—3w.

To be Sold

On a Credit, the time of Service of a healthy young NEGRO MAN, who has 10 years to serve from the 1st day of January next—Also a NEGRO GIRL of Eleven years old to put out.—For particulars inquire of the editor. August 2—3w.

MARYLAND,

Somerset County, to wit: Joseph Hitchens an insolvent debtor, having applied to me as one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, & having produced at the time of his application evidence of his residence within the said state, during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain the same, and a certificate from the gaoler of said county, he is forthwith discharged. And I do hereupon direct that the said Joseph Hitchens give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Eastern Shore Intelligencer" of Easton, three weeks in succession three months previously to the first Saturday after the fourth Monday in November next, and that he likewise cause a copy of this order to be set up at the Court House door of said county, and at one of the taverns in Vienna, and that he be and appear on that day before the said county Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 27th day of July, Anno Domini 1819. A true copy, JOHN H. BELL, JOHN DONE, Clk. August 9 3w.

Notice.

The Members of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club, are requested to attend a meeting in Easton, on Tuesday the 17th inst. upon business of importance. By Order of the President, JESSE SHEFFER, Secretary. August 9.

MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit: William Coppuck, Thomas H. Lambdin and Joseph Harrison, (of Robert,) insolvent debtors having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of their application, evidence of their residence within the state during the period required by law together with a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors, as far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of said county, was forthwith discharged, and I do thereupon direct that the said William Coppuck, Thomas H. Lambdin and Joseph Harrison, of Robt. give notice to their creditors of their application, and discharge as aforesaid by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months successively in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November Term, of the said county court, and that they be and appear on that day, before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by their creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 14th day of July, 1819. JOHN EDMONDSON. July 19—3m.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit: Whereas, Thomas Kirby, an imprisoned insolvent debtor, on his application by petition in writing, was brought before me, the Subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county; and having delivered the schedules, proved the residence, and made the oaths, concerning his effects and creditors, which the Laws in such case require; and having given bond and security for his appearance at the County Court to answer such allegations as may be made against him; I therefore hereby order the discharge of the said Thomas Kirby from confinement. And I do also direct the said Thomas Kirby to give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order, to be inserted in one of the newspapers in the Town of Easton, once a week, for four weeks, at least three months before the first Saturday of the next November Term, of the aforesaid County Court, to appear before the said County Court at the Court House of the said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Kirby should not have the full benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements made thereto. Given under my hand this 27th day of July in the year 1819. TENCH TILGHMAN. August 2—4w.

MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit: Daniel Stewart an insolvent debtor having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement within the gaol of said county was forthwith discharged.—And I do thereupon direct that the said Daniel Stewart give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months successively in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November term, of the said county court, and that he be and appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 15th day of February 1819. JOHN EDMONDSON. July 19—3m.

Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of Thomas Herrington of Worcester county, a petitioner for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Worcester county court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday of November next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Herrington should not have the benefit of said laws; that day being appointed for a hearing of his petition. Snow Hill, August 9—4w.

Notice.

The creditors of Jacob Mezick, Charles Dashiell, Henry Holbrook and Richard Carew, of Somerset county, are requested to take notice, that they have petitioned for relief as insolvent debtors under the act of Assembly passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, and having complied with the requisites of said acts, the first Saturday after the fourth Monday in November next, was appointed for their appearance before the Judges of Somerset County court, to be held at Princess-Anne, to answer any allegations that might be made against them. The creditors of the said Mezick, Dashiell, Holbrook and Carew, are therefore notified to appear at the same time and at the same place, to shew cause if any they have, why the said petitioners should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. August 9—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. 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—

More New Goods.

CLARK & GREEN Have just received from Baltimore, and are now opening a further supply of NEW GOODS, AMONG WHICH ARE: Handsome Calicoes, Cambric Muslins, Book do, Long Lawns, Linen Cambric handkerchiefs, Nice Black Italian Lutestrings, Black Senchews, Mens' and Womens' Cotton Hosiery, Ladies Kid Gloves, Millinet, Black Galleons, Table Diapers, Half bleached Irish Sheetings, White Plattiles, Common India Muslins, Fine Baftas and Gurrabs, Bleach'd and brown Domestic Shirting, Domestic Flairs and Stripes, Fine White Gauze Flannel.

ALSO, Sugars, Coffee, Whiskey, Rum, Tobacco, Segars, &c. which, in addition to their former stock makes their assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, and LIQUORS, at this time, very complete, and will be sold very cheap for Cash or exchanged for the following articles at fair prices, viz. Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Feathers, Rags, Bacon, &c. They also continue to receive for Goods notes of the City Bank of Baltimore at par. August 9

To Rent

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

Henry Willis

Being desirous of winding up his business, requests all persons who are indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts without delay.

Boots & Shoes.

The Subscriber intends keeping as usual a complete assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash only. HENRY WILLIS. July 26—5f.

For Sale.

Will be sold on Wednesday the 25th instant at 11 o'clock, a. m. on the premises, a FARM in Caroline county, containing Two Hundred and Sixty-three Acres, more or less, with a great proportion of timber, being a part of two tracts of land called Abner's Park, & Dobson's Westmoreland's, which will be sold either in Lots, or the whole together, as may best suit those wishing to purchase, it being the property of Zebulun Skinner deceased, late of Queen Ann's county. The above Farm will be sold on the following terms. One third of the whole of the purchase money must be paid on the 1st day of January 1820, when possession will be given, the second payment, one third must be paid on the 1st day of January 1821, and the third and last payment on the 1st day of January 1822, when a sufficient deed will be given to the purchaser or purchasers by the trustee. PHILEMON SKINNER, Trustee. August 2—3w.

A FARM TO RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Plantation, belonging to the Subscriber, within one mile of Easton may be rented for the ensuing year. There is on this Farm upwards of three hundred thousand corn-bills cleared, and fit for cultivation, and several thousand more that may be cleared. Belonging to said Farm there is advantages not common to Farms rented, viz. an excellent Apple orchard; a Marl bank, said to be equal to any on this shore, and the great convenience of sending children to the several schools in the Town of Easton. Any person wishing to rent the above described Farm, may know the terms by applying to PETER DENNY. August 2—3w.

P. S. As there are some persons who object to pay a money rent, the subscriber will, to a person of known honesty and industry, let said farm on shares, or for a certain quantity of grain. P. D.

MARYLAND,

March Term, 1819. The creditors of Peter Rea, Oliver Hammond, Matthias Kirwan, John Vane, James Horner, Richard Airey and Abshalum Thompson of Dorchester county, are requested to take notice, that on the petitions of the said Rea, Hammond, Kirwan, Vane, Horner, Airey and Thompson, for relief as insolvent debtors, under the act of Assembly of November Session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, and they having complied with the directions of the said acts of Assembly, and given bonds with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Dorchester county court, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against them, the same time and place are appointed for their creditors to attend and shew cause why the said Rea, Hammond, Kirwan, Vane, Horner, Airey and Thompson should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. True copy, July 19—4w. E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS, For Sale at this Office.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

The following are the names of the surviving signers of our declaration of independence:

John Adams, of Massachusetts, William Ellery, of Rhode-Island, William Floyd, of New-York, Charles Carroll, of Maryland, and Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

To which we may add the name of the venerable Charles Thompson, of Pennsylvania, who signed the declaration of independence as secretary to Congress, and which office he held during the whole revolution, and until the organization of the present government.

What a train of reflection is excited by the perusal of this fact. Five out of the fifty-six patriots, who witnessed the birth of our national independence, are still living. Compare this fact with another, that the emperor of Austria has recently dined on board of an American ship of war, and to what bewildering sensations does it lead; what an advance of national greatness in the short period of forty-three years. During that term of time this nation has shewn to the world the only example of a republic remaining on the surface of the globe on which we tread. Kings and emperors have bowed in homage to the American character, and five of those who watched over the cradle of the young Hercules, are still living witnesses of the fact! And is there a heart so cold and so dead, that does not throb with anxiety for the preservation of a republic, whose early auspices have been so glorious and so resplendent. Does not the single fact we have mentioned, justify the fondest anticipations on our part, that our nation is indeed born to high destinies. Could the curtain of futurity have been withdrawn from the eyes of those patriots who signed the declaration of independence, with what confidence would they have added the sanction of their names! They were cheered by no such animating spectacle—all before their eyes was cloud, & darkness, and storm.

We mention this fact not for the purpose of idle declamation, but as evidence that our countrymen should not despond under the pressure of temporary difficulties.—What for example have we to contend with now, in comparison with what our ancestors had. We feel commercial distress, and the want of a circulating medium;—they beheld towns in flames—their countrymen butchered by the sword of a proud and haughty foe—penury, want and famine in their most hideous forms—and is it for us to despond—the sons of those sires that could look such appalling calamities in the face!—no the time will shortly arrive, and at no distant period, when we shall be astonished at the despondency that we now suffer.—When we have by means so evidently providential been preserved, can we believe that we are no longer objects of providential superintendence. It is ingratitude, and the grossest ingratitude to the Being from whom we have received such multiplied mercies to doubt his protection now. Let those who despond, look at the declaration of our independence, & blush at their own unworthiness—blush that they should even dream of dejection, and complain of the hardness of the times, when those very evils under which they are so pusillanimously repining have in a great measure been occasioned by their own conduct. We are suffering the consequence of our own folly, and we complain as if we had been visited by famine or by pestilence.

While on the declaration of Independence, we would suggest it as a matter worthy of consideration, whether it ought not to be a subject of school exercise.—The principles of our government cannot be too early impressed on the minds of the rising race, if we wish to ensure permanence to our republic.—Impressions made in early youth are the most vivid and indelible. It surely cannot be unworthy of those to whom the destinies of our beloved country are hereafter to be committed, to inherit from early infancy a reverence for the free institutions of their ancestors. English history is often taught in our schools while American history is forgotten. Many projects has been proposed for the purpose of forming a national character, decidedly and exclusively American, but we have considered them for the most part as visionary and impracticable. But it does appear to us, that no plan for the accomplishment of so desirable an object, abounds with so many advantages as the present. The children of republicans should be taught in their schools, what republicanism is—short and simple elementary treatises might easily be compiled, in which the superior advantages of our own form of Government, might be illustrated in a plain and familiar manner to the minds of the rising race. Those who think that such ideas are speculative merely, are not aware how much the splendor of monarchy is calculated to dazzle and delude the infant heart.

CHARLESTON, July 30.

MORE PIRACY AND MURDER.

Seven men were apprehended in this city on Wednesday night last, under a bench warrant from the Hon. Judge Drayton, and committed to gaol, charged with piracy and murder. Several more of the gang are now lurking about our city, and the police are making diligent search for them. One of the prisoners named Reed, turned state's evidence, and yesterday gave a partial statement of their nefarious and bloody transactions, before Mr. Parker, District Attorney.

It appears that these men, or most of them, belonged to the smack Lawrence, capt. Attwick, the property of Mr. J. J. Daniell, of this city, which vessel arrived

here on the 16th inst. ostensibly from a wrecking cruise off the Florida coast, with a cargo of coffee in bulk. On his arrival, capt. A. reported, that "on the 14th inst. near Musquitta, he fell in with a schooner, not having a single person on board; that he took out a load of coffee in bulk, and proceeded to this place."

From the declarations of Reed, however, as far as obtained, it appears, that the sloop was sent by her owner from Havana, (where he now is) to the Florida coast, to cut wood. She there met with a small piratical sloop, the captain and crew of which affected to believe that capt. Attwick had brought money to purchase a cargo, which the latter denied, stating that he had but seven dollars. This was taken from him, & he hung up for some time in the shrouds to make him confess. After being convinced that he had no money, the piratical captain proposed to Attwick and his crew to join him in a piratical cruise. After consulting his men, they agreed, with the exception of the above-named Reed. He being indirectly threatened in case of non-compliance, at length acceded, as he declares, to save his life. Both sloops then sailed in company, and soon after, on the Florida coast, they fell in with the British brig Ann, capt. Seeley, from Matanzas, bound to Falmouth, Eng. in distress, which they boarded and ran ashore. The brig's crew consisted of ten, including officers: six of her men joined the pirates, and then informed the captain of the gang that the captain and mate of the brig could not be trusted. Immediately after, they, with the cook and one man, who had refused to join the pirates, were inhumanly murdered and thrown overboard. Both sloops were then loaded with coffee as above described, and the story made up that was told here, previous to their leaving the brig.

It is believed the foregoing statement is substantially correct; and we hope in our next, to give a further development of this horrid and abominable transaction. Indeed, we are in possession of further particulars, which it is deemed injudicious at present to make public. We sincerely hope, that every virtuous citizen will exert his energies to bring to the gallows a gang of cut-throat villains, who are the disgrace of humanity.—Gazette.

NEW YORK, August 3.

The Mediterranean Squadron.

We have already stated, that the Emperor of Austria and the King of Naples had visited the American ship FRANKLIN, while our squadron was lying in the Bay of Naples. Capt. Sawyer, of the brig Adriatic, who has arrived at Boston, from Trieste and Gibraltar, gives the following account of the Royal and Noble guests who have visited that ship: "The Franklin was visited while in Naples by a great many of the Italian and English nobility. May 18th the Emperor and Empress of Austria, King of Naples, Prince Leopold and Wife, with a great number of ladies and gentlemen of both courts, visited the Franklin; they were received by two royal salutes, yards manned by the whole squadron, and the British ship of the line Rochfort.—They expressed great satisfaction. The Emperor promised to return some other day by himself, and look through the ship more at his leisure. Among the English Nobility that visited the ship was Admirals Sir Sidney Smith, Hotham, Fremantle and Sir Philip Durham—they made frequent visits, always bringing a number of ladies with them. The 21st, the Prince of Prussia visited the ship, he came as a citizen wishing no parade. The 26th May, the Vice Roy of Sicily visited the ship; was saluted with 21 guns, going and coming. The next day the king of Naples' wife came on board. On the 31st May, there was a grand Review of the whole army. The Emperor picked out 25,000 men to go with him."

Com. Adv.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.

We publish to-day a more detailed account of the visit paid by the Emperor of Austria, &c. to the Franklin 74. We would take occasion to remark that the statement heretofore made of one of the Princes having fallen down the main hatchway is an error. It was the grand Chamberlain to the Empress, who fell down. His leg was dreadfully broken; it was set by Dr. Salter, of the Franklin, to whom the Emperor sent a rouleau of doubloons, the acceptance of which was politely, but positively declined. "No person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state."

While we are on the subject of our Mediterranean Squadron, we would correct some erroneous opinions which have been industriously propagated. We were under the same impressions which we know to be prevalent, as to the laxity of morals and discipline in the squadron, until we made inquiry of those whose opportunities and veracity entitle their statements to confidence. From these sources we learn, that the fleet are in excellent order, as to all points of cleanliness and discipline and good condition; and that the reports of gambling, &c. are wholly unworthy of credit. Every sincere friend of the United States will be glad at heart, to hear those accounts from the Mediterranean.—Dem. Press.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

PIRACIES IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Capt. Center has favored us with the following particulars:—On the 9th of July, a boat appeared off the South West Pass, with 10 men in her, armed with muskets, pistols and cutlasses—they commenced operations by robbing the following vessels, viz: the brig Argo, Meader, bound up of \$65 in cash, 1 trunk of valuable clothing,

provisions, &c.—the brig Cobosca, the provisions, clothes, &c.—two schooners, up of provisions—a Dutch galley, money, small stores, &c. in doing which he stabbed the captain, in two or three places, the wounds were not dangerous—the brig Calypso, bound to Havana, of \$850 in cash, watch, &c. the ship gov. Griswold, of watch, clothes, stores, &c. They were 6 days engaged in this business. The boldness with which these hardened villains made their attack, could only be equalled by their intentions—they robbed by day and secreted their plunder under cover of the night. What had they to fear from an unarmed merchant vessel—nothing. The South West Pass is about 20 miles from Fort Plaquemine.

ZANESVILLE, (Ohio) July 28.

DARING ROBBERY.

On Wednesday of last week as Mr. Joseph Taylor of the house of Elder & Taylor, merchants in Baltimore, was returning home from this town and having progressed about 38 miles, he was attacked by three villains, one of whom presented a pistol to his breast threatening him with instant death in case of noise or resistance. In this unhappy dilemma Mr. Taylor thought submission was prudence. The rascals then blindfolded him, led him a considerable distance into the adjoining woods, tied him to a tree and then rifled him of all his money, amounting to between two and three thousand dollars.

The assault on Mr. Taylor was made at about one o'clock in the day; yet they kept him tied and blindfolded and remained with him until nine at night, when they loosed him under an injunction, that he should remain stationary for 10 minutes, upon peril of his life.

Much credit is due to the inhabitants residing in the part of the country near where the robbery was committed, for their prompt and spirited exertions in apprehending these scoundrels: We have no doubt that several hundreds were actively employed in this praiseworthy task and we are happy in stating that their exertions have been crowned with success. On Saturday they were apprehended in Newark about 26 miles westwardly from this place, and on Sunday they were brought to this town, under a sufficient escort, on their way to Guernsey Jail, the county wherein the crime was committed and where they are safely secured to await their trial. Something more than 2500 dollars was found with them. They are strangers in this part of the country, but we learn that they call themselves Jones, Green, and Jenkins.

The Missouri Expedition.

POSTSCRIPT.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.

Since our paper went to press we have been informed, that the whole of the troops and boats which set out for the Yellow Stone on Sunday last, have returned to Belle Fontaine in consequence of the Steam-Boats, not being able to stem the current of the Missouri.

July 9.

The postscript to the last paper which states the return of the military expedition, is incorrect. No part of it has returned.—The steam boats, however, get on slowly, and with many stoppages. The keel boats go on rapidly, and passed St. Charles (18 miles from Belle Fontaine) 2 days ahead of the former.

The contents of the steam boats will probably be transferred to keels and barges. The river is in fine order; the July flood is coming down, and swelling the stream with the last of the annual tributaries. The failure of the steam boats is attributable to their construction, or management, and not to the rivers.

CAVEAT EMPTOR!

To the Editor of the Phila. Gazette.

Sir,

Your paper of the 4th instant contains "information respecting a silver mine, somewhere in the neighborhood of Baltimore."—The informant closes his flattering description of the locality of this mine with the assertion that "some of the ore has been sent to the mint at Philadelphia, and it is said would yield 75 per cent." Now, sir, you may be assured that no such ore has ever been assayed or received at the mint; and therefore the existence of this pretended valuable discovery must rest on some other evidence.

An Officer of the Mint.

BALTIMORE, August 12.

FIRE.

About three o'clock yesterday morning, the city was alarmed with the cry of fire. It was found to proceed from the conflagration of one of the three unfinished three story brick dwellings on St. Paul's Lane extended, beyond Church street. The fire commenced on the lower floor & spread very rapidly over the house, owing to the quantity of shavings, lumber, &c. in it. In a few minutes the whole interior was enveloped in flames, and its destruction rendered complete. This house was the property of Mr. Wm. L. Chappel. The adjoining house, the property of Mr. Wm. P. Mills, had its roof consumed, and received considerable damage in the upper story.—Notwithstanding the limited supply of water, the vigilance and exertions of the fire and hose companies prevented its sharing a similar fate with the first. The third house belonged to Mr. Robert Benson, and was but slightly injured. That this work of destruction was the designed act of a villainous incendiary, there is not the least possible doubt. The alarm of fire which was given a few nights ago, we now learn, arose in consequence of this same property having been on fire; it was then fortunately extinguished almost as soon as discovered.—

Since that time, we are informed that

the property was watched every night until Saturday night, when the gentleman whose night it was to watch, left the property to the care of three lads, apprentices to the different owners. After remaining awake until a late hour, the lads went to sleep in the 2d story of Mr. Chappel's house, and the first intimation they had of the fire was by the smoke and the crackling of the flames. One of the lads made his escape through the flames, & was slightly burnt; the other jumped from a 2d story window, and the last it is said jumped from the 3d story.

The proprietors of these houses are all merchant tailors and respectable citizens. On Mr. William L. Chappel, whose house is now a heap of useless rubbish this calamity falls particularly heavy, as we are informed that all the fruits of his industry and economy for several years were invested in this property. We are confident that the liberality of our citizens will induce them to patronize an amiable young man, and thereby enable him to retrieve his heavy loss.—Amer.

EASTON, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16.

MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.

TUESDAY, August 10, 1819.

A very large and respectable meeting of the Federal Republicans of Talbot County, was held this day at the Court-House, in the Town of Easton, pursuant to public notice, to select proper Candidates, to represent the county in the Legislature of the state.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Esq. was called to the Chair; and

TENCH TILGHMAN, Esq. was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

The meeting being organized and the object concisely developed by the chairman, Robert H. Goldsborough, Esquire rose and addressed the meeting in a luminous and energetic speech, in which he took an able retrospective view of the affairs of this country, from the year 1790—Shewing in the clearest manner the prosperity produced by Federal men, and Federal measures, whilst they governed this nation, and the continuance of that prosperity until the period of the first Embargo, in the philosophic reign of President Jefferson.—That with that embargo, our entanglements with foreign nations, and our internal distresses increased, until, with the experiments of non-intercourse and non-importation, we were under the reign of President Madison plunged into war—that out of an unnecessary and destructive war, together with other evils, grew immense loans and interests—that these loans, unfortunate in their terms, produced the wildest system of stock jobbing by individuals & by banks, a consequent excessive issue of Bank paper, and the stoppage of Specie payments, the embarrassments in the currency, the vexatious differences of Exchange not only between states, but between town and town, and finally all the train of evils that have since flowed in on every side, and threatened to overwhelm us.

He then took a succinct view of the prominent points of state politics—particularly of the tendency of the measures of the Democratic Party and their contemplated plans, to lay the political influence of the counties prostrate at the feet of the City of Baltimore. That no man was more willing than himself to accord to Baltimore, the blessings of good government, and to gratify her in every measure that could increase the comforts and happiness of her citizens, invigorate her pecuniary operations, and enlarge and extend her commercial prosperity. But that it would be the height of madness to bind the steady yeomanry of the country, the honest and hardy cultivators of the soil, and all the industrious mechanics of our villages and country places, as victims to the overpowering influence of the ever varying and fickle population of a great commercial city. That with Baltimore, we had a common interest and ought to extend to her a common & generous benevolence, but it was our duty to rouse and exert ourselves to elect men, who would frown on, and put down such dangerous and disastrous innovations, as sought to magnify and extend her political influence, at the expense of the great agricultural influence of the state.

The meeting then appointed a committee of five citizens from each district, for the purpose of deliberating on, and suggesting four such Candidates as they should think proper to compose a Ticket at the ensuing Election, who having retired to perform the duty assigned them, returned and reported to the meeting a unanimous recommendation of

NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH,
THOMAS FRAZIER,
WILLIAM H. TILGHMAN, and
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,

and pledge themselves to use their best endeavors by all fair and honorable means to ensure the Election of the Candidates nominated.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and attested by the Secretary, and that they be published in the Easton Gazette, Baltimore Telegraph, and Maryland Gazette.

Resolved, That the Federal Republicans of Talbot County will meet at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, on Tuesday week, 24th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. to consult together, and to arrange and adopt such further measures as may be necessary to ensure the Election of the gentlemen whom they have this day pledged themselves to support.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Chairman.

Attest,
TENCH TILGHMAN, Secy.

FEDERAL REPUBLICANS.

You who wear this honorable name characteristic of your principles and opinions—you who are the true and faithful disciples of the great George Washington, who sustained his fame & his administration at all times, even against Genet's appeal to the people, Jefferson's letter to Mazzie, Ben Beache's infamous & slanderous attacks against his reputation & his administration, (which paper was then and continued long after to be the manual of Democracy,) and William B. Giles' repudiations and underratings—you who are the true followers of Washington and Hamilton, remember, that ever faithful to the constitution, you must always be the guardians of public liberty and personal rights. That you are now called on at a great crisis, to exert yourselves to a man in the defence and support of the cause of your country—shew yourselves worthy of your name, and of those from whom you derive your principles & opinions—Exert yourselves now in behalf of the Federal Ticket, composed of good and worthy and excellent men—nite like one man—have no jarring or discord or division among you—Act in a solid phalanx and you may defy all opposition—United you are strong, divided you are weak—Let the motto of Federal Republicans be

UNION—Maryland expects that every man will do his duty.

ALARMING NEWS.

The Laws and the state sovereignty put down and trampled on by the Standing Army—A collector of the port of Annapolis, invades the right of property of peaceable citizens and then refuses to submit to the due and ordinary process of the Laws as administered by the courts and attempted to be executed by the Sheriff, to investigate the right and to try the title of the property. When the Sheriff says he is bound to execute the writ of replevin according to law, and that if the Collector will not cease to hinder him, he must appeal to the posse comitatus, or a body of unarmed citizens, to aid him in the execution of the laws, the Collector sends for a detachment of United States Troops, and braves the civil officer the Sheriff, puts down the laws, and threatens the peaceful citizens with the bayonets and bullets of the Standing Army if they attempt to rally around the standard of the law. Free-men of Maryland take these things to heart and think well on them. Remember, when you come shortly to speak in your sovereign capacity, that you show your just displeasure against such violent, such dangerous, such unconstitutional proceedings. If this is the democratic mode of exercising the duties of a petty office, it is time to look to our liberties with a little more vigilance.—The President of the United States has the cure in his own hands, and we trust that he will shew himself more attached to State Sovereignty and the supremacy of the laws than his Custom-House Officer has done. A short time will satisfy us one way or the other upon this subject.

From the Maryland Gazette, August 3.

An occurrence has recently taken place in this city which is calculated to awaken the deepest anxiety and strongest indignation in the bosom of every man who loves liberty and is attached to the constitution of his country. It is painful to us to be obliged to notice a transaction which is likely to become the subject of judicial investigation; but we find it impossible to repress the indignation, which every man must have felt, on witnessing the scene which was exhibited here on Friday last. At the approaching session of our court it will be decided, whether a private citizen, who considers himself aggrieved by the conduct of a collector, is to be deprived of the right of demanding redress for the injury sustained, in the same peaceful and legal manner, that he would against any other individual; and, above all, whether the collector of a port is invested with power to call out the troops of the U. S. for the purpose of resisting the constituted authorities of the state. These are serious and solemn questions, which will no doubt be deliberately weighed, and impartially and justly decided, by those to whom the important duty of administering the laws is committed. All that we say is, that if proceedings of this kind are suffered to pass with impunity, we may prepare to bid a long farewell to the liberties of our country. We have obtained from a friend the following statement of the case which

submit to our readers without further comment—

A Citizen of Maryland; considering himself entitled to goods which he thought had been illegally and unwarrantably wrested from him by the Collector of this port, sued out a writ of replevin from the Court of Anne-Arundel county, for the purpose of trying the title to them. The writ was placed in the hands of the High Sheriff, who delivered it to one of his deputies to be executed. When the deputy proceeded to discharge his duty, part of the goods were lying on a wharf in the neighborhood of the Collector's warehouse. The officer of justice took possession of them, when they were immediately seized and taken from him by a son of the collector, and some other men who were with him. The sheriff on being informed of this outrage, applied in person to the Collector for a delivery of the goods. His request was rejected. He then intimated to the Collector, that he should be under the necessity of performing, by forcible means, the duty which was imposed on him by the law, and his oath of office. To this intimation the collector replied, that he should resort to force in order to prevent the execution of the writ. About an hour afterwards the sheriff proceeded towards the warehouse, in which the goods were contained, and on his approach discovered a detachment of the U. States troops drawn up in military array, with an officer at their head, across the street which led to the place. When the sheriff advanced to the spot where they were stationed, one of the soldiers presented a loaded musket to his breast, so near that he was almost touched by the bayonet, and told him that if he proceeded another step his life would be the forfeit. The sheriff perceiving that it would be impracticable for him to proceed without hazarding the lives of many of his fellow-citizens in a contest with American troops, desisted from the attempt, and lodged a complaint with the Chief Justice of the state. Warrants were immediately issued for the apprehension of some of the offenders, who we understand have been arrested and compelled to enter into a recognizance for their appearance at the next session of the court, to answer for the daring outrage they have committed on the law of the land, and the liberty of the free people of this country. This is a simple recital of the facts that occurred. Comment is unnecessary, and would perhaps at the present time be improper.

The following is extracted from a letter received by a gentleman of this town, from an Eastern Shore friend in the city of Annapolis at the time the circumstance alluded to happened.

Annapolis, August 8th, 1819.

"You have no doubt seen in the Maryland Gazette the statement of an affair, which took place in this city on Friday and Saturday, (the 30th & 31st July) in which the civil authority of the state was resisted & put at defiance by the collector of this port (a flaming democrat) and a military force drawn by him from Fort Severn. That statement was perfectly correct in every particular, but did not place the conduct of the collector and the troops in so very strong and reprehensible a point of view as did the affidavit the sheriff made before Judge Chase.

It was to an Eastern Shoreman, like me, truly a novel, unexpected and disgusting sight, to see the high sheriff of a county, while executing his duty as such, have a loaded musket presented to his breast by a regular soldier and threatened with instant death if he advanced a step. I was the more surprised at it, because I knew it to be diametrically opposite to the form of government under which we live, which declares that the military shall always be subordinate to the civil authority, and which we boast of as being the happiest and freest owned by any of the nations of the earth, which it really is, when properly adhered to and administered. The federal citizens generally and a few of the most honest and ingenious of the democrats here, openly expressed their abhorrence at the unpardonable and tyrannical procedure of the collector; while, on the other hand the great mass and leaders of the democrats encouraged him to persevere in his outrageous resistance, without shewing the least regard to the fatal consequences which it might produce.

If the sheriff had been a rash man and indifferent about the welfare and blood of his fellow citizens, and had led the posse comitatus which he commenced summoning against the soldiers, it is more than likely that many of the families in this city (which by the bye seems to be fated for ever to be oppressed by the military) would at this moment have been clothed in all the habiliments of mourning; for so rigid were the military in the performance of their part, that a member of the corporation, who wished to pass their line for the purpose of examining some stone belonging to the Town, and which lay near the Ware-House the troops were collected to guard, was opposed and prevented doing so. From what I saw, and from what I could learn from others, of the disposition of the soldiers, any attempt on the part of the Sheriff and his party to recover by force the goods sought after, would have been attended with the most fatal consequences. But in spite of all this, I cannot help believing, that if so despotic a part as that acted by this liberty loving democratic collector and his advisers had taken place on the Eastern Shore, where we are unaccustomed to the soldiery interfering with civil rights, the population would have risen en masse and hurled destruction upon those who dared be bold enough to encourage or make the attempt, no matter how much blood it might have cost. Here however, it is quite dif-

ferent, for the people, though entitled to the benefit of a free government, labor under a kind of military dominion, and have become so used to it, that notwithstanding they abhor and despise it and would willingly throw it off if they could, they are passive under it; for you must understand, that the very garrison which on this occasion furnished troops to prostrate the civil power, has heretofore furnished them to smother the voice of the free & peaceable inhabitants on the day of election.

Yes, this garrison has sent to the polls (and will no doubt again do it when the collector and his co-adjutors in tyranny shall become alarmed about the issue of an election,) troops enough to do away all doubts about its result, such proceedings though common in the barbery states where the Janizaries (Turkish soldiers) elect whom they please *Dey*, I will venture to say, are not known in any christian country, state or town, in the world, this little city excepted.

To cap the climax, of military usurpation in this truly disagreeable business, the property which the sheriff was in quest of, it is said, has been removed to Fort Severn, where it remains under the protection of the whole military force belonging to that fortification."

To-morrow I shall set out for Hagerstown, from which place I will again address you."

"The property is claimed by a poor man who has a large family dependent upon him for their support. He has had two sons in the navy ever since the commencement of the late war. From one of these sons he borrowed the money to pay for the property, the lad having received a large sum for prizes which he had been engaged in capturing during that short but eventful contest.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. MARYLAND POLITICS.

The refusal of the democrats of the late House of Delegates, to take from the city of Baltimore a portion of the tax on sales at auction—and to compel the retailers of dry goods to pay for a license require particular attention as shewing in the strongest manner the influence of that city in the legislative proceedings of the State. This conduct of the democrats was more particularly unexpected inasmuch as they made so great a clamor last year about the "bankrupt state" of the treasury and the improvidence of the federalists in not providing for its replenishment.

Early in the session Mr. Dorsey obtained leave to bring in a bill "to regulate sales at auction." It was referred to the committee of ways and means the chairman of which (Mr. LeCompte) reported it. As a source of revenue none could be more productive or less burthensome to the people—As a source of revenue it had been resorted to by the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The state of New York during the past year, received from the city of New York on account of this tax upwards of 170,000 dollars. Pennsylvania during the same period received from the same tax, upwards of 100,000 dollars from the city of Philadelphia. Baltimore ought not to have complained even should the legislature have taken the entire advantage of the tax and have excluded her altogether from any share of its profits—she has been left by the state for many years in the enjoyment of the intire advantage of this tax and since the year 1800 she received on account of it upwards of 500,000 dollars—but this was not contemplated—it was only intended to take one per cent, on sales and to leave Baltimore in the full enjoyment of the right she now exercised to tax sales at auction. This tax would have yielded to the state treasury at least 25,000 dollars annually. This measure was defeated by the influence of Mr. Kell. He said Baltimore was in debt—that she was making large and expensive improvements, extending Pratt street, opening South street, &c.—and could not bear any diminution of her revenues. It was answered that the state should not pay her debts, nor the people bear the burden of her improvements. That the people of the country had to open & keep up their own roads, and build their own bridges, and that the people of Baltimore must do the same.—The majority of the House of Delegates thought otherwise. On motion of Mr. Kell this bill was referred to the next general Assembly. Mr. Quinton of Worcester was the only democrat who voted against the reference.

The city of Baltimore received on account of this tax during the year 1815 upwards of 46,000 dollars and the U. States received on the same account from the city of Baltimore upwards of ninety thousand dollars. This was a year from particular causes in which extraordinary sales were made at auction, much greater than are likely to occur again. The estimate of 25,000 dollars that might have been received annually by the state from this tax had the democrats passed the before mentioned bill, is founded upon a comparative view of the receipts from this tax by the city of Baltimore in ordinary times and circumstances.

Now can there be offered stronger evidence of Baltimore influence—she had but two delegates on the floor—yet she obtained from the delegates of the country a vote in her favor depriving the people of the state generally of the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars annually? Ought such an influence to be increased?—Are the delegates from the country, who yielded to this influence entitled to a continuance of the public confidence? Let reason and not party spirit determine your answer.

Again a committee of the late House of Delegates, composed of Messrs. LeCompte, Forrest, Kell, Kennedy and Kent reported a bill to compel the retailers of dry goods to obtain a license and pay for the same in like manner as the retailers of

spiruous liquors are now by law bound to do.

It is a very fair mode of increasing the revenues—what good reason can be given why a retailer of dry goods, should be permitted to trade without license, or expence & a retailer of spiruous liquors, be compelled annually to procure a license and to pay for it. The business of a retailer of dry goods is as important and profitable, and as wealthy persons are engaged in it as are the retailers of spiruous liquors. Yet the latter are compelled to pay for a license, whilst the former are not and do not pay one cent.

Had this bill been passed into a law the treasury of the state, would have received annually from its operation several thousand dollars.

So soon as the bill was taken up in the House of Delegates, Mr. Kell moved to refer it to the next General Assembly and it was accordingly so done.

Every democrat, except Messrs. Beck- et and Moffit, voting in favor of the reference—Even Mr. Kent who but a few days before in committee had given to it his most decided approbation. Mr. Kent is now a candidate for the suffrages of the people of Calvert, and he should explain to his constituents the cause of this sudden revolution in his opinions.

Mr. Kell was consistent he objected in committee to this portion of the bill—thought it would operate peculiarly hard on Baltimore—where there was a great number of dry good merchants, and therefore as a Baltimore delegate he could not support it.

It is well known that Mr. Kell is true to the people of Baltimore—Some think rather too true—but it seems he found followers to go all lengths with him.

But why should not the retailers of dry goods in Baltimore as well as the retailers of spiruous liquors pay for licenses?—Why should they have any exclusive advantages granted to them?—Are they more honest, industrious, or worthy citizens? There are also some dry good stores in the country. In Easton, Cambridge, &c.—the business of which is as profitable as is that of the retailers of spiruous liquors and yet the owners of them do not pay a single cent into the treasury.

In this land of liberty and equality, can it be proper thus to make "fish of one and flesh of another"—thus to grant particular advantages to one set of men, which are not granted to another equally entitled to public favor?

This conduct of the majority of the House of Delegates was the more unexpected from the circumstance of their having made a great clamour because as they said the federalists had done nothing to replenish the exhausted state of the treasury. Here was a fair opportunity for them to have done something—Here would have been a handsome augmentation of the public revenue equitable in its nature & easy & cheap of collection without producing any, or a very little burthen to the mass of the people. But it seems though they were free to censure others—they either did not know what to do themselves, or were determined to do nothing but complain.

The federalists on the contrary have given every assurance of their determination to increase by every possible means without improperly burthening the people the revenues of the state.—They have imposed a tax on lottery prizes—and have laboured to secure to the state the revenue derived from the tax on sales at auction. They would also have compelled the dry good merchants to pay for a license as well as the retailers of spiruous liquors, &c.

They have also by their efforts succeeded in obtaining an assumption of the state's claim for the expenditures during the late war. Eighty thousand dollars of the sum assumed has been paid into the treasury. This claim has been recovered in direct opposition to the opinions of the democrats of the state, so far as these opinions can be ascertained by reference to their newspapers. They said the money was improperly expended and ought not to have been recovered. The federalists thought differently—and so did the government of the United States.

If the conduct of the federalists of Maryland be fairly and candidly examined—they have nothing to fear. It will furnish such a mass of testimony to their integrity and faithful and scrupulous devotion to the interests of their constituents, that even their worst enemies must acknowledge its irresistible force.

Such an examination federalists challenge—and if truth and justice have not lost their value it must eventually be their triumph.

A FEDERALIST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.

We are happy to learn that the President of the United States, attended by his private Secretaries, Mr. Gouverneur and Lieut. Monroe, arrived in this city yesterday morning, and in good health, notwithstanding his long and fatiguing journey through the Southern & Western States.

The Secretary of the Navy arrived at his Lodgings at Strother's Hotel, on Friday evening, from a visit to his family in New-York.

The New-York Gazette of Wednesday, says: "The Secretary of the Navy left this city this morning for Washington, where we understand, there will be an immediate meeting of the Heads of the different Departments, no doubt on the subject of the late despatches from Madrid, brought out in the United States, sloop of war Hornet. We understand the Hornet is again under sailing orders, and is now taking on board provisions for five months. It is probable she will return to Cadiz, with despatches from our government."

"We learn says the Washington Gazette, that a meeting of the cabinet was on Wednesday held at the President's house, and that all the members, viz. the President, the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and Attorney General, were present. The subject of the late despatches from our Minister at Madrid is said to have been the principal subject under consideration.

The Hornet, we hear, is ordered to return to Cadiz forthwith, with despatches from our Government to Mr. Forsyth, at Madrid.—ib.

BALTIMORE, August 11,

By the steam-boat Virginia, 24 hours from Norfolk, we received from our attentive correspondent a proof sheet, containing the arrival of the British ship Higson, Capt. Johnson, 40 days from Cork. Capt. J. states that markets were generally improving—that it was reported when he sailed, that the British Government had remonstrated with Spain against the cession of the Floridas to the United States, offering to assist the Spaniards with troops in keeping possession of them—and that it was the impression that in the event of the Floridas being ceded to this country. Cuba would be immediately given up to Great Britain.

From the Phila. Aurora.

The Richmond Enquirer enquires where Commodore Perry is going?—We shall tell him—two vessels were fitted out in one of our ports by the Spanish royal agents, while Don Onis was at Washington; they contained supplies for the Spanish general MORELO, and information of the fact being communicated to Commodore Brion, the chief naval officer of the republic of Venezuela, he intercepted those vessels, seized them, they were libelled and condemned as Spanish property, under false colors, in an admiralty court, constituted conformably with the law of nations—it is to demand those condemned vessels that Com. Perry has been sent. More anon—as the saying is.

We learn by the schr. Proserpine, captain Massicot, arrived yesterday in 17 days from Lagura, that it was reported there, admiral Brion with a considerable naval force and eleven hundred troops, had attacked and captured Barcelona.—Chronicle.

EMIGRANTS RETURNING.

A gentleman residing in Hinsdale, Massachusetts, reports, that the families, which had passed that place, during the present season, from the Westward, on their way back to their old homes, in Massachusetts and Maine, exceeded one hundred.—Most of those, he observes, were in indigent circumstances, and many of them compelled to solicit charity, in enabling them to return to their deserted villages. Centinel.

Important to Shoe-Makers.

At the last Circuit Court of the United States in Boston, an action was brought to try the right of John Bedford to a patent for nailing boots, shoes, &c. by nails, with and without heads. But before the cause was given to the jury the plaintiff abandoned it, and became nonsuit.

This failure, in an attack on the principal makers, ensures safety from prosecution to those small dealers in the country, who were waiting to know the result of this case, before they yielded to a demand of the patentee, or his assignee to purchase a right under the patent, or pay for infringing it.

Extract of a letter, dated RICHMOND (Va.) Aug. 5.

"The distress here is very great. Yesterday the President of the Branch Bank here, and several commercial houses of the first standing stopped payment. Thomas Jefferson is endorser \$20,000 on the notes of one of the failures yesterday."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.

U. S. Bank Stock—95 offered 98 asked, no sales this forenoon.—Frank. Gaz.

BALTIMORE, August 13.

Tabacco.—Montgomery County, \$8 1-2 to 10, Sales, 2 hds, crop a \$10—3 do. a \$9—1 do. Second, \$7 Calvert County, sold by J. Spicknall.

White Wheat—1 4 to \$1 6—Red, do. 98 to \$1—Corn, 50 to 54—Oats, 40 to 45—Rye, 50 to 55.

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

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

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

THOMAS MECONEKIN.

Easton Aug. 16—3w

Vendue.

Agreeable to an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale on Friday 27th inst. at the Trapp, on credit of six months. All the personal estate of Samuel Orm deceased, consisting of a quantity of Merchandize (such as wet and dry goods) Household and Kitchen furniture. ALSO—A quantity of nice Bacon and some valuable Hops and Cattle—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and further particulars made known on the day of sale by MARY ORM, Adm'x. of Samuel Orm, dec'd.

August 16

Notice.

Persons indebted for property purchased at the Vendue at Hayland, on the 14th October last, are now requested to pay off their respective notes as the period of the credit has expired.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Aug. 16—3w.

Notice.

UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF MARYLAND.

The Stockholders in this Company are requested to attend a general meeting, to be held at their Warehouse, No. 152 Market street, on MONDAY, the 4th day of October next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

By Order
R. MILLER, Jr. Pres't.

Aug. 16—8w

The Editors of the Fredericktown Herald, Hagerstown Torch Light, Maryland Gazette, Annapolis, and Boston Gazette, will insert the above for eight weeks, and forward their accounts to the President.

CHESTER RIVER BRIDGE.

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

The Stock will be divided into eight hundred shares and subscribers will be required to pay on each share the sum of one dollar, at the time of subscribing and four dollars in two months thereafter.

JAS. BROWN, Pres't. pro. tem.
J. NICOLS, Sec'y.
Chester-Town, August 16, 1818.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed at the suit of state use of Thomas Fountain, use of William Potter, against Thos. Couper, will be sold on Tuesday the 7th day of September next on the Court-House green, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, the following property, viz. all said singular that part of a lot of ground & all the improvements thereon, lying and being in the town of Easton in the county aforesaid, and distinguished on the plot of the said town, by No. 92, which is comprehended within the following lines and bounds, viz. beginning for the said part at a stone set in the ground in the edge of North Lane, and at the end of the 2nd line then with 2d line reversed South 15 degrees 15 minutes East 100 feet and then across the said lot No. 88, 45 minutes East 5 perches & three-tenths of a perch to a Marginal line on the East bounds of the said town and then with that line 1 degree 15 minutes West 100 feet to a stone set in the ground on the edge of North lane and from thence North lane aforesaid, 8 degrees 45m West 5 perches and three hundredths of a perch to the first marked Stone; Be the quantity what may more or less, sold to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs of the aforesaid writ.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Aug. 16—ts.

A. B. Hayden,
DENTIST.

Late a student of Mr. H. H. Hayden of Baltimore

Respectfully offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Cambridge and its vicinity.

He forbears entering into the hackneyed detail of operations, as customarily practised by itinerant dentists; and informs the citizens generally that he performs all the requisite operations for the preservation of the teeth both healthy and unsound, and in the most improved manner.

He also sets natural and artificial teeth in all the variety of ways; as with ligatures, springs, pivots, and on plates of gold, and in a manner both useful and ornamental; in all of which, he pursues with strict observance, the methods practised by his preceptor, and which have been approved, and warranted by a twenty years practice in the city of Baltimore. In all cases, the most implicit candor may be relied on.

Ladies wishing to be waited on at their place of residence will please send a note to his lodgings at Mr. Flint's Tavern.

Hayden's approved dentifrice, and tooth brushes of the best quality may be had as above.

August 16—2w

N. B. As Mr. H.'s stay in Cambridge, will be only two weeks, he solicits a seasonable application by those who may require professional aid.

H.

MARYLAND,
Talbot County, to wit:

THOMAS C. PARROTT 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, & having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected; and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement within the gaol of said county was forthwith discharged.—And I do thereupon direct that the said Thomas C. Parrott give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid by causing a copy of this order to be inserted four weeks, successively in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November term, of the said county court, and that he be and appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors and of obtaining a final discharge.

Given under my hand this 19th day of April 1819.

JOHN EDMONDSON.

Aug. 16—4w

MARYLAND,
Somerset County, August 9, 1819.

The Creditors of John Stephens, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, are requested to take notice, that the first Saturday after the fourth Monday in November next, is appointed for his appearance before the Judges of Somerset county court, at Princess Anne, to answer any allegations that may be made against him, touching his petition. His creditors are therefore warned to appear, at the same time and place, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Stephens should not have the benefit of the said insolvent laws as prayed for.

By order of
JOHN H. BELL, Asst. Judge
of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County.
Aug. 16—4w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS,
For Sale at this Office.

POETRY.

SONG—BY MOORE. THOSE WE'VE LEFT BEHIND US.

FROM THE IRISH MELODIES. As slow our ship her foamy track Against the wind was cleaving...

From the Constellation. CHILI WHEAT.

Mr. Editor—Believing the public interest in general, and more especially that of our farming brethren...

MOORFIELD, (Vir.) July 14, 1819.

DEAR SIR—As you are a raiser of Wheat I enclose you an ear of the Chili kind.

It appears to me that it will be a valuable acquisition to this country. Whether it will succeed best by being sown in the fall or in the spring...

The novelty of the event has attracted thousands of spectators to view the ruins.

the reason: it is because we will affect to have a summer, and we have no title to any such thing. Our poets learn their trade of the Romans...

REMARKABLE OCCURENCE. MIDDLEBURY, (Vermont) July 21. On the night of the 13th inst. a piece of land of upwards of two acres...

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...

MARYLAND, Talbot County, to wit: Henry Darden, an Insolvent Debtor, having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court...

MARYLAND, Talbot County, to wit: James Parrott an insolvent debtor, having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court...

MARYLAND, Kent County, to wit: William Barnes, an insolvent debtor, having applied to me, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court...

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MARYLAND, Kent County, to wit: William Barnes, an insolvent debtor, having applied to me, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court...

Great Bargain. CLARK & GREEN. Have just finished opening their supply of NEW GOODS.

Received last week from Philadelphia and Baltimore, which they invite their customers and the Public generally to call and examine. The Assortment consists in part as follows, viz: Best extra superfine London Blue, Black and other colours...

Groome & Lambdin, Seasonable Goods.

Have the pleasure of informing their customers, and the public generally, that they have received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, & are now opening at their store directly opposite the Bank...

GOODS: AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine and other Gingham, Bleach'd Eng. Drilling for pantaloons, Plain and striped Cotton Cassimeres, Satteens for men's wear, Blue and yellow Nankeens, Black Florentine Seersuckers and Caradaries...

ALSO. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

Java & Green Coffee, Prime & common Sugars, Sail Duck, Bed Sackings, Striped Linen Bed-Ticking, Cotton, do, Linen and Cotton Apron checks...

Hard-Ware & Cutlery, viz.

Waldron's and Patent Scythes, for wheat and grass, Sickles, Spades, Shovels, Hoops, Scythes-stones, Patent sheep-shears, Wheel Irons, Castings, Cart Boxes, Knives and Forks...

—LIKEWISE— A GREAT VARIETY OF Queens-Ware, China, Glass, Tin-Ware, Wood-Ware, Stone-Ware, Britannia-Ware, &c. &c.

The foregoing articles being purchased at the lowest rates, and selected with much care, will be offered on such terms as will make it an object to all those who wish to purchase by whom an early call and examination is particularly invited.

Louis Pese, PAINTER AND DRAWING-MASTER

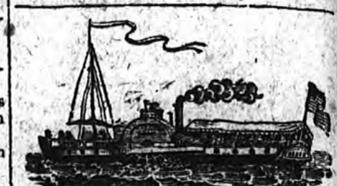
Has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he proposes to teach Drawing and Painting, in water colours. In the Academies his terms will be \$10 per quarter, private lessons \$12, half paid in advance...

MARYLAND, Kent County, to wit.

William Barnes, an insolvent debtor, having applied to me, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court, of Kent county, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state...

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

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS. RICHARD RINGGOLD. June 21—6w



The Steam-Boat Maryland.

This Superior Vessel is now prepared, & has commenced the tour of operations for which she has been destined. She has been planned, constructed, and equipped by the ablest Artists...

Edward Lloyd,

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.

SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favors of his friends and customers and the public in general, and informs them he has parted with his sloop the General Benson, and has furnished himself with a New and Elegant Schooner, the JANE & MARY, to fill her place...

To be 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...

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 OTEL, and lately kept by Mr. Jesse Sheffer...

AN ENGLISH SUMMER.

Description of an English Summer, in the year 1788—extracted from a letter of Horace Walpole, dated June 15. I perceive the deluge fell upon you before it reached us. It began here on Monday last, and then rained near eight and forty hours, without intermission...

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EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II. EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23, 1819. NO. 89

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.

Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of Thomas
Herrington of Worcester county, a petitioner
for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Mary-
land, to appear before the Judges of Worcester
county court, on the first Saturday after
the second Monday of November next, to show
cause, if any they have, why the said Herrington
should not have the benefit of said laws;
that day being appointed for a hearing of his
petition.
Snow Hill, August 9—4w.

More New Goods.

CLARK & GREEN
Have just received from Baltimore, and are
now opening a further supply of
NEW GOODS,
among which are

Handsome Calicoes	Half bleached Irish
Cambric Mullins	Sheerings
Book do	White Plaities
Long Lawns	Common India Mus- lins
Linen Cambric hand- kerchiefs	Fine Batas and Gur- rahs
Nice Black Italian Lacestrings	Bleach'd and brown Domestic Shirting Muslins
Black Sanchevs Mens' and Womens' Cotton Hosiery	Domestic Plaids and Stripes
Ladies Kid Gloves	Fine White Gauze Flannel
Millinet	
Black Galleons	
Table Dispens	

ALSO.

Sugars, Coffee, Rum, Tobacco, Segars,
&c. which, in addition to their former
stock makes their assortment of **DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, and LIQUORS,** at this time,
very complete, and will be sold very cheap for
Cash or exchanged for the following articles at
fair prices, viz. Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Feathers,
Rags, Bacon, &c. They also continue to
receive for Goods notes of the City Bank of
Baltimore at par.
August 9

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

The subscriber takes the liberty of informing
the citizens of the Eastern Shore, that he has
opened a Cabinet Ware-Room in Easton, in
part of the building of Mr. Thomas H. Smith,
next door to the Post-Office, and opposite the
Union Tavern, where he intends keeping a
supply of ready made furniture, and will make
any article in his line agreeably to order, all
his materials are well seasoned and of the first
quality.
He has now on hand, Sideboard, Bureaus,
Tables, Wash Stands, High and Low post Bed-
steads of Mahogany, Curled Maple and Poplar,
and a handsome and complete assortment of
plain and fashionable Windsor Chairs, which
he will sell on very reasonable terms.
THOMAS MCGONKIN.
Easton Aug. 16—3w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to-wit:

Daniel Stewart an insolvent debtor having ap-
plied to me as one of the Justices of the Or-
phans Court for the county aforesaid, for the
benefit of the several insolvent laws of this
state, and having produced at the time of his
application, evidence of his residence within
the state during the period required by law,
together with a schedule of his property and a
list of his creditors, so far as then recollected,
and a certificate from the gaoler of his confine-
ment within the goal of said county was forth-
with discharged. And I do thereupon direct
that the said Daniel Stewart give notice to his
creditors of his application and discharge, as re-
quired by law, by inserting a copy of this order in
three newspapers published in Easton, before
the second Saturday of November term, of
the said county court, and that he be and ap-
pear on that day before the said court, for the
purpose of answering such interrogatories as
may be propounded by his creditors and of
obtaining a final discharge.
Given under my hand this 16th day of Feb-
ruary 1819.
July 19—3m.
JOHN EDMONDSON.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to-wit:

Whereas, Thomas Kirby, an imprisoned in-
solvent debtor, on his application by petition in
writing, was brought before me, the Subordi-
nate, one of the Judges of the Orphans Court
of Talbot county; and having delivered the
schedules, proved the residence, and made
the oath, concerning his effects and creditors,
which the Laws in such case require, and hav-
ing given bond and security for his appearance
at the County Court to answer such allega-
tions as may be made against him; I therefore hereby
order the discharge of the said Thomas Kirby
from confinement. And I do also direct
the said Thomas Kirby to give notice to his
creditors, by causing a copy of this order, to be
inserted in one of the newspapers in the Town
of Easton, once a week, for four weeks, at
least three months before the first Saturday of
the next November Term, of the aforesaid
County Court, to appear before the said County
Court at the Court House of the said county,
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for
the purpose of recommending a Trustee for
their benefit, and to show cause, if any they
have, why the said Thomas Kirby should not
have the full benefit of the Act of Assembly,
entitled, "An Act for the relief of sundry in-
solvent debtors," and of the several supplement
made thereto.
Given under my hand this 27th day of July
in the year 1819.
August 2—4w.
TENNER TILGHMAN.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Democratic Press.

As the season has been so extremely
unfavorable to vegetation, and the pros-
pect of provender being very scarce, so
general, that I have thought it advisable to
communicate for the use of my brother
Farmers, a remedy for their deficiencies
and a relief for their wants. I mean the
Turnip, a vegetable well known and of easy
cultivation; requiring nothing more than
sowing, & if you please one or two hoeings.
Since its introduction, its usefulness has
not been questioned. In England (as fine a
grass country as in the world,) thousands
and thousands of acres are annually in
the culture of Turnips, and never have I
seen a respectable farmer from that
country, whose voice was not loud in
their praises. Lord Kames, in his "Gentle-
man's Farmer," observes, "It animates
me to have opportunity for giving direc-
tions about a crop, that the best farmers
in this country have now taken into their
plan of husbandry; and that does not alto-
gether escape even small farmers. Nor am
I acquainted with a single instance in
Scotland, where the Turnip culture fairly
begun, has been relinquished. The proper
soil for Turnips is a gravelly soil, and
then it can be raised to the greatest per-
fection, and with the least hazard of mis-
carrying. At the same time, there is no
soil that will not bear turnips when well
prepared. No person ever deserved better
of a country, than he who first cultivated
Turnips in the field. In a word, there
has not for two centuries been introduced
into Britain, a more valuable improve-
ment." Miller in his Gardener's Diction-
ary, says, "They are sown in a great plen-
ty in the fields near London, not only for
the use of the Kitchen, but for food for cat-
tle in the winter when other food fails,
and this way is become a great improve-
ment to barren, sandy lands, particularly in
Norfolk, where, by the culture of Turnips,
many persons have doubled the yearly val-
ue of their ground." These and a host of
other authors might be adduced to sup-
port the ground I have taken respecting
the utility of Turnips; but I will content
myself by quoting a few lines from the
"American Gardener's Calendar," written
by the late B. McMahon, a work of more
real national importance than any other
which has been published from the American
press. I except none, I know its utility,
and cannot too highly value it. "As the
cultivation of Turnips upon an extensive
scale, as well for feeding of cattle during
the winter months, as for culinary pur-
poses, may and ought to become an interest-
ing object to the citizens of the United
States, I deem it the more necessary to
give information respecting the field cul-
ture of that very valuable root. The tur-
nips delight in a light, sandy loam; if a lit-
tle moist (the better). Upon new or fresh
ground they are always sweeter than on
an old worn out soil. Though such is
the kind of land best adapted to the rais-
ing of turnips, yet they are cultivated on
every sort of soil in use as arable land.
Much of the sandy soil now lying waste
in various parts of the Union, might be
profitably employed in producing Tur-
nips." "The method of sowing is gener-
ally broadcast, with a high and even hand;
but many sow in rows by means of a ma-
chine called a Turnip drill, which method
is greatly approved of, particularly as
much labor is saved in hoeing and thin-
ning the plant." This "machine" I have
recently seen at Mr. McMahon's store in
Second Street, and from its construction
judging it would answer a good purpose,
having purchased one, and found it to re-
alize all my anticipations. It makes the
drill deposit the seed, and rolls it at the
same operation. It is propelled by hand,
and a boy of 14 or 15 years of age, is ca-
pable of sowing it. The quantity of Tur-
nips raised per acre, is almost incredible.
Eight hundred, and as high as twelve hun-
dred bushels of the Norfolk Turnip have
been raised per acre in this state. But
then a full proportion of seed has been
sown, (that is two pounds to the acre,) &
the ground covered with roots, as well as
with leaves. It is a mistaken idea that
they should be sown thin; a less propor-
tion than above, will not be safe, as there
are many casualties incident to the Tur-
nip, and the cost of seed is of trifling im-
portance to the certainty of a full crop.
The time for sowing once suffered to pass,
cannot be regained until the next year,
therefore it is better to sow a full quanti-
ty at once. Should these hints be useful,
it will be gratifying to
AN AGRICULTURIST.

FROM THE DELAWARE GAZETTE.

To the Farmers of the Peninsula of
Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

It would be impossible to give from any
known data, a correct statement as to
the quantity of corn fed on the cob, or of
oats fed abroad by the people of this
peninsula; but it is supposed from a mod-
erate calculation, there is used in one
way or another, at least 100,000 bushels
annually, & that one fourth of this quantity
might be saved by the use of an iron hand
mill, with which two men can in one hour
grind one bushel sufficiently well for feed

for horses, hogs, cattle and sheep. The
writer of this has been too long in the ha-
bit of feeding his grain unground, or on
the cob, and now, feeling the benefit
which he receives from one of these mills,
would deem himself criminal, were he
not to spread this information among his
fellow farmers. His feelings have been a-
live to their interest, on more than one
account, and on this he would feel highly
gratified, were he able to induce them to
try the cheap and simple machine, he here
recommends. I have frequently observed
that the corn when fed in the grain, passed
through my stock very little more
than half masticated, & as a slowly far-
mer, have consoled myself with the be-
lief, that most of it would be picked up
by the hogs or poultry, but a great portion
of it must have dropped where these can-
not go. It is usual for farmers to refresh
themselves, say two hours at dinner time.
—suppose a quarter of an hour was taken
up by the Farmer in grinding his grain
for each day's consumption, this would
be little or nothing as to labor, and the sav-
ing which would accrue, it is be-
lieved, would go a good way towards
paying his taxes try it then, my friends,
and you will not be deceived! It can
be had for 12 or 15 dollars of the I-
ronmongers of Philadelphia, and probably
those of Baltimore. I was early in the be-
lief of the utility of these mills, from
hearing a respectable old gentleman of
Philadelphia, of the name of Henezet say,
he used one constantly, and that he made
his coachman grind his horse feed at any
little time of leisure. His horses were al-
ways fat, & to this cause he chiefly attrib-
uted it. The Germans of Pennsylvania are
very much in the use of them, they are a
thrifty, economical people, and surely we
ought to take pattern from very good ex-
ample.

A FARMER.

From the Spirit of Pennsylvania.

THE CABINET-NO. 7.

Perhaps no plant belonging to the Ma-
teria Medica, of our country can be cul-
tivated with so much profit to the agricul-
turalist, as the Palma Christi, or as it is
technically denominated *lecithus Com-
munis*. This invaluable production thrives
in the Indies, or Africa, and North and
South America and particularly in the
island of Jamaica and the Carolinas. It
is from the seed of this elegant vegetable
production, that we obtain that mild, safe,
and efficacious cathartic, commonly called
Castor Oil. Drayton, in the history
of South Carolina, asserts, that it grows
to the height of 15 or 20 feet in many in-
stances, without the hand of culture; &
that it yields from one hundred to one
hundred and fifty gallons of oil to the
acre. Formerly the U. States was suppli-
ed with this important medicinal oil, from
the island of Jamaica, until latterly it has
been cultivated in Georgia, and the Caro-
linas, and recently in New Jersey, at
Little Egg Harbor, by the indefatigable
and praiseworthy Mr. Hallock,
whose cold expressed Castor Oil, ranks
superior to any hitherto manufactured
in any country. This plant answers
best in a rich, sandy soil; the seed
should be planted early in the spring.
Owing however to the backwardness of
our springs, in the northern and middle
states, I would propose that the beans
be planted in hot houses and from thence
transplanted to the field, after the season
of frost is gone by. By this method you
will preserve the young plants, which are
very tender, and at the same time increase
the abundance of your crops. The method
of preparing this oil is simple, for it is
obtained either by *expression or decoction*.
Decoction is generally practised in Ja-
maica, in this way. It is obtained without
any bad taste or smell, and is as clear as
Olive Oil, with which, to the discredit of
wholesale vendors, it is too often adulter-
ated; genuine Castor oil is thick and vi-
vid, of a whitish color, mild or sweet-
ish taste & without smell. Castor Oil usu-
ally sells in Philadelphia, from three to five
dollars per gallon. Estimating this oil
then, at four dollars per gallon, an ordi-
nary crop of Castor beans for one acre,
would ensure the cultivator 400 dollars
—or from a farm of 50 acres, 2000 gal-
lons of Oil, worth in market twenty
thousand dollars.

ZESULARIUS.

LES MAMELLES.

Edw. NEWVILLE, (Ill.) June 25.

We have been favored with the perusal
of a manuscript journal, from which,
by the author's permission, we copy the
following.

Extract from a *Pedestrian Tour*.

I left the banks of the Missouri at St.
Charles, and, with my staff in my hand,
took my course to the Mississippi, on the
hill back of the town. The scenery was
admirably calculated for reflection, and
my mind incessantly recurred to the for-
mer history and situation of the country,
which I then traversed. I thought of the
time when the banks of the Mississippi
and Missouri, were untrod by the foot
of white men, when the Indian hunter
ranged undisturbed from the rocky Moun-
tains to the Mississippi, and the copper

colored native was the sole proprietor of
the soil; when the elk and the buffalo, and
the deer, were undisturbed in their haunts
—the time when the Great Spirit had not
left earth for heaven. Oh! if he beheld, I
thought, the fate of his children, he would
urge them to still more bloody deeds of
vengeance than they ever yet performed.
While in the midst of these contemplations,
I was suddenly arrested in my
course by reaching the brow of the hill.
The sun was just descending behind the
distant hills; the reflection of its last rays
still played on the western sky; the heav-
ens were clear, serene and unclouded.
In front of me was a vast and almost in-
terminable plain, which had every appear-
ance of a field that had for several years
been richly cultivated and improved.

The rich grass was growing luxuriantly
—scarcely a tree was to be seen—the
most beautiful flowers covered the vast
prairie—flocks of deer were seen at differ-
ent places skipping about. Still there
were but few marks of its being inhabited
at present. No fences, no cattle, no houses,
no grain. I suddenly exclaimed, has this
elegant spot never been thickly popu-
lated? Have these fields had no other
inhabitants than we now see? Was na-
ture so profuse in her gifts, so lavish in her
bounties, only that they might be wasted
on the 'desert air'? Impossible! But the
mind is lost in conjecturing the history of
ancient times. Perhaps in some distant
age, a great empire was founded on the
banks of this greater Nile. On these fer-
tile plains, some Memphis, more splendid
than the Egyptian city, may have reared its
splendid domes and lofty palaces. This
was perhaps the site of the capital of a na-
tion great in arts and arms. The mind is
lost in conjectures of the past, and equally
so in anticipation.

From *Les Mamelles* you observe in front
of you at a short distance where the Mis-
sissippi rolls along in silent majesty. Be-
yond it a chain of rocks, which are inter-
rupted by the Illinois, which empties itself
at this place into the Mississippi. To the
right, the well known village of *Portage*
des Sioux almost connecting the Missis-
sippi and Missouri, is just discernible, al-
though obscured by the intervening trees.
On the other side flows the Darlanne, and
empties herself into the Mississippi—her
banks shaded with trees. The eye never
beheld in one view so elegant a landscape,
and in which anticipation could indulge so
wide a scope. But a few years, and this
vast tract will be covered with farm-hous-
es, and fields of rich grain in every direc-
tion. The prospect from this delightful
spot will then be enchanting, I could have
indulged hours in pleasing anticipations,
but the sun had hid its last rays, and
warned me of the necessity of returning.

In a late English paper we find a long
letter from a gentleman in New York to
his friend in England; among other things
he observes—"Our friends A—and N—are
unfortunate in being 'learned gentle-
men.'" There is no room for them. Law-
yers are as common here as paupers are in
England; indeed for those friends I see no
kind of opening. Professional men liter-
ally swarm in the United States. An an-
ecdote is told of a gentleman walking in
Broadway a friend passing, he called "Doc-
tor," and immediately sixteen persons
turned round to answer to the name. This
is even more characteristic of lawyers.
At most every private door, cellar, or
boarding house, a tin plate is displayed
bearing the inscription "Attorney at
Law."
The causes which generate such a num-
ber of "legal friends" lie beyond the scope
of my penetration. Perhaps we may date
the frequency of litigation, which is bot-
tommed on English practice; whilst the
cheapness of college instruction and the
general diffusion of moderate wealth among
the mechanics and tradesmen, enable
them to gratify their vanity by giving
themselves a learned education.—This also
opens the door to them for an appointment,
and by the way, the Americans are great
place-hunters.
My first impression of American habits,
which, on the point of sobriety, were favor-
able judging from the absence of broils
and drunkards in the streets, but more
attentive observation, aided by the infor-
mation of old residents, enables me to
state that the quantity of malt liquor and
spirits drunk by the inhabitants of New-
York, much exceeds the amount consumed
by the same extent of English population.
The heavily drunkard is a character un-
known here, but too many are through the
day under the influence of liquor, or what
is not inappropriately termed "half and
half" a state too prevalent among the la-
boring classes and the negroes. Many
date the source of this to the extremes of
the climate. Another and a leading cause
is that the numbers of the lower classes
are European emigrants. They bring their
habits with them; they are here better em-
ployed and better paid than when in their
own country, which gave them birth; and
they partake too largely of the infirmities
of our nature, to be provident during the
auspicious of prosperity.
Visit to Cobett.—Mr. Cobett's first

question on seeing me was, "are you an A-
merican sir?" then, "What were my objects
in the United States? Was I acquainted
with the friends of liberty in London?
How long had I left &c." He was im-
mediately familiar. Mr. C. thinks meanly
of the American people, but speaks highly
of the economy of their govern-
ment. He does not advise persons in re-
spectable circumstances to emigrate even
in the present state of England. In his
opinion a family who can barely live up
on their property, will more consult their
happiness by not removing to the United
States. "This being the first time I had
seen this well known character, I viewed
him with no ordinary degree of interest.
His eyes are small, and pleasingly good
natured. He feels no hesitation in prais-
ing himself, and evidently believes that he
is eventually destined to be the Atlas of
the British nation. My impressions of
Mr. Cobett are, that those who know him
would like him, if they can be content to
submit unconditionally to his dictation.
"Obey me, and I will treat you kindly; if
you do not, I will trample on you," seem-
ed visible in every word and feature. He
appears to feel, in its fullest force, the senti-
ment,
"I have no brother, am like no brother,
I am myself alone."

PRINCE REGENT'S LEVEE.

We have before us the London Morn-
ing Post of June 18th, giving a most
splendid account of what is called the
Prince Regent's drawing room party. Ten
columns of the paper, in fine print, are tak-
en up in describing the various kinds of
rich satin petticoats exhibited on the oc-
casion. The dresses of 337 ladies, who
were present, are given and the account
is to be continued. For the benefit of our
fair readers, we copy one of them.
N. K. Post.

"Lady Elizabeth Manners—Elegant
white satin petticoat surrounded by a
Parisian garbure of China rose, satin &
pearls; draperies of tulle, beautifully em-
brodered with chenille & pearls in bouques,
inlaid with bouquets of fancy flowers,
tastefully arranged and supported by large
ropes and tassels of pearls and flowers,
and trimmed with blond lace; rich white
satin mouton, profusely trimmed with
pearls, and blond lace to correspond.—
Head dress, superb plume of ostrich feath-
ers and pearls"

THE PRICKLY HEAT.

An Englishman arrived in Philadel-
phia a few days ago, and being very much
troubled with the prickly heat, he went
into his bed room, and sponged his body
all over with some vinegar and cold water.
The consequence was, he was a corpse
within 5 hours!! See PUNCH.—A few
days since, two brothers, Irishmen, feel-
ing thirsty, yet being fearful to drink wa-
ter, went into a tavern and drank a bowl
of Ice Punch. They both expired in less
than twelve hours: These facts are men-
tioned in the hope that they may operate
as cautions. To them we would add that a
citizen died a few days since, in conse-
quence of having eat heartily of hot corn,
and water melons. An indulgence of ap-
petite, at this season, is peculiarly dan-
gerous, unless it be under the government
of experience.—Dem. Press.

A. B. Hayden,

DENTIST.

Late a student of Mr. H. Hayden of Baltimore
Respectfully offers his professional services
to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Cambridge and
its vicinity.
He foresees offering into the laboratory
detail of operations, as customarily practised
by itinerant dentists, and informs the citizens
generally that he performs all the requisite op-
erations for the preservation of the teeth both
healthy and unsound, and in the most improv-
ed manner.
He also sets natural and artificial teeth in
all the variety of ways, as with ligatures,
springs, pivots, and on plates of gold, and in a
manner both useful and ornamental; all of
which he pursues with strict observance,
the methods practised by his preceptor, and which
have been approved, and warranted by
twenty years practice in the city of Baltimore.
In all cases, the most implicit candor may be
relied on.
Ladies wishing to be waited on at the
place of residence will please send a note to a
boarding at Mr. Hayden's Tavern.
Hayden's approved dentifrice, and tooth
brushes of the best quality may be had as
above.
August 16—3w
N. B. As Mr. H.'s stay in Cambridge, will be
of only two weeks, he solicits a seasonable
application by those who may require pro-
fessional aid.

Notice.

UNION MANUFACTURING COMP- ANY OF MARYLAND.

The Stockholders in this Company are re-
quested to attend a general meeting, to be held
at their Warehouse No. 153 Market street, on
MONDAY, the 11th day of October next, at
eleven o'clock, A. M. By order
H. MILLER, Jr. Secy.

Aug. 16—5w
The Editors of the Fredericktown Her-
ald, Hagerstown Torch Light, Maryland Ga-
zette, Annapolis, and Eastern Gazette, will in-
sert the above for eight weeks, and forward
their accounts to the President.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, August 17. The ship Hector, Gilender, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 26th June. The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received by this arrival, Liverpool papers of the 25th, and London to the 24th June, and a Lloyd's list of the 23d.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, June 25. "The late very low sales of cotton appear to have rendered the market rather more steady. Good fair Uplands have, however, been purchased at 11 1/4, and inferior at 10 1/4. A parcel of 200 bbls. New York Pot Ashes was sold 3 days since at 89s; 250 bbls. Tar, of good quality went off at auction, at 15s, and 80 bbls. Fair Turpentine at 12s. There has been a good enquiry for Flour, and Indian Corn has been in demand at 3s 3/4 per bushel. Dollars 5s 6 1/2 per oz.

One of our London correspondents this morning says, "George Morewood recommenced payment yesterday, and we trust with a good prospect of getting through them."

NEW DUTIES. The following articles are comprised in the 1st of the new tariff: Clover Seed from 11s 10 1/2 to 30s; Rice, E. 1s, other kinds 15s; Apples from 3s 4 to 4s; Onions from 1s 2 3/4 to 3s; Sheep's Wool from 1s 11 to 56s per cwt. Cotton Yarn from 9 1/4 to 15s. Fur, generally, an important reduction—for instance, Bear Skins, from 12s to 4s 6.

The proposed reduction on exports of British manufactures is from one to one half per cent. The duty on Tobacco is increased 10d. per lb.

Stocks closed this evening as follows:—Consols for acct. 68 1/4; Omnium, 2 per cent. discount.

The House of Lords went into committee on Monday on the cash payment Bill, which was ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday.

In the House of Commons, the House divided on the third reading of the foreign enlistment bill—Ayes 150—Noes 129. On the question that the bill do pass, Mr. Denman moved that all ships at present in his majesty's ports should be searched for enlisted men. Mr. Lamb remarked that it remained to be seen whether a British jury would enforce such a law, &c. The amendment was negatived & the bill passed.

We have the Paris papers of Sunday.—French Stocks, 63f. 65.

Accounts from Madrid of the 8th of June, announce the capture of the Spanish brigantine the Nereide; of 18 guns, with dispatches for Rio Janeiro, by an insurgent corvette.

His majesty's ship Tribune, has sailed from Cork, with scales orders.

The Galway Advertiser states that a whale, of the spermatic species, measuring 72 feet in length, and 43 in girth, round the body, and supposed to be worth 600l, has been taken in Conemere Bay, Ireland.

Letters from Hamburg, announce the failure of the house of Warburg & Co. at Altona.

Liverpool, June 25. Within a few days several vessels have arrived at this port from Ireland, with volunteers for South America. Vessels are fitting out here to convey them to the theatre of action. They await the orders of General Devereux for embarkation. He is daily expected here.

The disturbances in this town on Monday night, ascribed to the Irish volunteers for South America, originated in an attempt of some laborers to rescue two women from the custody of the dock-men. The mob increased and proceeded from violence to another, until at last the door of Bridewell was broken in. A great number of men were apprehended, several of whom were members of Gen. Devereux's corps, but of eight committed, only one is of that description.

The hay harvest has commenced in this neighborhood, and we are happy to add, there seems to be a most abundant crop.

Among the arrivals at this port, on the 21st, we were particularly gratified and astonished by the novel sight of a fine steam ship, which came round at half after seven P. M. without the assistance of a single sheet, in a style which displayed the power and advantage of the application of steam to vessels of the larger size, being 350 tons burthen.

She is called the Savannah, Capt. Rogers, and sailed from Savannah 26th May, and arrived in the Channel five days since. During her passage, she worked the engine 18 days. Her model is beautiful, and the accommodation for passengers elegant and complete. This is the first ship on this construction that has undertaken a voyage across the Atlantic.

Glasgow, June 17. Yesterday a meeting of the weavers took place on the Green. The 40th regiment, some troops of cavalry, and the police, were in readiness to act. The crowd was very large, and supposed to amount to 35,000. Several speakers addressed them, and among other means of relief, proposed a petition to the Regent, to grant such as wished it, the means of reaching the colonies of North America, with the means of support for one year after their arrival, which sums they propose to repay by remittances of produce.

A large meeting was held at Ashton under-line, on 14th.

The Duchess de Berry, on whose situation France founds such hopes, advances happily in her pregnancy.

These prevail at St. Yallery, an epidemic which carries off more than 100 persons in a week.

The floods of the liberty of the press are going to inundate us. Three new daily papers appeared yesterday.—The Dundee Blanc, by Marmainville, whom our Ultras dread, while they care, as they see in him, the Mars of counter revolution. The European Centurion, which has yet displayed nothing but an anti-military spirit and the Renommee, by B. Constant, who declares for Constitutional monarchy.

FRANKFORT, June 12. We learn from St. Petersburg, that on the 23d May, the commissioners of the sinking fund, burnt publicly, in presence of the competent authorities, Bank Notes to the amount of 80,000,000 of roubles.

From the Correspondent of the Times. HAVANA, July 26. Some considerable agitation was excited last week in consequence of letters received per last mail from St. Jago de Cuba, reporting that some serious disturbances had taken place with the result that they had assembled in number about 320, and demanded their freedom, and the possession of a certain tract of land, and that the Governor had capitulated to their terms. The cause of such proceedings on the part of the Cubans, as well as the pusillanimous acquiescence of the Governor, I am totally ignorant of.—For you may readily conceive the wise policy of our

government in smothering rumors so pregnant with the most awful results. It is said some troops are about to embark for that place, and by others that some have already gone. In fact it is impossible to obtain any correct information, but that some disturbance has taken place in that quarter, I think may be relied on. The next mail will give us further information, which I shall be glad to communicate.

Our latest accounts from Europe are through the U. States. The La Renouelle, packet from Cadiz, (it was reported) had brought the ratification of the session of the Florida's—but as some time has elapsed since her arrival and nothing appearing on that subject in our papers, I conclude it was unfounded.

Business is almost at a stand with us—the prices of colonial produce abroad will not warrant shipments at the high rates with us; in fact there is no mode of remittance without incurring a considerable loss—the general commercial distress has in a great measure destroyed all confidence in Exchange, and what few undoubted Bills there are in market are held at a premium of 5 a 6 per cent. yet notwithstanding these glaring truths (vessels clearing out daily in ballast) the holders of our produce not being in want of funds will not abate in their prices—another reason for the high price of our produce is, in consequence of the contracts made at enormous prices, predicated upon the belief that the demand which shewed itself in the early part of the season would continue, and holders (particularly of molasses and coffee) will not come down in their prices until necessity obliges them.

Importations of European Goods and Manufactures have been very considerable, and sales made at heavy losses, of Dry Goods particularly, the qualities mostly being very coarse, which pay a duty equal to the finest qualities, or at least a very trifling difference—a consideration not sufficiently studied by shippers. It applies likewise to goods and produce of every description, and I feel assured it would be greatly to the interest of those who are engaged in the trade, and prevent many losses if more care was taken in selecting cargoes, and nothing shipped but of the best qualities and in the best condition.

Provisions continue to support a good price—for quotations I refer you to an enclosed note of prices collected from actual sales.

Some little activity begins to shew itself among the Flour dealers—sales of old Philadelphia and Baltimore are making at \$19—fresh 20 a 21—New Orleans, old 14 1/2—fresh imported 16 a 16 1/2—the demand for rice was very great last week, & some few parcels of prime brought 94, but a single arrival taking place is considered the signal of a glut, and probably not over 7 1/2 or 8 could be obtained.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour \$18 a 20; N. Orleans 14 1/2 a 16 1/2; fresh and old stored improving; Rice last sales, prime Carolina 94, this price will not hold; 7 1/2 a 8 is a fair quotation; Beef, prime No. 1, 21 a 22, scarce; do do No. 2, 19 a 20; do do Mess 23; Pork, prime 30 but little consumption; Lard 21, sales dull; Butter, 16 a 21, nominal; Corn, Am. yellow 8 1/2 cts. per bushel; Beans, white and black 1 50 a 2 per 100 lbs. market glutted and prices nominal; Candles, mould mixed 25; do sperm 60 cts. per lb. Soap, Am. yellow 9 a 10, plenty and dull; Boards 29; Scantling 33; assorted 1-3 Scantling, Cargo 31 per M. feet; Shooks with heading 9 rs. do. without do. 4 1/2 rs. Plank, 3 and 4 inch 45; assorted sugars 14 a 18 rs. per cwt; White 20 a 23 rs. Brown 12 a 13; Muscovado 14 a 16 rs. scarce; Coffee 18 a 20, scarce; Molasses 9 rs. Hides 21 rs. each, scarce no freights.

NATCHEZ, July 21. Extract of a letter from General Long the chief of the army of Texas dated NATACHEZ, July 12, 1819.

I started to go to Natchez, but a rumor of the enemy advancing on us, compelled me to remain, or to lose the confidence of the men I command, and break up the expedition, which is now in the most prosperous condition, nothing will prevent our success—we increase daily in soldiers and citizens, they join us from all parts, and I find myself much better supported than I expected—every thing is in good train, and there is no doubt of the success of the Republican army.

From other sources it is understood that Aradonda, heads the troops opposed to Gen. Long.

Latest from Texas. In letters from an Officer in the Patriot army, under date of the 28th of June and the 3d of July, the writer says, "General Aradonda, commanding the Royalists, is now moving towards us in full force—the Indians are annoying him on all sides, and have taken some prisoners from him and sent them to us—the people here are sanguine of success—recruits are joining us daily. From my knowledge of the Indians and their language, there can be furnished, if necessary, two thousand warriors."

Extract of a letter from La Guira, June 23, 1819, received at Philadelphia. The Grand Margarita armada composed of 20 armed vessels and 4 transports, having on board 900 English and Germans, and 200 Creole troops, sailed on the 8th from Margarita, and on the 15th, effected a landing at Pozuelo, 4 leagues from Barcelona, which place was taken on the 13th. Our army is at some distance in the interior, but are this morning marching against the enemy. Our fleet has gone to Windward, & if they fall in with the enemy will give good account of them. The greatest tranquility prevails in this city, Caracas, and the country round—business very dull—Produce high and scarce.

The United States Branch Bank at Chillicothe.

Has recently refused to pay a draft to the amount of about \$10,000 in specie. The specie was as we are informed, wanted by Gov. Cass, to fulfil a stipulation contained in some of the late Indian treaties. Mr. Robert A. Forsyth, of this city was the bearer of the draft, and having learnt that the money would not be paid to him, he had the draft protested.

Detroit Gaz.

Health of Baltimore.

The editor of the Patriot is happy in laying the following official communication before the public, as it will, it is hoped, dispel those exaggerated and groundless alarms that are circulated respecting the health of our city.

HEALTH OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Aug. 17, 1819.

After the report made by the Physicians on the 31st day of July last, measures were taken to obtain, from them, separately, and from the citizens inhabiting places suspected of disease, daily communications concerning the health of our city. If, from the best information and advice, thus obtained, any material change from the tenor of their public report had been discovered, it would have become the indispensable duty, as it has been the fixed determination, of the board of health, to have promptly & frankly, made it known. But in such change, it is believed, has hitherto occurred. It may be proper to add, that some medical opinions unknown to the meeting did not concur in that report; & it is believed that the proportion of malignancies even in their estimation is not increased; and we are induced to hope that their opinions, reposing much on principles of theory, may not have been founded on a practical view of the facts; for it seems to be admitted on all sides, that such cases as have appeared do almost invariably present themselves whether the season prove healthy or not.

With regard to these opinions, however, every information is now, and will be given to the public, that may be found connected either with their safety or satisfaction.

It will however readily be perceived, that this discordance of medical opinion creates difficulties in acquiring or communicating information among those not scientifically versed in such subjects; it is at the same time pleasing to observe, that all agree that in no instance has the fever proved contagious, and that whatever may have been its character or qualities; the cases produced in the city are evidently confined in their origin, to one dock, and seems to have entirely disappeared therefrom, although still frequented by one half its inhabitants.

In the mean time, several cases of the same description have appeared at Fell's Point; and in like manner, thus far are very confined in their range. In any event the utmost attention will be paid to observe their course, and obviate their causes and extension, as on this subject long and dear bought experience has placed much within the control of police regulations, which have already proved advantageous and will continue to be enforced with renewed assiduity and determined rigor.

The enlarged bounds of the city have induced many of our citizens to believe our weekly bills of mortality to be greatly increased, which will be found, on examination, not to be the fact, as to number, nor essentially different in malignant cases, when compared with the last ten or 12 years. The extreme heat and long continued drought, have caused many sudden deaths, especially among the intemperate and careless. Deaths by accident, also, have been over proportioned, and both tend to originate false reports, and keep alive unusual anxieties. It is impossible that there can be any material concealment or disguise of the actual health of the city, if the inexorable disposition existed to make them; and it is repeated, whatever that may be, it shall be faithfully and truly exhibited, whenever any sensible changes are discovered. Proper means have been taken to prevent it, as far as possible.

The Board acknowledges with great satisfaction the attention of the physicians of Baltimore in their prompt communications respecting the health of the city.

By order, P. REIGART, Secretary.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 1. YELLOW FEVER.

The duty of announcing the re-appearance of this fatal disorder in our city, once more devolves upon us. In the performance of this unpleasant and melancholy task, we are actuated by a sense of duty we owe to the public & to humanity. We would not unnecessarily excite alarm—neither would we be guilty of and interesting a fact.

We have the authority from, and are requested by his honor the Intendant to state, that a death by the Yellow Fever occurred yesterday, and that two more cases existed. The subjects are all strangers to the climate, and it is hoped the disease will not spread.

The public shall be apprised, from time to time, (from official sources) of the state of the disease, should it continue.

Boston Health Office. AUGUST 11, A. D. 1819.

Several cases of a malignant fever having lately occurred in this town, and the Board of Health, apprehending that a vessel lately from the coast of Africa, last from Martinico, contained contagion, which might have produced said fever—the Board have caused said vessel to be scuttled and sunk; so that no danger now exists from that source; also such articles

as were on board said vessel that in the apprehension of the Board of Health, might contain contagion, are by order of the Board, destroyed or removed to places of safety. The public may therefore rest assured, that every thing has been done by order of the Board that can be done, to insure safety to the citizens, and no cause of alarm at present exists, and if future cases of said fever occur, they will be published, public safety requires it. The Board acknowledges the attention of the Physicians of Boston, in their prompt and intelligent communications to this Board, of extraordinary cases, occurring in the course of their practice.

Published by order of the Board of Health. JAMES ROBINSON, Sec.

Franklin Bank of Baltimore.

We learn that about the first of January, 1818, the Franklin Bank of Baltimore had some notes printed on their five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred dollar plates by a respectable engraving house in this city, who also carried on the business of printing bank notes in their establishment from plates that had not been engraved by them—that the bank counted out the number of sheets as delivered with great care, and received back the same number of sheets in printed bank notes—that this printing was done in a room where there was several workmen present, and when the plate was not in use it was carefully locked up by one of the partners in the concern—and when the whole of the printing was executed, it was returned to the bank, where it has ever since been deposited in the vaults of that institution.

The notes that have lately appeared with forged signatures, but apparently from the genuine plates, are struck off on very different paper from that of the paper used by the Franklin Bank, and on a slight examination may easily be perceived. The paper used by the bank was purchased of a respectable banking institution in this city, who had it manufactured under the superintendance of one of its directors and a bank clerk. About the first April last, we learn the first of these notes appeared, and from the circumstances of their having been only two of twenty dollars denominations appeared, & 5 or 6 of five, it is reasonable to suppose but a few have been struck off on other paper, at a time that the workmen might have been alone for a few minutes—we are happy to state that every exertion has been made by the gentlemen who had the printing done, & by the officers of Franklin Bank, to trace up the person who committed this act—and that the highest legal authority of the city had been consulted, when the circumstance was first known, and such legal steps as was thought proper, under this advice, has been pursued.

CAUTION. We have seen a counterfeit three dollar note of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, which has been received in a store in Howard street. The execution of the counterfeit is sufficiently good to deceive a careless observer; but by comparing it with the real note, the following differences are very perceptible: The tail of the Beaver in the counterfeit is encompassed by a black line, which gives it a clumsy appearance; and the skin of the whole animal appears to be smooth, whereas in the true note, the long hair is conspicuously represented. The eye of the animal, in the counterfeit, is a distinct black circle with a white centre, in the genuine note the eye is radiated and no white appears. In the abbreviation, Co. in the true note, there are two commas under the flourish, which are not in the counterfeit. The signature of the cashier is extremely well imitated in the counterfeit, with the exception of the last letter of the name—the y in the counterfeit is narrower at the top, the hair stroke is not so long, and the flourish at the bottom is more free than in the genuine signature. The signature of President is badly done—the first letter appears to be an N. instead of an H. and the stroke across the last H. in the counterfeit, is nearly at the top of the letter, whereas in the genuine note it is below the middle of the letter. The ink of the counterfeit note is much blacker than that of the genuine, and all letters if closely examined, will be found to be much thicker and more clumsily executed.

MURDER. HARRISBURG, (Penn.) Aug. 14.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at the borough of Lebanon, for the county of Lebanon, on Wednesday the 4th inst. came on the trial of Christian Dochterman of Millerstown, in said county, for the murder of his son, John Dochterman, a lad of about 19 years of age, before the Hon. Samuel D. Franks and his associates. The jury retired about six o'clock on Thursday evening, and next morning brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree. The substance of the evidence on behalf of the Commonwealth, showed an atrocious murder. It appeared in evidence by the confessions of the prisoner, that about the dawn of day on the nineteenth of May last he took from a pile of stove wood, in the room where John Dochterman was then asleep, a billet of wood, having a large knob on one of its ends, and with it at the first blow, fractured his skull, and repeated the blow so often that the unfortunate victim of this unprovoked cruelty, expired immediately. The cries of Mrs. Dochterman, and a boy of twelve years old, soon alarmed the inhabitants of the village and led them to the horrid scene. The mother and boy bitterly lamented the act, which occasioned the death of John while the father walking in great agitation through the kitchen related to the inquirers, that he had done a terrible act that he had knocked out his son's brains while he was asleep, that he killed him the first blow. On being asked

ed the reason, he said he had for about three weeks before thought that he was not his son; and that he had killed that morning an evil spirit, or as he termed it, a demon. Both the prisoner and the deceased some months before this fatal accident happened, had joined the Methodists; and it appeared that the prisoner's mind had been often deranged, from a belief that his sins were too numerous to be pardoned. He often exclaimed, that offers of salvation were made to him in his youth, but that he had refused and long since past redemption. In consequence of this impression he often attempted to knock out his own brains against the wall and the stove, and threatened to drown himself. Witnesses on behalf of the prisoner testified his derangement until a few hours before the commission of the fatal deed. It will be readily discovered that insanity was the only defence which the counsel for the prisoner could make. Such circumstances, however, appeared to accompany the act, as to create a belief on the minds of the jury, that the prisoner was fully conscious of it; yet by an interposition of their humanity they reduced the offence to murder in the second degree. We understand that the court on Saturday last, sentenced the prisoner to six years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

EASTON, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23.

Federal Republican Ticket.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY. Thomas Frazier, Nicholas Goldsborough, William H. Tilghman, John Goldsborough.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY. Col. William Potter, Maj. Richard Hugblett, James Houston, Willis Charles.

FOR NORFOLK COUNTY. Benjamin W. LeCompte, Edward Griffith, Michael Lucas, Dr. William Jackson.

FOR FREDERICK COUNTY. William Ross, Alexander Warfield, Dr. William Hilleary, Robert G. McPherson.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY. Gustavus Weems, Benjamin Gray, Thomas Blake, Joseph W. Reynolds.

FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY. George C. Washington, Ephraim Gaither, Ezekiah Linticum, Benjamin S. Forrest.

We are informed by a gentleman of undoubted veracity that Mr. Samuel Wren, of Queenstown, whose death we announced in our paper of the 9th inst is still living and enjoying good health, the assertions of some of the wags of that town, whose throats might have been usually employed, to the contrary notwithstanding.—To guard against similar impositions for the future, persons sending communications to this office announcing deaths or marriages, must, at the same time, forward their names, postage paid, otherwise their communications will not be attended to.

For the Eastern Gazette.

"A falsehood, ninety-nine times related and exposed, shall once more be repeated, if by any possibility it can thus be made to answer its purpose."—Democratic Test Book.

This is the genuine motto of the miscreants of Democracy. By being up to the hub in this manœuvre; by endless reiteration, they at length bewilder the good sense of even honest people, and make them believe that black is white, that falsehood is truth, that a gun boat can whip a man of war.—I wonder that honorable Democrats, and there are many, do not frown upon such miscreants. They ought to do it, if only from policy.—For though a base lie may produce a temporary impression by being ingeniously dressed, it will always sooner or later show its cloven hoof, and trample down its author and abettors.

By a piece in the last "Star" signed Farmer, (disgracing the name of an honest occupation) it seems an attempt is again to be made to get up that pretty twenty thousand dollar lie, that was confuted and exposed on the morning of the last election.—Open your eyes, Mr. Smith, and look to this farmer—take care you do not suffer your simple goodness to be imposed on. If this writer be really your friend, he must have a very short memory, else he would certainly recollect the reaction of that lie, and the good service it thus did for the very candidate whom it basely attempted to injure. It not only redoubled the zeal and activity of his tripeads; but if a sound opinion could be drawn from the uneasiness expressed, and the pains the democratic candidates took to show they had no connection with the author, nor knowledge of the affair, they certainly considered the piece disgraceful to their cause, and feared the effects of it.

The Federalists are too apt to be lukewarm, even when their dearest rights are at stake; even when the choice presented to them, is between an honest, upright, judicious administration of the affairs of our native state, and the iron yoke and tyranny of the city of Baltimore. They always need rousing, and they certainly ought to be under an obligation to Mr. Farmer, if he will raise up half a dozen more such "little Tid-re-l's."

And should his labour prove painful and severe, and he lack mental ambidexterity to accouch the base conceptions of his heart, he may call in the aid of Mr. Delector, as his little sub-Gilpod. M. N. &c. &c.

AN ADDRESS
To the Free Voters of Maryland.
The period is again approaching when the free people of Maryland, will be required to choose from among themselves persons to represent them in the General Assembly.

Never was it of more importance to the well being of the community, that this duty should be discharged with due deliberation and that fit characters should be selected for the regulation of the concerns of the state.
At former elections it has been usual to take a review of the measures of the general government and to enquire how far its doings were calculated to secure the happiness and advance the interests of the nation.
With respect to the measures of the national government, it is however now a subject of high gratification that we are no longer divided into federalists and democrats. The federal system of policy, though once so much execrated by the then opposition, is now in great measure pursued. We accordingly find the federalists both in and out of Congress, the warm advocates of many of the leading measures of the national executive.
At this time certainly the administration does not find its most inveterate enemies among the federal party. By that party the most decisive proofs have been given, that they are ready to support any measure, no matter by whom proposed, if it be likely to promote the public welfare.
But fellow citizens, it is on all hands declared that the sufferings of the people of Maryland never were so great as at present. To what causes are we to attribute these sufferings? One prominent cause we apprehend will be found in the destruction of the former and the establishment of the present United States Bank. We must all remember the clamour which existed from one end to the other of the continent against the old U. S. Bank, although its capital was so small yet it was denounced as an institution dangerous to the liberties of the nation, although its administration was confided to men of the purest integrity, to men who had no interest distinct from that of the community, to men who never applied its funds to their own use, or to accomplish schemes for their own personal aggrandizement, yet this bank was demolished. A large portion of the very men who were most loud in opposition to this Bank having accomplished its destruction became the advocates of a new Bank with treble the capital of the former. One and an unavoidable effect of the destruction of the old U. S. Bank, was an increase of state banks and the manifold evils which resulted therefrom. We all remember the many benefits which we were assured, would be produced by this new national Bank, and the anxiety too, which was felt that such a selection of directors should be made, as would secure a democratic administration of it. Their wishes were entirely gratified.
What has been the consequence? Is it not to this institution, and to the character of its directors, and the mode of its administration that we are to ascribe much of the distress and ruin which has suddenly overtaken us. A fair opportunity has now been offered to us to judge between a federal bank under the administration of federal men and a Bank established in democratic times and to be conducted by democratic men. Proofs of the mal-administration of the present bank are every day offered to us, and none of us can fail to observe that among the gross defaulters and speculators of this institution will be found many men who but a short time since were leading democrats—the people's best friends—and men who busied themselves much in the politics and elections of the state?
Of the conduct of the two parties in the management of state concerns the people have now a fair opportunity to judge.
When a war which the democrats had for years anticipated, of which they year after year expressed their decided approbation and in support of which they pledged their own and their constituents' lives, fortunes, and sacred honor, was actually declared, scarcely any preparation for its prosecution or for the defence of the state had been made and to those who succeeded them in power it was left to make every provision for the defence of our shores. The state when the war was declared had a right to demand protection from the general government and the state executive from time to time claimed of the national executive a proper force for the defence of the state—that protection was denied to it and the then Secretary of War, General Armstrong, was justified in his conduct by those who were most clamorous for the war. And although these very men were most loud in their abuse of federalists for being opposed to the war yet it will not be pretended that they were more ready to risk either their fortunes or their lives in defence of the country—or more eager to repel the incursions of the enemy, or to make sacrifices in carrying on the war.
The federalists at that time had the rule of the state and it will not, nor can it be denied that they made every effort of which the resources and circumstances of the state would admit for its defence against the common enemy. Since the conclusion of the war their attention has been anxiously directed to repair the injuries sustained by the public revenues in making those efforts. By their judicious management the expenditures on account of military services are in a fair train of reimbursement by the general government, although great efforts have been made by the democratic party to defeat their recovery. Upwards of 80,000 dollars of the sum assumed by the general government have already been received into the pub-

lic treasury. The federalists have also industriously sought out various resources for augmenting the public revenues without oppressively burdening the people. Although in this respect the value of their services will be sensibly felt in the improved state of the public treasury, yet they would have been much more successful but for the opposition of the majority of the late House of Delegates.
It is far from being our opinion that the prosperity of the state is not connected with the prosperity of the city of Baltimore. Any measure calculated to advance its commercial prosperity would be entitled to and receive our warmest approbation. No such measure has ever been proposed by the democratic party in Maryland. It has however been the constant aim of that party to increase the political influence, of that place, and this too by a sacrifice of the constitutional rights of the other parts of the state. The people upon this subject will recollect the proposition of a Baltimore delegate made in 1811 to increase the representation of the city and county of Baltimore, &c. and to diminish that of the smaller counties—(vide the votes and proceedings of November session 1811—page 139-140.) also the repeated efforts since made to increase the representation of that city.
Can stronger proofs be required of the vast and injurious influence of the city of Baltimore with that party, than the refusal of the majority of the late House of Delegates to "impose a duty payable to the state on all sales of foreign merchandise at auction"—also "on all licenses to retailers of dry goods." The bills introduced by federalists for these purposes were referred by the House of Delegates on motion of Mr. Kell to the next General Assembly—and afterwards when pressed by the Senate in a message to make some provision for the anticipated embarrassed state of the public treasury made a declaration on the suggestion of the same member that "the public revenue did not require the aid of any such duties."
(Vide the votes and proceedings of the last session, page 98, 104-5, 118-119.)
By this conduct of the democratic majority of the late House of Delegates, the public treasury will sustain a loss, the present year of at least twenty-eight thousand dollars, and will continue to do so as long as those measures are not adopted.
The city of Baltimore exercises the right of laying a duty on sales at auction, and receive from such duty annually from twenty to thirty thousand dollars, which the state in justice ought to have. Neither the states of New-York or Pennsylvania, permit the cities of New-York or Philadelphia to have the exclusive advantage of these duties, on the contrary they form in those states an important and valuable source of public revenue.
This proceeding on the part of the majority of the late House of Delegates is more to be regretted for as much as the failure of several banks in which the public funds are invested to make dividends will very considerably diminish the anticipated receipts from the "permanent source of public revenue."
With such convincing proofs of the already injurious influence of the city of Baltimore on the concerns of the state in her legislative proceedings, one could hardly expect to find in the country a single advocate for its increase. But party animosity and ambition must be gratified; the permanent triumph of democracy must be accomplished by any means. Hence we see repeated efforts in the legislature and in the democratic newspapers to induce a state, feeling in the public mind favorable to such alterations of the constitution as will secure to the city of Baltimore an entire ascendancy in the public councils. We are well aware of the plausible reasoning which it is wont to urge in support of those measures, but we can never persuade ourselves that the people of the counties will be made the dupes of such reasoning. To increase the political influence of Baltimore, is to diminish it in the end, destroy that of all the small counties. Now why are those counties to sacrifice their relative influence for the sake of Baltimore? It has been said that the influence of Baltimore should be in proportion to its population. A very different and more correct notion was entertained by the framers of our constitution. Adopt the modern opinion and the great and best interests of the state will be sacrificed whenever the sacrifice of them, is required by the speculators and stock-jobbers of our large city. It is idle to pretend that the adoption of these measures would not enable Baltimore to rule the state as it pleased, and to elect whom it pleased. None of these changes are necessary for its commercial welfare because in its commercial prosperity every part of the state has a deep interest and upon every question connected with its commercial prosperity, Baltimore will always and in the delegates of every county, zealous representatives. The federalists in their promptitude, in passing laws calculated to advance the health, beauty, or convenience of that city, or to augment its resources of wealth and importance as a market have furnished the best evidence of their friendly disposition towards its real and substantial interests.
But why let us ask in Baltimore city to rule the state? Can power be lodged with more safety in the hands of those who oppose the population of that city, than with the honest yeomanry of the different counties? Large cities and a large part of their population have been called by Mr. Jefferson "sores on the body politic" and are ever to be dreaded.
We need not remark that in a large city like Baltimore, it is impossible to secure a free and fair election—Many will be deterred from voting—Many will go to the several polls and vote at each—frauds will be practised without the possibility of

being detected, and it is an unquestionable truth that any warmly contested election in the city of Baltimore is not decided by those who have a constitutional right to vote. Foreigners who are not naturalized—strangers who happen to be in the city on the days of elections, go to the polls to decide by their illegal votes, who shall represent the city. How much greater would be the evil if they had power to elect the governor and by an increased representation in the legislature could entirely controul the legislative councils.
We forbear to speak further of the distresses of the state and of the real causes of the evils which are every where complained of, or further to notice the conduct and plans of our opponents.
In the proceedings of the next legislature, the people of Maryland are deeply interested. It is of vital importance that the public councils now should be composed of men who would act in concert, for the general good, and no longer in subservience to the views and particular interests of Baltimore.
We are well aware that in regard to measures of local concern, that considerable diversity of opinion will exist and this often produces lukewarmness and inactivity. But let it be remembered that something on such occasions is due from each individual to the wishes and opinions of others. That appointments cannot be made which will be equally agreeable to all and at a period like this, it is our duty to sacrifice local feelings and jealousies, and unite in a noble struggle for the common good. The time is now arrived when the character as well as prosperity, of the state requires from all their every exertion and when if an active and undivided support be not given to the candidates selected in each county the best interest of Maryland may be put in jeopardy.
It is an eternal law of nature that perseverance and vigilance shall command success. The people of the country, are still the real sovereigns of Maryland with them rests the power to correct past evils, or to prevent future mischiefs. The balloting boxes are a powerful but powerful mode of expressing the public sentiment, which can never be disregarded. Let us then fellow citizens one and all go to the election & there give our votes for such men as will preserve inviolate the constitutional rights of the country people—and who will be indisposed to sacrifice the general good to the particular interests and views of the city of Baltimore.—This is the firm determination of
MANY FEDERALISTS.
For the Easton Gazette.
TO DEMETRIUS SIGHIER.
The very affecting narrative of your deplorable situation published in the "Star" I have just read and hope a pistol, laudanum or the halter shall not have concluded the tragedy before this reaches you—desperate cases require powerful remedies.—In Dean Swift's works you will find a prescription for violent and disappointed love, which he considered infallible.—Presuming you are a scholar and a man of letters, from the elegance of your communication to the Editor of the "Star" it is deemed unnecessary to give you the Dean's recipe "toidem verbis." The main article of which it consists, can be easily obtained, especially if you reside near your "Dulcedo," as early an application of which as possible is particularly recommended.—If the ingredient thus obtained from the "adamantine heroine" should be hard, as it naturally ought to be, it should be mixed and mollified by an analogous liquid until it becomes adhesive—should its outward application after a trial of two or three days be ineffectual and there be no symptoms of relief, a large dose in pill form taken internally will instantly effect a cure.—"verbum sapientis sal."
August 19, 1819.
Baltimore, August 19.
Our correspondent at Norfolk, writes under date of August 16, that Captain Webb, had just arrived there, in 20 days from Maryland, bringing the following intelligence.—About the time of his sailing, (20th ult.) news reached there of the defeat of General Merrill at Columbus, a small place, a short distance up the Lake, and that his loss was very great indeed. He had since made a requisition for more troops, ammunition, and clothing, but it was not probable it would be filled. The Patriots were highly elated at their success, in the odds were greatly against them. Cap. W. did not understand the name of the Gen. commanding the Patriot forces.
Norfolk still continues healthy.—The disease lately prevalent among children has greatly abated, but the weather remains warm, with occasionally a refreshing shower. The winds for the last seven days have prevailed generally from the southward—the three last little westwardly; the height of the mercury in Fahrenheit, during the same time, in this room at 2 o'clock, P. M. has been from 86 deg. to 90 deg.—average height 88 deg.—Fest. Rep.
Wilson Cary Nicholas, Esq. has resigned the Presidency of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Richmond. It is not understood, the Enquirer says, that any successor is appointed.
By the following card, published in the Boston papers, it appears that some building, or other property, belonging to Mr. Adams, late president of the United States, has been destroyed by fire. Neither the origin nor extent of the conflagration is mentioned.—
Mr. Adams presents his best acknowledgments to his fellow citizens & townsmen of Quincy, for the promptitude and alacrity with which they repaired to the scene of conflagration, at his farm on Mount Wallaston, on Thursday afternoon, the 29th inst; for their exertions to save his property on that occasion, from the all devouring element; he is not the less grateful than if he have been attended with greater success.
Quincy July 31, 1819.

GOLD AND SILVER.
It is not generally known, that after the first of November next, agreeably to a law passed the last session of Congress, no foreign Gold Coin will be a legal tender. The effect of this knowledge will be to throw into our banks most of the gold coin now in the U. S. which will be transmitted to the U. S. mint and be made into Eagles.
It ought also to be recollected, that at the end of two years from the first of April, last all foreign Silver Coin, except Spanish Dollars and parts thereof, cease to be a legal tender in the United States.
Rel's Gaz.
COUNTERFEITERS.
On Wednesday afternoon a man who calls himself George Lindsay, a pedlar of dry goods, was detected at Bushwick, Long Island, in passing base dollars. He was in the habit of passing a dollar at taverns and other places, and receiving change; and at the time of his detection had considerable small change about him. He was brought to Brooklyn, and examined before Judge Furman, & was at length induced to disclose his accomplices in New York. A communication was made to Justice Christian, who immediately went to Dougherty's boarding-house, No. 262 Water-street, accompanied by a party of officers; he there seized four dangerous villains—found one base dollar and some materials. The whole gang, as also Lindsay, who was this morning brought over from Brooklyn, are now under examination before Justice Christian at our police office.
[N. York Columbian.
On the nineteenth of May last, one hundred and nine Houses were consumed by fire at St. John's (Cuba); by which misfortune a large number of the inhabitants had been reduced to wretchedness. A subscription for the Relief of the sufferers had been opened at Havana.
The New-York Columbian, remarks, "As often as we have had occasion to notice the genuine bravery of the gentlemen of our navy, yet it gives us equal satisfaction to record the attendant virtues of generosity among them—for it is an established fact, that bravery and generosity are inseparable companions. We have been led to this remark from a knowledge of the fact, that the officers attached to the American squadron in the Mediterranean, subscribed a sum of \$5,000 to erect a marble monument over the remains of Captain Thomas Garble, commander of the United States sloop of war Erie, who died at Pisa, in October last."
BALTIMORE, August 20,
TOBACCO—Eight hides, crop, from Benedict—C. S. Smith's, sold by Dare and Chesley, at 10 and 12—Virginia Tobacco, 6 1/2 to 8—Sales of common Richmond Tobacco, by McDonald and Sons, at \$6 50—Wheat White, 1 06 to 1 10—Sales on Wednesday, at \$1 08—Red, \$1 02 to \$1 07; Sales Saturday, at \$1 01 to \$1 03—Yesterday, \$1 06—Corn, 55 to 57 cents—Oats, 40 to 45—Rye, 50 to 55—North Carolina Staples as per last report.
LIVE STOCK.—Mr. Rusk purchased during the last week, 15 fattened cattle, picked from a drove of 25, for which he paid \$8 50 per cwt. (for the nett Butcher's meat—let this hereafter be understood.) They were brought from the South Branch of Potomac, fatted by Wm. Cunningham, & of superior quality.—Amer. Farm.
MARRIED.
At Friends Meeting, on third day last, the 17th of this month, Wm. W. Moore of this town, to HANNAH J. SPOCKLEY of Camden, Delaware.
DIED.
Last evening in this town, after a short illness, Perregrine March, aged 17 years. The citizens of Easton are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, opposite the Union Tavern, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, p. m.
At Baltimore on the 15th inst. about 10 o'clock, A. M. suddenly, the Rev. Dr. James L. Fox, of that place, to the grief of an affectionate congregation, over which he presided—to the regret of the Presbyterian Church of which he was a distinguished member—and to the irreparable loss of a young and helpless family.
TO THE CITIZENS AND VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.
GENTLEMEN,
Being selected and nominated, at the Meeting held at the Court House in Easton, on the 10th inst, as a suitable person to represent you in the next General Assembly, I beg leave to offer myself to you as a Candidate. Should I be so far honored by your suffrages as to be elected, I shall endeavor to do my duty, as one of your representatives, honestly and faithfully.
Your Obedient Servant,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, August 23

Notice.
The subscribers wish to Hire for the next year, five or six men hands, liberal wages will be given. Letters addressed to me by mail, will be attended to.
JAMES TILGHMAN, Jr.
Hay Side, August 23—Aw
EASTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
Will be Run for on Wednesday the 6th day of October—The first day, Jockey Club Fares of the whole subscription of the members, the Four Mile Heats.
On Thursday the 7th day of October, the Town's Purse, of all the Subscription money, for that Purse, with ten per cent entrance by members, and seventy per cent entrance by gentlemen not members, to be added to the Purse, the Three Mile Heats.
On Friday the Jockey Club Colls Purse of all the Gate money of the three days, the Two Mile Heats.
JESSE SHEFFER, Sec'y.
Easton, August 23—U
Easton Academy.
Notice is hereby given that an Assistant Teacher is wanted in this Institution to teach the English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and other branches necessary to complete an English Education. A person skilled in the classical languages and well acquainted with the Lancasterian System of instruction will be preferred. Suitable recommendations will be expected. There is reason to believe that the perquisites of such a teacher will amount to Six Hundred Dollars. Applications to be made before the first Monday of September next in person or by letter addressed to John Goldborough, Esquire, the Secretary of the Institution.
By the Board
NS. HAMMOND, Pres't.
Easton, Aug. 23—3v.
Notice
Is hereby given, to the creditors of Henry Windsor, late an imprisoned debtor of Somerset county, that on application of the said debtor, by petition in writing, to the Honorable Daniel Ballard, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, the said Judge on the 20th day of July in the year of 1819, granted to the said debtor a discharge from imprisonment, & appointed the first Saturday after the fourth Monday of November next, for his appearance before the Judges of Somerset County Court, at the Court-House in Princess Anne, for a hearing before said court, on said petition, and to answer interrogatories, which his creditors may propose to him.
Dated the 27th day of July, 1819.
HENRY WINDSOR.
August 23—Sw
MARYLAND,
Somerset County, to wit:
Levin McGrath an insolvent debtor, having applied to me as one of the judges of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within this said state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain the same, and a certificate from the greater of said county, of his confinement in the goal of said county, he was forthwith discharged, and I do hereupon direct that the said Levin McGrath give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Shore Intelligencer of Easton, three months previously to the first Saturday of this ensuing November term, for the county aforesaid and that he likewise cause copies of this order to be set up at the Court House door of said county and at one of the Taverns in Princess Anne, and that he be and appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 31st day of July, Anno Domini 1819.
A true copy,
DANIEL BALLARD.
August 23
Notice.
Persons indebted for property purchased at the Vendue at Hayland, on the 14th October last, are now requested to pay off their respective notes as the period of the credit has expired.
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Aug. 16—3w
CHESTER RIVER BRIDGE.
Notice is hereby given, that the books to be opened by the Commissioners, to receive subscriptions for the stock of the Chester Bridge Company on Monday the 11th day of October next, at Chester Town and George Town Cross Roads, in Kent county, & at Centerville and Church Hill, in Queen Anne's county and will continue open as the law requires.
The Stock will be divided into eight hundred shares and subscribers will be required to pay on each share the sum of one dollar, at the time of subscribing and four dollars in two months thereafter.
JAS. BROWN, Pres't pro. tem.
J. Noyes, Sec'y.
Chester-Town, August 16, 1818.
Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Samuel Harrison, against Nathan Haddaway, will be sold up, Tuesday the 14th of September, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, the following property, viz. All the legal and equitable right of him the said Haddaway, of, in and to, several tracts or parts of tracts of land called "Hadden's Desert"—also part of a tract of land called "Haddaway's Addition"—also part of a tract of land called "Lancaster"—and a tract of land called "Larney"—situate, lying and being in Talbot County aforesaid, & on the north side of Harris's creek. The metes and bounds for the several tracts or parts of tracts of land will fully appear by a reference to the original grants for said lands, be the quantity of land more or less, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid writ.
ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.
August 23—Aw
MAGISTRATES' BLANKS.
For Sale at this Office.
Aug. 16—t

POETRY.

From the Village Record.
ADDRESS TO MY CIGAR.
Yes, social friend, I love thee well,
In learned doctors' spires,
I love thy fragrant misty spell,
I love thy calm delight.

What tho' they tell, with phrases long,
Our years are sooner past;
I would reply with reason strong,
They're swifter while they last.

And oft mild tube to me thou art
A monitor, though still;
Thou speak'st of lessons to my heart
Beyond the preacher's skill.

When in the lonely evening hour,
Attended but by thee,
O'er history's varied page I pore,
Man's fate in thine I see.

While like thee the hero burns,
And smokes and fumes around,
And then like thee to ashes turns,
And mingles with the ground.

Thou'rt like the worthy man that gives
To goodness every day,
The fragrance of whose virtue lives,
When he has passed away.

Oh when thy snowy column grows,
And breaks and fades away,
I trace how mighty realms thus rose,
Then tumbled to decay.

From beggars rags to monarchs' robes,
One common doom is cast;
Sweet nature's work, the mighty globe,
Must all burn out at last.

And what is he who smokes thee now?
A little moving heap,
That soon like thee to dust must bow,
Like thee in ashes sleep.

And when I see thy smoke roll high,
Thy ashes downward go,
Methinks 'tis thus my soul shall fly,
Thus leave my body low.

Vendue.

Agreeable to an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale on Friday 27th inst. at the Trapp, on a credit of six months. All the personal estate of Samuel Orm deceased, consisting of a quantity of Merchandise (such as wet and dry goods) Household and Kitchen furniture. ALSO—A quantity of nice Bacon and some valuable Hogs and Cattle—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and further particulars made known on the day of sale by MARY ORM, Adm'rx. of Samuel Orm, dec'd.

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 Eastern 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 Breweries 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.

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.

MARYLAND.

Somerset County, August 9, 1819.
The Creditors of John Stephens, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, are requested to take notice, that the first Saturday after the fourth Monday in November next, is appointed for his appearance before the Judges of Somerset county court, at Princess Anne, to answer any allegations that may be made against him, touching his petition. His creditors are therefore warned to appear at the same time and place, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Stephens should not have the benefit of the said insolvent laws as prayed for.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:
Thomas C. Parsons an insolvent debtor having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said Thomas C. Parsons give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November term, of the said county court, and that he be and appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:
Henry Darden, an insolvent Debtor, having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said Henry Darden give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November term, of the said county court, and that he be and appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:
James Parrott an insolvent debtor having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement within the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said James Parrott give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November term, of the said county court, and that he be and appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:
Joseph Hitchens an insolvent debtor, having applied to me as one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the said state, during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain the same, and a certificate from the gaoler of said county of his confinement in the goal of said county, he is forthwith discharged. And I do hereupon direct that the said Joseph Hitchens give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the Court House door of said county, and at one of the taverns in Vienna, and that he be and appear on that day before the said county court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.

To Rent FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

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

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:
Henry Darden, an insolvent Debtor, having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said Henry Darden give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of next November term, for the county aforesaid, and that he be, & appear on that day before the said Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:
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MARYLAND.

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The Creditors of John Stephens, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, are requested to take notice, that the first Saturday after the fourth Monday in November next, is appointed for his appearance before the Judges of Somerset county court, at Princess Anne, to answer any allegations that may be made against him, touching his petition. His creditors are therefore warned to appear at the same time and place, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Stephens should not have the benefit of the said insolvent laws as prayed for.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:
Thomas C. Parsons an insolvent debtor having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said Thomas C. Parsons give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November term, of the said county court, and that he be and appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.

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Talbot County, to wit:
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MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:
James Parrott an insolvent debtor having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement within the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said James Parrott give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November term, of the said county court, and that he be and appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:
Joseph Hitchens an insolvent debtor, having applied to me as one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the said state, during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain the same, and a certificate from the gaoler of said county of his confinement in the goal of said county, he is forthwith discharged. And I do hereupon direct that the said Joseph Hitchens give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the Court House door of said county, and at one of the taverns in Vienna, and that he be and appear on that day before the said county court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.

Notice.

The Members of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club, are requested to attend a meeting in Easton, on Tuesday, the 17th inst. upon business of importance.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:
William Coppuck, Thomas H. Lambdin and Joseph Harrison, (of Robert,) insolvent debtors having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of their application, evidence of their residence within the state during the period required by law together with a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of said county, was forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said William Coppuck, Thomas H. Lambdin and Joseph Harrison, of Robert give notice to their creditors of their application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November Term, of the said county court, and that they be and appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by their creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:
Thomas C. Parsons an insolvent debtor having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said Thomas C. Parsons give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November term, of the said county court, and that he be and appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:
Henry Darden, an insolvent Debtor, having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said Henry Darden give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of next November term, for the county aforesaid, and that he be, & appear on that day before the said Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.

Great Bargains.

CLARK & GREEN.
Have just finished opening their supply of NEW GOODS,
Received last week from Philadelphia and Baltimore, which they invite their customers and the Public generally to call and examine. The list of goods is in part as follows, viz:

- Best extra superfine London-Blue, Black and other colours, Cloths.
- Extra Superfine London single milled Blue, Black & Drab Cassimeres.
- Plain and well'd Bombazetts (all colours) Five Black Bombazetts.
- Rattinets.
- Super and common Calicoes.
- Super cambric and Common Gingham.
- Caroline Gingham.
- Fine plaid and strip'd Seersuckers.
- Strip'd India Bugle-poppers.
- Plain cambric Muslins.
- Strip'd & Fig'd do.
- Cambric Jaconet do.
- Plain & Worked Mull.
- Handsome Seeded do.
- India Book do.
- Imitation Book do.
- Handsome Strip'd do.
- Handsome Berlin Nett do.
- Coloured cambric do.
- Cambric Dimities.
- Garment do.
- Furniture do.
- White Jeans.
- Blue Olive and Dove coloured do.
- Blue & Pink Stripe do.
- Blue & Olive cotton-Cassimeres.
- Grandurelle.
- White Drilling for Pantaloons.
- Long and Short Yellow Nankens.
- Blue do.
- Fine White Merceilles Vesting.
- Handsome Figured do.
- Black Silk Florentine, do.
- Black Silk Mole-skin do.
- Handsome White, Black, Pink, Green, Lilac, Olive, Brown and Dove coloured Satins.
- Black, White, Pink, Green and Changeable Florences.
- Black and Changeable Senchews.
- White, Pink & Green Saracels.
- Black Mode.
- Black, White, Pink & Blue Pattenites.
- White and Pink embossed, do.
- White & Black French Crape.
- Satin Stripe Gauze.
- Plain and Strip'd, do.
- Plain Green, do.
- A handsome assortment of Ribbons, Thread and Silk Laces.
- Inserting Muslins.
- Artificial Flowers and Wreaths.
- Collerets, Silk Corsets, Chemises, do.
- Floes Cotton.

- Fans.
- Suspenders.
- Boo-Cord and Boo-Webb.
- Tapes and Bobbins.
- Plain black, pink, blue, green, lilac, lead, orange, lemon and nankeen coloured Canton crapes.
- Elegant Figured, do assorted colours.
- Canton crape Shawls.
- Silk Shawls assorted.
- Mull Mull Muslin, do.
- Chintz and common cotton do.
- Fine Scarlet, Brown Blue and Flag Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
- Fine common Mad-rass, do.
- Common cotton pocket, do.
- Gentlemen's Fancy rackets.
- Ladies English and French Silk Hose.
- Gentlemen's do.
- Ladies Cotton, do.
- Girls do do.
- Gentlemen's Cotton & Thread, do assorted.
- Ladies Kid and Silk Gloves.
- Misses Kid, do.
- Gentlemen's Buckskin, Dogskin & Beaver, do.
- Common India Muslins.
- Fine India Long Cloth do.
- Fine Batia, do.
- Fine Gurrul, do.
- British Steam-Loom & Long 10th Shirting Muslins.
- Bleached and Brown Domestic, do.
- Domestic Plaids and Chambray cottons.
- Irish Linens.
- White & Brown Irish Sheetings.
- Long Lawns.
- Damask Table and Napkin Diapers.
- Russia Diapers.
- Russia Sheetings.
- White Plaitings.
- Brown Hollands.
- Ravens Duck.
- White Ticklenburgs.
- Drogheadas.
- Burlaps.
- Onaburgs.
- Hessians.
- Tow Linens.
- Sail Duck.
- Bed Sackings.
- Striped Linen Red-Ticking.
- Cotton, do.
- Linens and Cotton Apron checks.
- Common India, do.
- Common Blue, and White Strip'd Linen Furniture Oil-cloths.
- Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas.
- Ladies Parasols.
- Gig and Switch Whips.
- Writing and Letter Paper.
- INK-POWDER.
- Slates.
- Paste-Boards.
- Cotton Yarn.
- Knitting do.
- Wool Hats.

ALSO,
A Complete Assortment of Groceries and Liquors.

- Among which are:
Java and Green Coffee.
- 1st and 2d quality Brown Sugar.
- 1st and 2d quality Loaf do.
- Imperial Old Hyson Young Hyson Hyson-Skin Souchong Madeira Superior Old Dry-Limon.
- Common do.
- Malaga.
- Chard and Port Wines.
- French Brandy.
- Peack do.
- Superior Old Jamaica Spirit.
- Andon do.
- N.E. Rum.
- Prime Old Rye Whiskey.
- Common do.
- Holland Gin.
- Country do.
- Molasses.

Hardware & Cutlery.

- Stock and Padlocks.
- Cupboard Chest and Trunk do.
- Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Springs, Latches, Hammers, Pickers, Nippers, Gimlets, chisels, Drawing-Knives.
- Addresses.
- Knives and Forks.
- Pen & Pocket-Knives.
- Spades, Shovels, Moes, Cart-Boxes.
- Cutting-Knives.
- Waldron and Pattenet.
- Grass and Grass Blades.
- Sticks.
- By the Stones.
- Wrought and Cut Nails, all sizes, &c.

China Glass & Queensware.

The above Goods have been very carefully selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations, and will be offered on such terms as cannot fail to please.

PRINTING.

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

Louis Pese,

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

MARYLAND.

Kent County, to wit.
William Barnes, an insolvent debtor, having applied to me, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of Kent county, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state, during the period, required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler, of his confinement in the goal, of the said county, for debt only, was forthwith discharged from his confinement by me. And I do therefore direct that the said William Barnes, give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be published in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, for six weeks successively, the first publication to be three months before the first Saturday after the third Monday in September next, and that the said William Barnes, be and appear on the said Saturday, before the Judges of Kent county court to answer such interrogatories, as may be then put to him by his creditors touching the premises and for the purpose of obtaining a final discharge from his debts by virtue of the several insolvent laws of this state. Given under my hand this 1st day of April 1819.

Public Sale.

I will sell at Public Sale on the premises, where the widow Martindale now lives, on Tuesday the 31st day of August, all the personal property, household and kitchen furniture, on which a reasonable credit will be given for all sums over five dollars, by giving their note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Public Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale at Denton Court House, on the 4th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, p. m. part of a tract of land, called Branfield, formerly belonging to Richard Martindale, deceased, lying and being in Caroline county, and in the neck, and adjoining the land of the late John Harcourt, esq. there is in this tract about one hundred acres more or less, which is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, the building is indifferent but the fencing is in good repair; further description is thought unnecessary, as I presume any person wishing to purchase will view the premises before the day of sale.

I will also sell on the same day and at the same place, a small tract or parcel of land known by the name of Musquetto Ridge, lying in the head of the county aforesaid adjoining the land of Thomas Goldsborough, esq. In this tract or parcel of land there is about 70 or 75 acres—about two thirds of which is cleared and the remainder in woods with a reasonable portion of timber, there is at present no house thereon the land is of pretty good quality, for forest land. The terms of sale will be, one half cash and the other half in twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the one half bearing interest from the day of sale, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest, a good deed will be given to the purchaser.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni me directat at the suit of Francis Wrightson, against Thomas Fearley, will be sold on Tuesday the 24th of August next, on the Court-house green, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, the following property, viz: All the legal and equitable property of him the said Fearley, in, and to a tract or part of a tract of Land, called Cuddington's Addition, containing One hundred acres of Land, more or less, 2 head of Horses, and 3 head of Cattle—sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid writ.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Espoia to me directed will be sold on Tuesday, the 31st of August, at 3 o'clock on the premises all the right and title of William Nelson in and to a lot of ground in the Town of Easton, lying on Dover and Harrison streets, opposite Mrs. Peake'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 Spadden in and to one other lot of ground in said Town, lying at the corner of Washington and Post 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.

Henry Willis

Being desirous of winding up his business, requests all persons who are indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts without delay.

Boots & Shoes.

The Subscriber intends keeping as usual a complete assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash only.

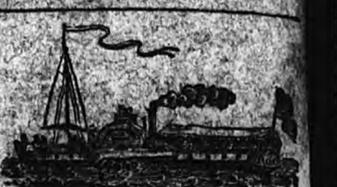
Mr. Sheffer

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has opened a *Reading Room* in Easton, in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Bell, for the accommodation of Gentlemen by the day, week, or month. Gentlemen from the country can also be accommodated on Tuesdays or other days, with dinners or other meals, at the shortest notice.

N.B. His tables are in the condition, and will receive books by the day, week or month.

Seasonable Goods.

The Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, with a very HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Seasonable Goods, TOGETHER WITH CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, &c.



The Steam-Boat Maryland.

This Superior Vessel is now prepared, and has commenced the tour of operations for which she has been destined. She has been planned, constructed, and equipped by the able Artists, and the Materials, Machinery, Furniture, and Workmanship are all of the best kind. These have all been provided and applied under the constant Superintendance of Captain Barber and Captain Vickers, in alternate attendance, as the skillful Agents of the Company, and both are very deeply interested in the undertaking. The greatest confidence may therefore be reposed in the Soundness of the Vessel, and the safety of her Machinery, the accommodations on board, and the arrangement of the apartments for elegance, convenience, and security cannot be exceeded, and her exterior appearance is extremely beautiful.

She will leave Easton every Monday at 8 o'clock in the morning—call at Annapolis to land & receive passengers—and proceed to Baltimore in the evening of the same day, where she will arrive at 6 o'clock. Returning, she will leave Baltimore every Wednesday and Saturday at the same hour in the morning—call at Annapolis to land & receive passengers—and proceed to Easton in the Evening of the same day where she will arrive at the like hour.

Passengers are respectfully invited to and themselves of this agreeable conveyance, as they are assured that every Care and Attention shall be exerted to give them satisfaction.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP Edward Lloyd, EDWARD LLOYD, Master. Will leave Easton-Point on THURSDAY the 10th day of February, at 10 o'clock a. m.—returning, leave Baltimore every SUNDAY 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 best rate. Packet stow 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.

SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

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

The Public's obedient servant, CLEMENT VICKERS.

To be Rented.

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

Notice.

The creditors of Jacob Nestick, Charles Dashed, Henry Holbrook and Richard Green, of Somerset county, are requested to take notice, that they have petitioned for relief as insolvent debtors under the act of Assembly passed at November session 1805, and the several amendments thereto, and having complied with the requisites of said acts, the first Saturday after the fourth Monday in November next, was appointed for their appearance before the Judges of Somerset County court, to answer any allegations that might be made against them. The creditors of the said Nestick, Dashed, Holbrook and Green, are therefore notified to appear at the same time and at the same place, to shew cause if any they have, why the said debtors should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

AL! Hammond Jr
EASTON GAZETTE,
And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

Coupon a remedy for
Whopping Cough

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.

AGRICULTURAL.
From the Alexandria Gazette, of Aug. 20.
Advice to the poor Farmers of my own Country.

The drought of the present year exceeds any since that of 1803, and is even more universal. In Kentucky, from which our sea ports were beginning to procure corn by the way of New Orleans, many have to drive their cattle ten miles to water in the western parts of Virginia it is worse. In that great corn country of the Rappahannock and James River, whose abundant crops filled our granaries, reduced the price of that article, and fed the poor of our cities, farmers are stopping the sales of the last year's crop of corn. Although rains have partially fallen in the last ten days, no gladdening change has taken place; such is the fixed and shrivelled state of our corn fields, that nothing can renovate them, neither the bounteous rains from heaven, nor the skill of the farmer. Three years ago, corn, the staff of life in Virginia, was 8 and 10 dollars per barrel; in the present absence of money, 5 dollars is more than 10 dollars was in 1816, as money has not only appreciated in value, but in fact has disappeared almost from the face of the earth; still at that period crops were doubly as abundant as we can now venture to anticipate.

Under this gloomy prospect, happily, the only remedy is simple and in the power of all—

Fallow immediately for Rye.
It is the best substitute for Indian corn; it requires less seed than any other grain; it will produce a more abundant crop than wheat on our poor lands, if sowed at this season, the most proper for a fallow crop; it will resist the Hessian fly, it is subject to no diseases; its straw is very valuable as a winter food for cattle; if sown immediately, it will not interfere with sowing our corn fields with wheat; a single good ploughing, with a subsequent harrowing, will be a sufficient preparation for lands adapted to this grain; and lastly, it loses less than any other crop from the trespasses of our cattle, which our feeble rotten fences are not calculated to prevent.

A FAIRFAX FARMER.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS,
Received at New-York.

MADRID, May 30.

The following is a very interesting article, and drawn up with great truth:—
"Since the time when Ferdinand and Isabella began to create in Spain a military marine, it never has been in so deplorable a state as it is at this moment. In order to form an exact idea of the state of things, we must go back to the year 1796, when King Charles IV. had the inconceivable weakness to conclude an offensive and defensive Alliance with the French Republic; it is from that instant that all the misfortunes of our Navy are to be dated. It was then composed of 85 ships of the line, of which 20 carried from 80 to 130 guns. Sixty were actually in commission, and most of the rest capable of being repaired. The infantry of the marine consisted of 12 battalions, each of 1000 men; and the artillery of 20 brigades, making 30,000 men effective. The three military posts of Cadiz, Carthage, and Ferrol, had immense docks, arsenals and magazines, amply furnished with every thing necessary for the service of the navy. Those of La Carracca, in particular, were admired by all strangers who visited them. Our alliance with France, and the unjust invasion, which was one of the fatal consequences of it, have destroyed every thing. Our navy has been annihilated, our arsenals are empty, and there is not timber sufficient in the arsenals to build four ships of war. The infantry and artillery of the marine have been employed in the defence of the country, and nothing remains of those fine corps but the miserable wrecks.—The department of Ferrol received from Navarre excellent oak timber for the navy; those of Cadiz and Carthage found the same resource in the four kingdoms of Andalusia; now those fine forests may be said to be annihilated. The Island of Cuba furnished a great quantity of cedar, which was employed at La Carracca. This resource has now failed, because we have not the means of conveyance, and the privateers who infest the seas render it still more difficult. On the other hand, the Dutch brought us from the North, masts, hems and other articles. These arrivals have become very rare. Thus by a series of unhappy circumstances, the Spanish navy is in a state of ruin, which it will be very difficult ever to repair. Hence the government has been obliged to apply to Russia for some vessels, for the great expedition. Unhappily this assistance has not answered the expectations that were

formed of it: these vessels, in spite of all the repairs they have undergone, are very ill built. Such are the causes which have delayed for above a year the departure of the grand expedition for South America. Posterity will hardly believe, that the armament of a squadron has cost more trouble, labor, and embarrassment, than would have sufficed, 20 years ago, to send fifty ships of the line and thirty frigates from our ports."

Affecting case of Suicide.

On Friday an inquest was held at the Bell Tavern, Walworth, on the body of Mrs. Ann Haycock, aged 50. During the last six months the deceased has been in a state of despondency, and was removed to the house of her son in East-lane, Walworth, for the benefit of her health. On Tuesday morning early she arose and went into the garden; and when sought after to come to her breakfast, she was found suspended to a high tree, by a piece of flannel round her neck, and over that two strong pieces of cord, by which she had been strangled. The body was cold and quite extinct.—There are some affecting circumstances connected with the death of this unfortunate lady.—About a year and a half ago a young man paid his addresses to her daughter, a very accomplished young girl; but neither of them having wherewithal to live respectably, it was agreed that the suitor should go to India for a while to seek his fortune; a situation was procured for him and after taking an affectionate leave of the old lady and his intended bride, he set out on his voyage. Of this young man the deceased was very fond, and was often heard to say, that his return home, and union with her daughter, would be the most desirable event she wished to witness in this world. About six months ago news arrived that this youth, the object of her hopes, upon whom she looked with such motherly affection, had met an untimely end at Calcutta! Every inquiry tended to strengthen this supposition: and the shock which the feelings of the deceased and her daughter suffered by this intelligence can be but indifferently described. The daughter was wasted with grief, and the mother was seized with a temporary derangement, which at length led to the melancholy catastrophe we have detailed. The next day after the death of the deceased, a most remarkable incident occurred, which, from the short time that intervened, caused a feeling of still greater regret, & although it caused a pleasant gleam of joy, heightened the sorrows of the deceased's relatives to an unusual pitch, it was a letter from the young man who was reported to have been hanged in India; in which he stated, that he was in excellent health, and that his success had been so great, that he was soon coming home to share with those he held dear, the produce of his industry. The receipt of this letter one day sooner would have saved the life of the deceased. The Jury immediately returned a verdict of Insanity.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

On the 29th of May last, a suit was brought into the Court of King's Bench, London, to recover damages for an injury sustained in consequence of the overturning of one of the mail coaches. The plaintiff was a widow lady, by the name of Hewitt. She took an inside seat in the coach, with five others, and there were sixteen outside passengers. On the road from London to Easton, the driver came up with the new opposition coach, and in attempting to pass by it was overturned. All the passengers were injured more or less, but none so badly hurt as Mrs. Hewitt. She had her wrist broken, her elbow dislocated, and her forehead cut to the bone. It was plead in mitigation of damages, by the proprietors of the coach, that the overturning was purely accidental, and not imputable to any negligence of the coachman. But the Lord Chief Justice, in his charge to the jury, told them that the defendants were clearly liable, because the coach had been overloaded with luggage and passengers far beyond what the law allowed, and that the plaintiff was entitled to damages. The jury, after a few moments' consultation, found for the plaintiff, damages 1500 sterling, which is one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

THE FLORIDAS AND CUBA.

Advice from Madrid of the 10th inst. are in town, transmitted from a quarter of political information, and they distinctly state, that the Treaty made with the U. States, for the transfer of the two Floridas, had not been ratified by his Catholic Majesty, further adding, that there was not the least probability, for the present, of its receiving the royal sanction. On this curious and important matter, great demurs have recently taken place, and it has been deemed singular, that the Spanish negotiator of the Treaty, (now in London) should have quitted the seat of the federal government, before the first had been put to his work. The whole transaction had, indeed been an extremely boisterous and complicated one, but since the first arrangements were made, great obstacles have occurred. On the one hand it is thought Spain has been told,

that if she cedes the Floridas to one power, she must cede Cuba to another, whilst it is on the other side rumored that the United States find incumbrances in the shape of grants of territory, which were not anticipated. In the whole negotiation a great degree of finesse has been used, but time will show which party is the dupe. Ferdinand's Government is well aware how much the United States covet the Floridas, and he will, if he can, impose conditions beyond those of neutrality. Spain failed in her negotiations at Congress to rouse Europe against South America, she will now endeavor to sell, under the best bargains that of her Western Empire, in order not to lose the whole, and we shall be happy eventually to find, that the Foreign Enlistment Bill is not one of the branches of her crooked policy. Of this however, she may be certain, that it on such an exhibition of the affair as the President will feel himself compelled to make to Congress, it should appear that any undue influence has been used to withhold the ratification, the popular cry will be to take the Floridas by force, for immense sums have already been laid out by individuals in land speculations, and great preparations made for settling there.

WALKING DRESS.—A jaconet muslin round dress, with a chemisette body, and long sleeves made rather full, and finished at the bottom with fullness of muslin in front of the wrist; the fullness confined across by narrow bands which button in the middle. The bottom of the skirt is richly embroidered, and the embroidery is surmounted by a full trimming of muslin. The spencer worn with this dress is composed of primrose-colored figured poplin; it is made in a new style; is partially high behind; the back is of a moderate breadth, and has a little fullness at the bottom of the waist; there is no collar. The spencer turns over in the pelerine style; it just meets at the bottom of the waist, and partially displays the front of the under dress; it is ornamented round the bust by a narrow band of the same material, finished with a double edging of satin, and buttoned over at rather more than a nail distance. Long sleeve, nearly tight to the arm, finished by an epaulette of white satin, divided into full puffs by bands of poplin placed lengthwise; the bottom is ornamented to correspond. Head dress, a bonnet composed of primrose colored satin, covered with fine clear India muslin; it is trimmed with full bows of ribbon, which are covered with white net laid on full; a bouquet of natural flowers is placed to one side; it ties under the chin. Gloves and shoes to correspond.

EVENING DRESS.—A white satin slip, over which is a round dress, composed of white gauze with small pink spots; the bottom of the skirt is finished by a band of white satin, terminated by a full flounce of blond lace; over this is a trimming of a very novel and pretty description, and this is surmounted by a lace flounce to correspond. Frock body, cut low round the bust, which is ornamented in a novel style, with lace and bows of ribbon; there are two falls of the latter, one of which is disposed in such a manner that, with the bows, it forms a tucker. The back is full; the sleeve short, and very full. A lace scarf is thrown round the shoulders. Head dress, a bandeau of pink satin, covered with a network of pearls, and finished by a pearl tassel. A superb plume of ostrich feathers is placed to one side. The hind hair is disposed in plaits; which are twisted round the top of the head, and intermixed with small bows. The front hair is curled very full on the forehead, but is much divided. Necklace and earrings, pearls. White satin shoes, and white kid gloves.

From the N. Y. National Advocate.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Dame Fortune has been generally represented as blind and fickle, but I have often thought that Fashion should also be personified, and if we called her a dame, she must be more fickle and eccentric than ever Fortune was. The variety of changes to which the world has been subjected by Fashion, and the inordinate extravagance which has resulted from these useless changes, has produced incalculable evils in laying a foundation for waste and profusion, the ill effects of which are now felt. In former times a house was furnished with the utmost prudence—no useless articles were ever purchased—and the high backed mahogany chairs, the heavy carved mirrors, the bed and durable curtains, and all the ornaments of the mansion were selected for their lasting and useful qualities—after an absence of twenty years, a friend returned to his native country, and his eyes were greeted with the same old-fashioned, yet ponderous furniture, which time had familiarized, may even rendered dear to him—he saw and recognised the old china jars, the sprigged tea cups, and flowered plates, the old chased sugar dish and tea pot, the spinet, the highly polished wardrobe, in which were deposited the brocade dresses of his grandam, and the embroidered waistcoats of his grandfather; all these objects ravished the recol-

lection of earlier days, of happy moments, and served to increase that attachment to home, in which are centered so many joys, and so many enjoyments. But now the scene is altered, and the furniture of a house is changed as frequently as a coat & waistcoat—instead of the useful and durable, we have the light, the costly, and the flimsy ornaments of a drawing room;—gilt vases, cut glass chandeliers, grand upright pianos, silk curtains, and all the paraphernalia of a fairy's palace, and immense fortunes are thus thrown away on these fickle, thoughtless changes, and as Peter Trutt says, "the upholsterer has scarce done knocking up, when in comes the auctioneer and knocks down."

Thus fashion may be called fickle, expensive, and sometimes imperative—it ought to be resisted with firmness and decision. I would, by no means, be so much out of fashion as to be peculiarly strange and absurd, but to follow all its eccentricities, to be a slave to its caprices, and ruined by its changes, is to be, at once, deaf to prudence, to discretion and good sense. It is not alone over the domestic organization that fashion exercises a powerful influence, it extends to the person, and is equally as fickle and as costly in matters of dress and personal ornament. Look in the bureaus and trunks of modern men of fashion, and see the number of coats, waistcoats, pantaloon, hats and boots.—Why this unnecessary accumulation of expense? Why purchase more than is absolutely necessary to make a respectable appearance? Think you it adds to the importance of a man, to wear a blue coat at breakfast, a pea green at dinner, and a black in the evening?—Then the ladies, though they have not as many superfluities as the gentlemen, still they have many to spare, there are many expenses which they could curtail, many little trifles which they could economise. It frequently happens, that both male and female, by following fashions with an extreme devotion, and pursuing her through every mazy course, fall into many ludicrous errors, and frequently cut a very sorry figure.

A few evenings since, I casually paid a visit to an old friend, and was surprised to find the rooms illuminated, and filled with gaily dressed ladies and gentlemen. As I like innocent hilarity, I took my seat on a sofa between two smiling pretty lasses, who said many handsome things to me, though I am an old man. The conversation at last turned on fashions, taste, extravagance, and so on, to domestic economy. A young gentleman, some would have called him a buck, others a dandy, came in front of the sofa, and stood before the ladies, in an attitude inexpressibly inelegant, though it may have been fashionable: he had on a pair of petticoat pantaloons, so short that the calves of his legs were visible; a striped waistcoat, and his waist compressed by corsets to nearly the size of a wasp's; a cravat which nearly choked him—seals and keys in the usual quantities; the animal straddled before the ladies, with his thumbs elegantly hitched in the flaps of his pantaloons, and with a squeaking effeminate voice, pronounced sentence of displeasure on all these meddling busy bodies, and philanthropic writers, who having no money of their own, insolently obtunded their advice on men of fashion, and presumed to dictate. The ladies smiled, but not in approbation, and they seemed to enjoy the appearance which this caricature of a man, made holding a glass of ice cream in one hand, and with the other occasionally arranging his bushy hair, and rendering himself more frightful.

At this period, the sky, which had been overcast, became quite black, and peals of thunder broke upon the ear, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning. The ladies arose, somewhat discomposed; but one, young and handsome, with whom I was conversing, turned from me very quickly put her hand into her white bosom, and drew out a long, black piece of iron or steel, which in her confusion, she let fall, I stopped, picked it up, & handed it to her observing that confusion. It is my corset bone, whispered she; I am so afraid of the lightning that I have to take it out—do keep it for me, dear sir, and don't look angry; it is the fashion, & it is English also.

Alas! what is fashion to us? A young and delicate lady, raising herself in iron, flying from the elements; binding and compressing her delicate frame, and blasting her white skin by the rude embrace of a vile and black substance; checking respiration; obstructing the free use of her lungs and muscles; laying the foundation for cramps, pains and consumptions, and courting death, disguised in the alluring and illusive shapes of Fashion!—Fie! O, fie!

HOWARD.

LOUISVILLE, Ken. Aug. 4.

HORRIBLE CRIME!

At the July term of Jefferson Circuit Court, which closed on Saturday last, *Haroldman*, the slave of R. C. Anderson, Jr. (esq.) was indicted by the Grand Jury, for the commission of a rape on the person of a young lady of this county, an orphan, of respectable connexions. At his trial, some difficulty was experienced in obtain-

ing an unbiassed jury, from the general detestation of the diabolical deed. The perpetration of this highest of offences, was clearly proved upon the prisoner, by the unfortunate girl herself, and several other witnesses. The jury retired but a few minutes, and returned with a verdict of Guilty. On Thursday last he was brought up to receive the judgement of the court, which was pronounced in the most solemn and impressive manner by the hon. Judge Oldham; who ordered the execution to take place on the 25th inst. Duval, Davis and Thurston for complainant—Galloway for prisoner.

From the Schenectady Cabinet.

MR. PRINTER,
Your politeness in publishing an account of the numbers of the Methodists last year, has induced me to hand you the following extract from the minutes taken at the several annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the U. States of America, for the year eighteen hundred & nineteenth.

Que. 14th, What number are in society?

Miss. Ohio Conference,	29,154
Missouri do	4,704
Tennessee do	26,676
Mississippi do	2,371
S. Carolina do	32,646
Virginia do	22,585
Baltimore do	24,189
Philadelphia do	22,796
New-York do	22,638
N. England do	15,512
Genesee do	28,913
Total,	240,924
Total last year,	230,637
Increase this year,	11,287

*N. B. By the term Society, is to be understood, all who are now in communion, professing to be governed by the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church. W. L. Schenectady, Aug. 9.

WATERLOO TROPHIES.

A London paper of the 20th of June, states that on Friday week a numerous and fashionable party attended at the late Museum in Piccadilly, to witness the sale of the carriage and other things which belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte, which were captured at Waterloo. The articles were all eagerly bought up, and some of them at most extravagant prices. The following statement of the prices given for some of the things will serve to shew in what estimation these relics are held:—The carriage sold for 168l.; small opera glass, 5l. 5s.; tooth brush, 3l. 13s. 6d.; snuff box, 166l. 19s. 6d.; military stock or collar, 1l. 17s.; old slippers, 1l.; razor, (common) 4l. 4s.; piece of sponge, 17s. 6d.; shaving brush, 3l. 14s.; shirt, 2l. 5s.; comb 1l.; shaving box, 7l. 7s.; pair of old gloves, 1l.; old pocket-handkerchief, 1l. 11s. 6d. Many other articles sold equally high.

QUAKERS.

The following is the opinion of a late ingenious writer respecting the people called Quakers. "What is familiar and near us excites little scrutiny and investigation; but the time will come when a wise legislature will condescend to enquire by what means a whole society (in both the old and new world) is made to think with uniformity, far upwards of a century; by what policy, (enjoinment from government) they have become the only people free from poverty; by what economy they have thus prevented beggary, and want among their sect, while the nation (England) groans under the weight of taxes for the poor? They are an industrious, modest, intelligent and virtuous people, animated with the most beneficent principles. They have a comprehensive charity to all mankind, and deny the use of God to none; they publicly aver that Universal Liberty is due to all, are against unpositions of every kind, though they patiently submit to many themselves, and are perhaps the only people of all mankind, whose practice (as a body) corresponds with their principles.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

As whooping cough prevails among children, and has in several instances proved mortal, it is important to be generally known, that, after the disease is fully ascertained, inoculation for cow pox will certainly arrest it. The attention of parents is invited particularly to the consideration of this fact, because, in addition to the danger from whooping cough, especially in young children, it has been accompanied in some of the cases which have already been fatal, with distressing bowel complaints, which are usually prevalent at this season of the year. It is an absurd opinion that whooping cough must be left to have its course, but in consequence of this opinion, it may happen that a physician will not be consulted, until it is too late to have recourse to inoculation with any prospect of success. If proof be necessary to convince the incredulous, the reported cases of some of the best physicians in the country, afford abundant evidence of the utility of the practice. They advise to inoculate as early as the second or third week from the commencement of the cough, and in extreme cases, earlier.

July 21.

SPARK OF WAR. The National Intelligencer gives the substance of a letter from the Arkansas...

A difference is nevertheless, browing between the two tribes.

The chiefs now here have come to complain to Governor Clark of wrongs done them by the Cherokees.

About two years ago a band of Cherokee warriors attacked a hunting party of Osages killed many, and captured a number of women and children, which they led home in bondage.

Before the Osage nation could revenge the injury, Governor Clark interposed, offered his mediation, and effected a treaty of peace.

Now, the complaint of the Osages is, that the captives have not been restored, nor the line established; and that the Cherokees intrude on their hunting grounds.

Extract of a letter from an American Gentleman at Fuyal, dated 13th July.

"The Russian Frigate Kamschatka, that has been nearly three years on a voyage of discovery, stopped here on her return home, and remained three weeks.

The landscape painter did the Consul the favor to sketch that part of the Town and Harbor where the attack of the brig Gen. Armstrong took place, which he has forwarded to Capt. Reid, who so gallantly defended that vessel.

OUR NAVY.

The late visit of the Sovereigns of Austria and Naples on board the Franklin 74, has given rise to a variety of remarks.

"This occurrence affords a compliment to our navy and nation, that we may justly pride ourselves upon.

It is not surprising then that hearing of a people in a remote quarter of the Globe, whose national existence had numbered not the half of a century—yet who in the greenness of youth, like the infant Hercules of the fable, had in a short space done more to humble the pride of the haughty mistress of the seas, than all Europe, with all her power had ever done before.

These sovereigns not having been present at the Prince Regent's fête at the Serpentine river, (the theatre of an English victory over the Americans 1814) and having now an opportunity, they doubtless wished to view a real American squadron, which on that occasion had been presented to their brothers of Russia and Prussia only in miniature.

THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN. Since our last account, says the Boston Gazette, we understand the Aquatic Serpent was seen on Sunday afternoon last, in Lynn Bay, between the Great and Little Nahant.

Pedlars.—The grand Jury for the county of Wilkes, Georgia, have presented this class of Traders, as a 'nuisance' and a grievance to the community.

LONGEVITY. There is now living in the town of Middletown, in this State, an old lady by the name of RUTH ELLIOT, at the very advanced age of one hundred and two.

COWS. Farmers are not fully aware of the productive value of this animal. If well fed, and suitably treated, they yield an immense profit to the owner.

SUDDEN DEATH. Died lately, on the plantation of Mr. B.—, in South Carolina, a Negro Wench, (a field hand,) while in the act of hoeing a hill of corn, aged 45.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS.

For Sale at this Office.

EASTON, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30.

Federal Republican Tickets.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. FOR TALBOT COUNTY. Nicholas Goldsborough, Thomas Frazier, William H. Tilghman, John Goldsborough.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY. Benjamin W. LeCompte, Edward Griffith, Michael Lucas, Dr. William Jackson.

FOR FREDERICK COUNTY. William Ross, Alexander Warfield, Dr. William Hilleary, Robert G. M'Pherson.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY. Gustavus Weems, Benjamin Gray, Thomas Blake, Joseph W. Reynolds.

FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY. George C. Washington, Ephraim Gaither, Ezekiah Linticum, Benjamin S. Forrest.

DENTON, Aug. 10, 1819.

Agreeably to previous notice, a large and respectable number of Federal Republicans, from the several Election Districts, met at Denton, for the purpose of selecting four suitable Candidates to represent the County in the next General Assembly.

GEORGE REED, Esq. was called to the chair, and JOHN YOUNG, appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being opened, the company proceeded to make a selection, when Col. Wm. Potter, Major Richard Hughlett, James Houston, Esq., and Mr. Willis Charles, was selected; these Gentlemen having been notified of the wish of their fellow-citizens, evidenced by the vote of so large a meeting, have consented to serve if elected, in the next General Assembly.

GEORGE REED, Chairman. JOHN YOUNG, Sec'y.

THE TIMES.

At the late meeting of the Federal Republicans of Talbot, it was gratifying to witness the ardour and animation felt by every man. This is a sure presage of success—Federalists as well as Democrats know, that when Federalists are "up and a doing," that Democrats stand no chance.

A Question.

For all honest and dispassionate men—Will you agree to have your present mode of representation by counties changed by the democrats for a representation by population, or will you not? If you agree to put the Democrats in power, they will make that change and the effect of it will be to put the state of Maryland under the control of Baltimore.

The Sovereignty of the people and the Sovereignty of the Laws.

When General Jackson, marched into Florida and hanged and buried and captured as he thought best, without orders and without law men were found to justify him and they did justify him—a great general is a great man—but when a small collector of an infrequent Port braves the law and its officer, one would suppose that party violence could not be brought to maintain him in this open violation of all law.

As to the jurisdiction, be that as it may, it don't relieve the collector from his flagitious appeal to a standing army, to beat down the power of the law & the duty of the citizen, who gave a little Collector the Right to call out a part of the standing army to oppose the free citizens of this country in open day?

In a notorious little paper.

Called we believe the "Maryland Republican," printed generally one half in capitals, supposed, for the sake of filling up faster & covering over more rapidly the blankness of the paper and the intellectual poverty of its contributors, whose long pieces are said to come from a certain Lord Chancellor, not of the Exchequer but of Equity, we read a prodigious defence of this said collector and a monstrous, tedious display of what is called matter of fact.

But here too we are met with the opinion of the District Attorney full in the teeth, telling Mr. Collector "that he has the right to use the military authority to complete the seizure" but did the attorney tell him he had a right to use the military authority to oppose the Sheriff with the process of the law in his hand?

However it is well adapted for the little paper styled the "Maryland Republican" as it covers over a vast deal of surface & is a good as most things that appear in that notoriously dull sheet. After this wonderful dream, the readers of that paper may rub their eyes and expect soon to be regaled with the story of

"Hancock's wife, she dreamt a dream— "She dreamt that she dreamt something."

The truth of the matter is,

The Collector had no right to call out the standing army—it was a most unwarrantable stretch of power—it was a violent proceeding it was tyranny in its worst form, threatening death and terror to the free peaceable citizens—our government does not recognise the principle of appealing to the military against the citizens—we are controlled by laws, not by bayonets—We are free men, not slaves to be shot by standing armies, under the authority of collectors of the customs—in fine, if the people of Maryland stand quiet and see all this horrible doings by a petty government officer, who calls out the standing army to bayonet and to shoot people whenever he chooses, they may lay down their neck and let it be trodden, their boasted liberties will be shadows and their security nothing.

For the Easton Gazette.

A writer in the Baltimore Patriot of the 17th August, who signs himself "Cornplanter" has made some remarks on the constitution of Maryland and the alterations proposed by the democrats.

Now if this writer knows no more of farming than of the topics on which he has written, he had much better quit the business. He says the governor as that office is at present constituted, "is a mere puppet"—of course without power or authority—Now what is the fact?—No man can be appointed to any office at the disposal of the executive without the consent of the governor previously obtained.

ments would acquire due importance and independence, and prove a salutary check on the now uncontrolled operations of the legislature—Now the fact is, that neither by the existing constitution, or by the alteration proposed, is or was the slightest power vested in the executive to control the operations of the legislature.

This writer further says, "that the governor and council from the mode of their election are rather the representatives of ninety-five assembly-men, than of the freemen of Maryland." He might have gone on and also have said, that the judges of our courts, the chancellor, &c. are the representatives of six men, the governor and five councillors, rather than of the freemen of Maryland—that the President of the United States is the representative of two hundred and eighteen electors rather than of the "freemen of the United States."

The truth is, that all the duties of the legislature that, of electing the governor and council excites the greatest interest and attention among the people. The delegates know this—hence they will always select such a person of their own party, as they believe the people would, if they were present and voting.

Those who support the federal ticket this fall, know that they are voting for Charles Goldsborough, or in case of accident for some other respectable federalist as governor—those who support the democratic ticket, know that they are voting for some respectable democrat as governor and against any federalist. Therefore the governor is virtually elected by the people, change the mode as the democrats propose and Baltimore would elect your governor—the people of the country might deposit their ballots, but their votes would be as nothing against the population of Baltimore whatever man received the votes of that city would be governor—this no man can deny.

The writer in the Patriot, in conclusion relates a fable of the Wolf and Lamb, I will relate one of the Horse & Boar. "The Horse and Boar quarrelled—the Horse determined by all means to conquer him—for that purpose he sought the assistance of man.—By the aid of man—the boar was soon vanquished and the malice of the horse glutted. He then politely thanked man for his assistance and begged to be discharged—oh! no—says the man—I find you to be a very serviceable animal—and I will not let you go—so immediately bridled and saddled him and has ever since retained him in his employ."

By this league with Baltimore, democracy may triumph—federalism may be put down—but is there not some reason to fear that ever after, the people of the country would be the mere vassals and dependants of that city.

A COUNTRY VOTER.

Democratic confession of the superior wisdom and economy of federal policy.

Mr. Simkins a democratic member of Congress, made the subjoined observations on the motion of Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, another democratic member for the reduction of the U. S. army. Mr. Williams, in the course of his remarks in the support of his motion, quoted the example and authority of Mr. Jefferson's administration. Mr. Simkins replied—from his speech the following extract is made.

"But, is the gentleman from North Carolina quite sure he is pursuing the direct road to economy? It is much to be doubted whether his plan will not be by far the most expensive in the end. It is true he speaks very handsomely of the economy of Mr. Jefferson's administration; which he says is now going out of fashion, and almost forgotten, so much so, that the word economy is rarely used in this house

He also economy, greatly Speaker, this turn not so, I enthusiastic character benefactor measures the most quest ext constraint us for a sis. This came into spices of party wh Mr. Ada but with most na hatred f Adams's those in strongly stop at that a st measures cipally b had vind as we the imprope Hence, to any th other th proper s organiza Mr. Spea the cour was I, w of Mr. J ted, not the lowe devoted for redug embargo idea of by an ang of to But wh day, the arm tems, w facts of all poss national the unp the thun real im and ad the em the app treaties world- Will membe ciate th tre, whi ting's main se ed; but which, him, it deny, mentid them, needed to dem man f cious n nation policy The haley prospere calm—that which gives to gath burst 1812. Fro On from gain milit officer to ha some, what lowin enorm borat parts From cation "M Even Intel hope repor been of Co subst ever ress said ferer 1st b stanc not t ry, b licot son) ing h major actus was tatio and of the diate also lan at he g En ing duri

He also tells us, that, in the true spirit of economy, Mr. Jefferson disbanded, or greatly reduced, the army. Yes, Mr. Speaker, he did; I acknowledge it; but his this turned out to be real economy? No, not so, I am, and always have been, an enthusiastic admirer of many traits in the character of that statesman, philosopher & benefactor; but permit me to say, that some measures of his administration have proved the most expensive to the nation. Subsequent experience has evinced it, & candor constrains me to confess & declare it. Let us for a single moment advert to that crisis. This distinguished friend to man came into the government under the auspices of that great and mighty republican party which had opposed the measures of Mr. Adams with the most perfect integrity, but with great feeling & violence. It was most natural that a thorough and sincere hatred for, and prejudice against, all Mr. Adams's principal acts, should be felt by those in power. It so happens, that parties strongly opposed to each other, rarely stop at the proper point; and it followed, that a standing army, a navy, and other measures, were exceeding unpopular, principally because Mr. Adams & his friends had vindicated, & had wished to swell them, as we thought, to an improper size, with improper views, & for improper purposes. Hence, there was so great an antipathy to anything like a standing army, among other things, that it was reduced below the proper standard, & a general relaxation in organization and discipline ensued. This Mr. Speaker, was not the true policy of the country; but so ardent an admirer was I, with the great body of the people, of Mr. Jefferson's measures, that I vindicated, not only the reduction of the army, to the lowest point, but I followed him most devotedly in his gun boat system, his plan for reducing an unjust nation to terms, by embargoes and restrictions. Indeed, his idea of obtaining and securing our rights by an appeal to the justice and moral feeling of foreign nations, was also adopted. But what enlightened American, at this day, thinks that an improper reduction of the army, the gun boat, or embargo systems, were prudent or economical? The effects of the late war have proved, beyond all possible question, that a lofty, dignified, national character, impressed and won by the thunder of your naval cannon; is of more real importance to us, in preserving peace, and advancing our prosperity, than all the embargoes and restrictions; than all the appeals to national justice, and all the treaties and paper stipulations which the world could produce.

Will it be supposed, by any honorable member of this House, that I would depreciate the fair fame, or dim the steady lustre, which irradiates the brow of the distinguished Jefferson? I hope not. The main scope of his administration is approved; but that there were some errors into which he, and the most of us, fell with him, it would be uncandid and unjust to deny. These should not now have been mentioned to warn the House against them, to show that they are closely connected with the subject now before us & to demonstrate that the honorable gentleman from North Carolina, under the specious name of economy, would plunge the nation, in this view, into the same unwise policy.

The gentleman says, that those were the halcyon days of economy, peace, and prosperity. Let him remember that the calm was in some measure deceitful—that a storm was then gathering, and which in spite of all the soothing palliatives which could be applied, did contrive to gather, and lower, and threaten, till it burst upon us with all its awful fury in 1812.

From the New-York Evening Post.

On the 14th of May last, we published from a source which we were almost certain could not be mistaken, a statement of military despotism—exercised by certain officers of the U. S. army. This, as was to have been expected, was doubted by some, and by others wholly denied. But what will they say after reading the following, written near the spot where these enormities were committed, fully corroborating our statement in all its material parts:—

From the Mobile Gazette and Commercial Advertiser, printed by Sanderson & Dade.

"Messrs Editors—The following publication has appeared, first in the New-York Evening Post, and lately in the National Intelligencer.—Messrs Gales and Seaton, hope they will be able to contradict those reports, as publicly as the charges have been made, but alas, it is out of the power of Col. King and his friends, to deny the substance of them.—The statement however is rather incorrect, as it states a lieutenant, was sent out; it was a sergent Childress and private Jackson; the latter it is said refused to fire.—The unfortunate sufferer was Neal Cameron, a private of the 1st bat. comp. 4th in ft. And the circumstances of the soldier being drowned, did not take place within the Alabama Territory, but in the harbor of Pensacola; it was lieutenant Lear, who ordered him (Charles Mason) ducked, but he had no idea of drowning him; but sergent Stark, (now sergent major 4th in ft.) executed the order, and actually did drown the man; Col. King was not in Pensacola, he was at his plantation, but maj. Diukins was commanding, and immediately arrested the lieutenant, and confined the sergent, until the return of the colonel when they were both immediately released without a trial. It may also be said Col. King was not in Pensacola at the time sergent Childress shot Neal Cameron; but the colonel is responsible, he gave the order to shoot all deserters taken below the line, and as proof of its being his act, and as approving it, was his ordering the Q. Master, lieutenant A. M. Hous-

ton, to pay to sergent Childress, the sum of \$30, out of the public funds, as a reward for his good conduct.

The colonel may suppose that as the transaction took place in West Florida, out of the limits of the United States, he is perfectly safe with respect to any civil prosecution; but he ought to recollect that a British colonel was hung in England, for having a soldier whipt to death, twenty years before, while employed on foreign service.

As I understand a public investigation will take place, I forbear making any further remarks.

AN AMERICAN.

[Here follows the article from the Evening Post, alluded to in the above communication, and on which the editors of the Mobile Gazette remarks.]

"The reports stated in the first two paragraphs of the preceding article, have reached us in so many shapes that we have no doubt, that they are in substance correct. The soldier we are informed was drowned in Pensacola Bay, and not in the Alabama Territory.

BALTIMORE, August 28.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The cases of fever at the remote part of Fell's Point adverted to in our last report, we are sorry to say have considerably increased in number, & are very decisively characterised with the symptoms of yellow fever. They amount in number to about fifty cases; they are still confined within very narrow limits, and are chiefly traced to the same spot; but exhibit indications of slowly extending.

The deaths have been hitherto very few; but most of the cases having occurred within a few days, their results are not yet ascertained, but it is estimated in the proportion of one fifth. The board are disposed to hope the disease may not spread; but have thought it their duty to give this early notice of its unfavorable aspect, and earnestly to advise the citizens of that district to move away as speedily as possible.

By order of the Board of Health,
P. REIGART, Clk.

BALTIMORE, August 23.

PENITENTIARY.

This morning about 2 o'clock, an alarm was given at the Penitentiary, by ringing the bell, &c. in consequence of the rising of the Prisoners. Eight of them have made their escape, as will be seen by the advertisement of the keeper.—Pat.

Brigadier General James Miller, has accepted the appointment of Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, and has, of course, resigned his commission in the army.
Wash. Gaz.

A French national vessel, said to be the Arethusa, arrived off Annapolis, last Friday evening, from Brest. It is said, several others are expected in the early part of September.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, dated 4th of August, to a gentleman in Baltimore, arrived on Friday evening.

"You must know that Barcelona has fallen, and Cumana and the whole royal squadron are now in possession of the Patriots; and probably, before this reaches you Lagaira, Porto Cavello, and Caracas, will also be subject to them."
Fed. Gaz.

We stated the other day from authority which we deemed credible, that the navy department had issued orders to double the number of men employed in building ships of the line in various ports. The same authority now informs us, that the intelligence originated in misapprehension. Orders were given for the employment of additional workmen on the 74 building in this port; but it is not known that hands on the other ships of war have been increased.
Frank. Gaz.

We are informed through the medium of Louisiana papers, that orders had been issued for the United States troops stationed at the post of Natchitoches, to march towards the Sabine, (our south-west boundary line, according to the late treaty,) to prevent auxiliaries and supplies from being sent to the Independents of Texas.
Washington City Gazette.

GENERAL BOYD.

The British House of Commons passed a resolution on the 28th June, to allow Gen. Boyd, a native of the United States, 6000l. sterling, in consideration of his services in the British army in India, at an early period of life, when the affairs of that nation in that quarter were in a very critical state. Mr. Wilberforce who brought forward the resolution, stated it was very desirable to show to the inhabitants of the U. States, by proceedings of the British House of Commons, that they did not consider them with any unfriendly feeling or entertain toward them, any prejudices incompatible with the full performance of justice.

In the course of the debate the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, that if the House turned their attention to the great services rendered by the Marquis Wellesley to this country, they would find that a considerable part of those services would have cost much blood and treasure, were it not for the assistance rendered by Gen. Boyd, at Hyderabad—he felt it due to that gentleman to support the motion.

Our Mediterranean Squadron.

The Gazette, published at Middletown, Conn. says—"An unpleasant circumstance has lately occurred among some of the principal officers of our squadron in the Mediterranean. Four captains and one lieutenant have been suspended by Com. Stewart, our naval commander in chief upon that station. According to the best information, the four captains and the lieutenant above mentioned, were members of a court martial, and pronounced a sentence which was disapproved by Com. Stewart, who also (by what authority we know not) reprimanded them. The officers, conceiving that he had no right to reprimand them, replied to him—he took offence at their reply, and suspended them. This affair will, probably, be soon investigated by some proper tribunal.—Until that inquiry takes place, it is better that public opinion should not prematurely be formed or expressed. From a long acquaintance, however, with Capt. Macdonough, who is one of the officers suspended, we cannot believe, unless we have strong evidence to prove it, that his conduct on this occasion has been either precipitate or improper."

RUMOURS.

Whatever may be the actual state of our relations with Great Britain, whether the professions of amity be sincere or not, whether their intents be wicked or charitable, it is certain, that preparations are making to put the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, in a very strong posture of defence. The Duke of Richmond is at present in Upper Canada, and several fortifications are erecting in different points. He is expected at Montreal, on the 30th inst.

The Isle au Noix, which is ten miles below St. Johns, on Lake Champlain, is strongly garrisoned, and new works are throwing up in every direction, it is said that \$600 is daily expended on these works. Upwards of 12,000 tons of Ordnance stores have arrived from England, this year. Now, although these preparations may be nothing more than precautionary measures, in relation to any movements of a hostile nature from the United States, yet it is well to keep them in mind. A report was prevailing in Canada, that the recruiting service was progressing briskly in the states. The erroneous impression may, probably, be the occasion of these movements.

Great Britain may have something in view in relation to Spain—she may be pledged to stand by her, in any contest growing out of the Florida question, or what is more probable, may make that question an excuse, for interrupting the peace. They will not find us unprepared for the event; and however, any new wars may be deplored as unnecessary, it is very certain, that another war will be prosecuted with the united exertions of the people, and managed with rather more address & facility than the late one.—Nat. Adv.

The Boston Palladium, on the subject of the serpent, observe, "It is said this Aquatic Monster continues to make his appearance near Nahant—and it is reported that on Wednesday a small boat with two persons rowed along side of him, and over his back as he settled in the water. They represent his apparent protuberances as being caused by his undulatory motions. They were unprepared to attempt his capture. If this report is correct, the depositions of these visitors will be among the most important and conclusive."

CAMDEN, (N. J.) Aug. 17.

An Air ship is preparing in this place, to ascend with a man in it. The event will probably take place the first calm and pleasant day, after two or three days of dry weather.

[Upon enquiry we learn that the Air Ship above spoken of, is a skeleton of wood in the form of a ship encompassed with silk, which is to be inflated with inflammable air. To the ship is to be attached a boat with a rudder, oars, &c. &c. The ingenious inventor is so confident that he will be able to steer the Air Ship, that he has gone to considerable expense in his arrangements. We are told it is contemplated to raise the ship on Saturday next.
Dem. Press.

No news—no news—no news—Every thing dull, dry and uninteresting—Nothing to stir the blood and spirits—No blazing cities, blood stained fields, slaughtered millions, and all that kind of thing—No battles sieges, plots, assassinations, and such like royal sport, for those who are delighted with Guns, trumpets, blunderbusses, drums and thunder." But every thing goes on in peace and harmony. The sun shines out gloriously, like a jolly old cock as he is—the earth trudges merrily along in her old beaten track; and we do not learn that she stopped a single moment to gaze and wonder at the magnificent stranger with the fiery tail, that lately came careering along through her neighborhood from over the hills and far away.—The seasons, "walk their splendid round" and "scatter plenty o'er a smiling land." Banks and speculators are fast approaching that "unknown country from whose bourn no traveller returns." Folly is attending a course of lectures in the college of Prudence. Extravagance is submitting with bad grace, many contortions of visage, and gird and wholesome discipline of Economy—And sober, honest, persevering a ludicrous shrugging of shoulders, to the industry is advancing with sure and steady pace to ease and opulence, honor and independence.—Geo. Jour.

BALTIMORE, August 27.

Prices of Grain and Tobacco.

White Wheat—Sales on Monday last, at 1 1/3 to \$1 15—Yesterday, 1 1/8 to 1 22 1/2 best quality. Red Wheat—Sales on Monday, \$1 10, Yesterday, \$1 13—Corn, 58 to 60—Oats, 45 to 50 cents—Rye, 50 to 55 cents—Tobacco, 6 hogsheads from Calvert County, sold by J. Spicknall, at 8 and \$10—one do. 11—two hogsheads waggon Tobacco, 10 and \$13.
Amer. Fav.

MR. LANCASTER.

Extract of a letter from President Adams, to a gentleman in Cambridge, on the subject of Mr. Lancaster's Lectures.

QUINCY, July 19.

I heard Friend Lancaster, with pleasure. He is an excellent scholastic and academical disciplinarian. He forms his companies into battalions; battalions into regiments; his regiments into brigades; and teaches them all his tactics, with as masterly skill as Frederick or Napoleon could have done; and all this without a whip, felle or box on the ear. All this by the simple action of that main spring of human nature, emulation. How much honorable to poor human nature is this system than the old one of scolding, snarling, growling, boxing and whipping! I believe his itinerant "holdings forth" will do more good than Whitefield's did 70 years ago, I was really delighted and enlightened by that lecture.

WAGES.

We have it from unquestionable authority, that men are now working on our turnpike roads for 12 1/2 cents per day. Mowers have this season been hired at less than half the wages they have had for the last seven years. It is certain that the general situation of trade demands a regulation of wages.—Phila. Gaz.

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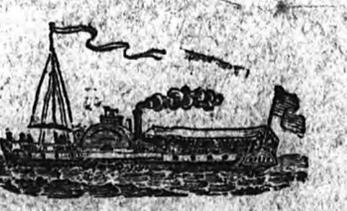
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THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

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

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

Easton, Aug. 30—tf.

For Sale.

The subscriber has for sale a pair of Young Ginnies, and neither of them exceed eight years of age, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or in exchange for a good work horse, any person wishing to purchase can view the property by calling at the subscribers house, living near Cambridge, in Dorchester County.

FRANCIS A. AIREY.
Dorchester County, Aug. 30—3w.

TO THE CITIZENS AND VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,

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

Your Obedient Servant,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, August 23

Notice.

Persons indebted for property purchased at the Vendue at Hayland, on the 14th October last, are now requested to pay off their respective notes as the period of the credit has expired.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Aug. 16—3w.

EASTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

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

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

On Friday the Jockey Club Colts Purse of all the Gate money of the three days, the Two Mile Heats.

JESSE SHEFFER, Sec'y.
Easton, August 23—tf.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:

Whereas, Thomas Kirby, an imprisoned insolvent debtor, on his application by petition in writing, was brought before me, the Subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county; and having delivered the schedules, proved the residence, and made the oaths, concerning his effects and creditors, which the Laws in such case require; and having given bond and security for his appearance at the County Court to answer such allegations as may be made against him; I therefore hereby order the discharge of the said Thomas Kirby from confinement. And I do also direct the said Thomas Kirby to give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order, to be inserted in one of the newspapers in the Town of Easton, once a week for four weeks, at least three months before the first Saturday of the next November Term, of the aforesaid County Court, to appear before the said County Court at the Court House of the said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Kirby should not have the full benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements made thereto.

Given under my hand this 27th day of July in the year 1819.

August 9—4w.

TENCH TILGHMAN.

MARYLAND.

Somerset County, to wit:

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

A true copy.

Test,
DANIEL BALLARD.
August 23

Just Received, and For Sale by

Clark & Green,

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

2500 yds. domestic power-loom cotton Shirtings
1000 yds. undressed brown Irish Linens
1000 yds. low priced Osnaburgs
300 yds. steam-loom sheeting Linens
1000 wt. of Philadelphia Cut Nails
10 doz. Reading Wood Hats, and
60 doz. Cypress Wood Ware.

On Hand, at Retail—
CORN, OATS, NEAL, FLOUR & BRAN.
Easton, Aug. 30—

Notice.

The subscriber wishes to Hire for the next year, five or six men hands, liberal wages will be given. Letters addressed to me by mail, will be attended to.

JAMES TILGHMAN, Jr.
Bay Side, August 23—4w.

POETRY.

From the Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. THE SOLDIER IN EGYPT. From my slumber I awoke at the dead hour of night, And down to the ocean I sped; The moon on the billows was trembling and bright, As it rose o'er the Pyramid's head. Its beams lent a magic far nearer than sleep, As I trod my long course on the sand; And dear was the blast as it blew o'er the deep, For it came from my dear native land. The battle had cens'd with the sweet setting sun, But I heard its dread tumults again; I paused—it was nought but the answering gun Of the watchman afar on the plain. I thought of the woe and the carnage again—I looked o'er the wave's distant foam; And the tear that had started at sight of the slain, I shed for the friends of my home. Oh! pleasant it is, on a far foreign shore, To think on the days that are past; It wakes the dull spirit that slumber'd before, Like the rain 'mid the wide burning waste. Was it hope or illusion my bosom that warm'd, When I thought on the birch of the grove; Like a wretch half bewild'rd with magic that charm'd, I heard the sweet voice of my love. To the spot, oh! forever be fetter'd my sighs; With the sound ever charm'd let me be, Even this coarse-covered strand is a couch of delight, When such visions my fancy can see.

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. GARMICHAEL & MUIR. April 25

Auctioneer.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. In a large and commodious Store-house, in Washington street, next door to Mr. Lambert's store, where Goods of every description will be thankfully received, and disposed of to the best advantage. SOLOMON BARRITT. Days of Sale Tuesdays and Saturdays. Easton, April 12

MARYLAND.

Somerset County, August 9, 1819. The Creditors of John Stephens, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, are requested to take notice, that the first Saturday after the fourth Monday in November next, is appointed for his appearance before the Judges of Somerset County Court, at Princess Anne, to answer any allegations that may be made against him, touching his petition. His creditors are therefore warned to appear, at the same time and place, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Stephens should not have the benefit of the said insolvent laws as prayed for. By order of JOHN H. BELL, Asst. Judge of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County. Aug. 16-4w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit: THOMAS C. PARROTT, 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, & having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the said state, during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement within the gaol of said county, was forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said Thomas C. Parrott give notice to his creditors, as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 19th day of April 1819. JOHN EDMONDSON. Aug. 16-4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas to me directed, will be sold on Tuesday, the 21st of August, at 3 o'clock on the premises all the right and title of William Nelson in and to a lot of ground in the Town of Easton, lying on Duver and Harrison streets, opposite Mrs. Teale'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 Edden in and to one other lot of ground in said Town, lying at the corner of Washington and Port streets, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, now in the occupancy of William Reese, taken at the suit of Richard Harwood, as trustee for the sale of the real estate of Samuel Baldwin, and will be sold for Cash. WILLIAM THOMAS, late Sheriff. August 2-4w

To Rent

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

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit: Henry Darden, 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 gaol of said county, was forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said Henry Darden, give notice to his creditors by 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 second Saturday of next November Court, for the county aforesaid, and that he be, & appear on that day before the said Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 27th day of April, eighteen hundred and nineteen. EZEKIEL FORMAN. May 24-3m.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit: James Parrott 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, & having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement within the gaol of said county was forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said James Parrott give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted four weeks, successively in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November term, of the said county court, and that he be and appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 5th day of August 1819. JOHN EDMONDSON. August 9-4w.

MARYLAND.

Somerset County, to wit: Joseph Hitchens an insolvent debtor, having applied to me as one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, & having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the said state, during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain the same, and a certificate from the gaoler of said county of his confinement in the gaol of said county, he is forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said Joseph Hitchens give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Eastern Shore Intelligencer" of Easton, three weeks in succession three months previously to the first Saturday after the fourth Monday in November next, and that he likewise cause a copy of this order to be set up at the Court House door of said county, and at one of the taverns in Vienna, and that he be and appear on that day before the said county court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 27th day of July, Anno Domini 1819. JOHN H. BELL. Test, JOHN DONE, CL. August 9-3w.

Perfumery, &c.

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

Notice.

The Members of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club, are requested to attend a meeting in Easton, on Tuesday the 17th inst. upon business of importance. By Order of the President. JESSE SHEFFER, Secretary. August 9.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit: William Coppuck, Thomas H. Lambdin and Joseph Harrison, (of Robert,) insolvent debtors having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of their application, evidence of their residence within the state during the period required by law together with a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors, as far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of said county, was forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said William Coppuck, Thomas H. Lambdin and Joseph Harrison, of Robert, give notice to their creditors of their application, and discharge as aforesaid by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months successively in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November Term, of the said county court, and that they be and appear on that day, before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by their creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 14th day of July, 1819. JOHN EDMONDSON. July 19-3m.

More New Goods.

CLARK & GREEN Have just received from Baltimore, and are now opening a further supply of NEW GOODS, Among which are: Handsome Calicoes, Cambricks, Mullins, Book do's, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrick handkerchiefs, Nice Black Italian Lutes, Black Senchews, Mens' and Womens' Cotton Hosiery, Ladies Kid Gloves, Millinet, Black Gaiters, Table Diapers, Half bleached Irish Sheetings, White Flattilles, Common India Muslins, Fine Baftas and Gurrals, Bleach'd and brown Domestic Shirting, Musins, Domestic Plaids and Stripes, Fine White Gauze Flannel.

ALSO, Sugars, Coffee, Whiskey, Rum, Tobacco, Se-gars, &c. which, in addition to their former stock makes their assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, and LIQUORS, at this time, very complete, and will be sold very cheap for Cash or exchanged for the following articles at fair prices, viz. Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Feathers, Hags, Bacon, &c. They also continue to receive for Goods notes of the City Bank of Baltimore at par. August 9

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

The subscriber takes the liberty of informing the citizens of the Eastern Shore, that he has opened a Cabinet Ware-Room in Easton, in part of the building of Mr. Thomas P. Smith, next door to the Post-Office, and opposite the Union Tavern, where he intends keeping a supply of ready made furniture, and will make any article in his line agreeably to order; all his materials are well seasoned and of the first quality. He has now on hand, Sideboard, Bureaus, Tables, Wash Stands, High and Low post Beds, made of Mahogany, Curled Maple and Poplar, and a handsome and complete assortment of plain and fashionable Windsor Chairs, which he will sell on very reasonable terms. THOMAS MECONERIN. Easton Aug. 16-3w

Notice.

UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF MARYLAND. The Stockholders in this Company are requested to attend a general meeting, to be held at their Ware-house, No 152 Market street, on MONDAY, the 11th day of October next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. By order R. MILLER, Jr. Pres. Aug. 16-3w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit: Daniel Stewart an insolvent debtor having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement within the gaol of said county was forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said Daniel Stewart give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months successively in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November term, of the said county court, and that he be and appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 15th day of February 1819. JOHN EDMONDSON. July 19-3m.

Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of Thomas Herrington of Worcester county, a petitioner for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Worcester county court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday of November next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Herrington should not have the benefit of said laws; that day being appointed for a hearing of his petition. Snow Hill, August 9-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Samuel Harrison against Harrison Haddaway, will be sold on Tuesday the 14th of September, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, the following property, viz. All the legal and equitable right of him the said Haddaway, of and to, several tracts or parts of tracts of land called "Madden's Deaft"—also part of tract of land called "Haddaway's Addition"—also part of a tract of land called "Lancaster"—and a tract of land called "Larkey"—situate, lying and being in Talbot County aforesaid, and on the north side of Harris's creek. The notes and bounds for the several tracts or parts of tracts of land will fully appear by a reference to the original grants; for said lands, be the quantity of land more or less, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid writ. ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff. August 23-4w

Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of Henry Windsor, late an imprisoned debtor of Somerset county, that on application of the said debtor, by petition in writing to the Honorable Daniel Ballard, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, the said Judge on the 20th day of July in the year 1819, granted to the said debtor, a discharge from imprisonment, & appointed the first Saturday after the fourth Monday of November next, for his appearance before the Judges of Somerset county court, at the Court-House in Princess Anne, for a hearing before said court, on said petition, and to answer interrogatories, which his creditors may propose to him. Dated the 27th day of July, 1819. HENRY WINSOR. August 23-3w

CHESTER RIVER BRIDGE.

Notice is hereby given, that the books will be opened by the Commissioners, to receive subscriptions for the stock of the Chester Bridge Company on Monday the 11th day of October next, at Chester Town and George Town Cross Roads, in Kent county, & at Centreville and Church Hill, in Queen Anns' county, and will continue open as the law requires. The Stock will be divided into eight hundred shares and subscribers will be required to pay on each share the sum of one dollar, at the time of subscribing and four dollars in two months thereafter. JAS. BROWN, Pres. pro. tem. J. NEDEA, Sec'y. Chester-Town, August 16, 1818.

Louis Pese,

PAINTER AND DRAWING-Master Has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he proposes to teach Drawing and Painting, in water colours. In the Academies his terms will be \$10 per quarter, private lessons \$12, half paid in advance—he pledges himself to pay the strictest attention, and to use every effort to effectuate their improvement in this elegant accomplishment. He resides near the Protestant Church. June 28

Public Sale.

I will sell at Public Sale on the premises, where the widow Martindale now lives, on Tuesday the 31st day of August, all the personal property, household and kitchen furniture, on which a reasonable credit will be given for all sums over five dollars, by giving their note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. WILLIAM M. WAINER.

Public Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale at Denton Court House, on the 4th day of September next, at 8 o'clock, p. m. part of a tract of land, called Brandfield, formerly belonging to Richard Martindale, deceased, lying and being in Caroline county, and in the week, and adjoining the land of the late John Hardscastle, esq. there is in this tract about one hundred acres more or less, which is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, the building is indifferent but the fencing is in good repair further description is thought unnecessary, as I presume any person wishing to purchase will view the premises before the day of sale. I will also sell on the same day and at the same place, a small tract or parcel of land known by the name of Mosquito Ridge, lying in the head of the county aforesaid adjoining the land of Thomas Goldsborough, esq. In this tract or parcel of land there is about 70 or 75 acres—about two thirds of which is cleared and the remainder in woods with a reasonable portion of timber; there is at present no house thereon; the land is of pretty good quality, for forest land. The terms of sale will be, one half cash and the other half in twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the one half bearing interest from the day of sale, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest, a good deed will be given to the purchaser. WILLIAM M. WAINER. July 2-5w.

Henry Willis

Being desirous of winding up his business, requests all persons who are indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts without delay.

Boots & Shoes.

The Subscriber intends keeping as usual a complete assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash only. HENRY WILLIS. July 26-1f.

Mr. Sheffer

Respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a Boarding House in Easton, in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Bell, for the accommodation of Gentlemen by the day, week, or month. Gentlemen from the country can also be accommodated on Tuesdays or other days, with dinners or other meals, at the shortest notice. N. B. His stables are in fine condition, and will receive horses by the day, week or month. May 17.

Sheriff's Sale.

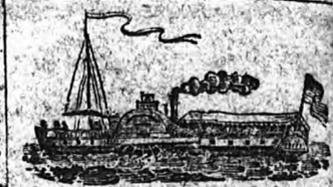
By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed at the suit of state use of Thomas Fountain, use of William Potter, against Thos. Cooper, will be sold on Tuesday the 7th day of September next on the Court-House Green, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, the following property, viz. all and singular that part of a lot of ground & all the improvements thereon, lying and being in the town of Easton in the county aforesaid, and distinguished on the plot of the said town, by No. 92, which is comprehended within the following lines and bounds, viz. beginning for the said part at a stone set in the ground in the edge of North Lane, and at the end of the 2nd line then with 2d line reversed South 15 degrees 15 minutes East 100 feet and then across the said lot No. 88, 45 minutes East 5 perches & three-tenths of a perch to a Marginal line on the East bounds of the said town and then with that line 1 degree 15 minutes West 100 feet to a stone set in the ground on the edge of North Lane and from thence North, late aforesaid, 8 degrees 45m West 5 perches and three hundredths of a perch to the first marked Stone; Be the quantity what it may more or less, sold to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs of the aforesaid writ. ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff. Aug. 15-1s.

Easton Academy.

Notice is hereby given that an ASSISTANT Teacher is wanted in this Institution to teach the English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and other branches necessary to complete an English Education. A person skilled in the classical languages and well acquainted with the Lancasterian System of Instruction will be preferred. Suitable recommendations will be expected. There is reason to believe that the perquisites of such a teacher will amount to Six Hundred Dollars. Applications to be made before the first Monday of September next in person or by letter addressed to John Goldsborough, Esquire, the Secretary of the Institution. By the Board. N. S. HAMMOND, Pres. Easton, Aug. 23-3w.

Seasonable Goods.

The Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, with a very HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Seasonable Goods; TOGETHER WITH CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, &c. All of which he offers very low for cash; his friends and customers are invited to call and view his assortment. LAMBERT CLAYLAND. Easton, May 17th



The Steam-Boat Maryland.

This Superior Vessel is now prepared, & has commenced the tour of operations for which she has been designed. She has been planned, constructed, and equipped by the ablest Artists; and the Materials, Machinery, Furniture, and Workmanship are all of the best kind. These have all been provided and applied under the constant Superintendance of Captain Barber and Captain Vickars, in alternate attendance, as the skillful Agents of the Company; and both are very deeply interested in the undertaking. The greatest confidence may therefore be reposed in the Soundness of the Vessel, and the safety of her Machinery. The accommodations on board, and the arrangement of the apartments for elegance, convenience, and security cannot be exceeded; and her exterior appearance is extremely beautiful. She will leave Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock in the morning—call at Annapolis to land & receive passengers—and proceed to Baltimore in the evening of the same days where she will arrive at 6 o'clock. Returning, she will leave BALTIMORE every Wednesday and Saturday at the same hour in the morning—call at ANNAPOIS to land and receive passengers—and proceed to Easton in the Evening of the same days where she will arrive at the like hour. Passengers are respectfully invited to avail themselves of this agreeable conveyance; and they are assured that every Care and Attention shall be exerted to give them satisfaction. CLEMENT VICKARS, Commander. Easton, June 7-U.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

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

SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favors of his friends and customers and the public in general, and informs them he has parted with his sloop the General Benson, and his furnished himself with a New and Elegant Schooner, the JANE & MARY, to fill her place, to be commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, (having himself taken the command of the Steam-Boat Maryland,) in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, solicits a continuance of their favours.—The Jane and Mary, has commenced her regular routes between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board. The Public's obedient servant, CLEMENT VICKARS. N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will attend at his office in Easton, as usual to receive all orders, every Monday Morning. C. V. June 7

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 House, 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 JEROME HASKINS. April 12

Notice.

The creditors of Jacob Mezick, Charles Dashiell, Henry Holbrook and Richard Carew, of Somerset county, are requested to take notice, that they have petitioned for relief as insolvent debtors under the act of Assembly passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, and having complied with the requisites of said acts, the first Saturday after the fourth Monday in November next, was appointed for their appearance before the Judges of Somerset County court, to be held at Princess Anne, to answer any allegations that might be made against them. The creditors of the said Mezick, Dashiell, Holbrook and Carew, are therefore notified to appear at the same time and at the same place, to shew cause if any they have, why the said petitioners should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. August 9-8w