

# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."—  
Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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## AGRICULTURE

### AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

#### On Rearing and Fattening Swine.

Notwithstanding their evil propensities, filthy and mischievous habits, and insatiable voracity, Swine are a very profitable animal to a farmer. Indeed every family in which there is any cooking done, should keep at least one hog, always confined in a proper pen, in order to consume the washing of pots, dishes, refuse food, &c.

As much depends on the breed of swine as of any domestic animal, as it relates to the profit of keeping. O. Fiske, esq. of Worcester, an able enlightened, and patriotic cultivator, says, 'my hogs are of the Bedford breed, so called in England, and experience has proved, to my satisfaction, that this breed is far the best that has been introduced into our country. They are quiet in their nature, fat easy and with little expense or trouble. I have had some weigh, at 12 months old, about 350 pounds, and a considerable number of 18 months old, 400 pounds.'

In the county of Rensselaer, N. Y. some farmers assert that 'March pigs, killed about Christmas, are the most profitable for pork.' Others say, 'Pigs ought never to come until June; for the cost of earlier pigs exceeds the profit.' And further we learn that the methods proposed for fattening hogs by the different farmers in that county are very various. Gen. H. Moffit H. Platt, esq. Col. Worthington, Messrs. J. Phillips, A. Bush, and some others recommend keeping hogs in pastures with some slops from the dairy, &c. till near the last of August—some say a little later. All agree that near this time they manifest a disrelish for grass. Small patches of peas, or even of corn, will then be convenient to turn them into for a few weeks. About the first of September begin with boiled potatoes and pumpkins, mashed together, with a little Indian meal, ground oats and peas, or other grain, stirred into the mixture after it cools. From 2 to 4 weeks before killing time, the food should be dry Indian corn, and clean cold water. Mr. Youghans fattened his hogs in a large yard or field, with a shelter in it to which they might retire to sleep. But Elder Turner says, hogs should never know what liberty is, but should be kept close all their lives, and as inactive as possible. That with this method double the quantity of pork can be produced with the same expense of food.

If one wishes to fatten hogs, and either from indolence or too much occupation does not expect to give them a constant and regular attention, perhaps he may adopt to advantage the following mode pointed out by an English writer—'Mr. John Adams, of Cherrington, near Newport, Shropshire, has fattened eight pigs in the following cheap and easy manner—he places two troughs in the sty, one he fills with raw potatoes, the other with peas, and gives no water; when the pigs are dry they eat the potatoes. The eight pigs were fattened so as to weigh from 16 to 20 score each, and eat no more than 30 bushels of peas, and about 200 bushels of potatoes.' No doubt dry Indian corn and potatoes might be fed out in this way with as good an effect as peas and potatoes.

Judge Peters of Pennsylvania, says—"In summer, my hogs chiefly run on clover. Swine feeding on clover in the fields will thrive wonderfully; when those (confined or not) fed on cut clover, will fall away." In Indian harvest, the unripe ears of corn should be picked out and given to the hogs as fast as they can eat them. Soft corn (as it is called) will do them much more good in a green than in a dried state, and is very difficult to dry it without its turning mouldy.

There is a great advantage in boiling, steaming or baking all sorts of food given to swine. The last American edition of the Domestic Encyclopedia informs that Mr. Timothy Kirk, of York town, Penn. fed one pig with boiled potatoes & Indian corn and another with the same articles unboiled. The two animals were weighed every week, and the difference between them was 6 to 9. The experiment was continued several weeks, and the animals alternately fed upon boiled and unboiled food with an uniformity of result which sufficiently showed the very great profit arising from boiled food.

An English writer says "they fatten all their pork in the island of Jersey with parsnips. They are much more saccharine than carrots, and it is well known that nothing fattens a hog faster, or makes finer pork than the sugar cane;" and we are told that parsnips suffered to remain in the ground where they grew through the winter,

and drawn in the spring, and boiled tops and bottoms made most excellent food for swine when other food was scarce.

N. E. Farmer.

The Harford Cattle Show and Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, took place on Wednesday last.

The Connecticut Courant says—As a specimen of Domestic Manufacture, nothing ever exhibited at our Shows can be compared with a *Cloak*, manufactured and offered by Miss Sarah H. Hubbard, of Wintonbury. The colours, in imitation of the Scotch Plaid, were on the whole more beautifully and tastefully arranged, than in any specimen of that article we remember to have seen. The fabric of exceedingly fine and soft cassimere. The collar, lined with the skin of Moles, and the whole presenting a very superb article of apparel.

Miss H. also presented a *long Shawl* of Cassimere, with a beautiful border, worked by herself. The Society awarded Miss H. five dollars, an extra premium for the *Cloak*.

An *Infant's Cap*, of fine Lace, done in a peculiar manner by Miss Alice Cogswell, of this city, who is deaf and dumb, was one of the most curious and interesting specimens of *fine art* we had ever seen. No description could give the reader an idea of this article.

#### GREAT YIELD.

Capt. Peter J. Boynton of Shelburn, in this County raised the past season, upon three acres and one tenth of an acre of land, two hundred and fifteen bushels of winter wheat. A considerable portion of this crop has been sold for seed at \$1.50 per bushel, averaging from 61½ to 64 lbs per bushel; which is pretty good evidence of its quality. The particular mode of cultivation we have not learnt, but as Mr. Boynton is among the number of our best farmers, we presume he pursues the correct one, namely; to use no more land than he can cultivate well.—*Eurlington Vt. Sent.*

#### From a London Paper.

##### Ingenious and useful invention.

Amongst the new Parisian inventions is a coffee pot constructed of three pieces: the first is a plain boiler, over that is a double filterer, and at the top is an inverted coffee pot which fits on exactly. Cold water is placed in the first vessel, and the coffee in the filtering box. Under the whole is a spirit lamp, which in the course of five or six minutes causes the water to boil, the vapour arising from which completely saturates the coffee. When the water boils, which is ascertained by the discharge of the vapour from the spout of the inverted coffee pot, the whole machine is lifted from the lamp, and completely inverted, so that the pot, which was uppermost, is at the bottom, and the boiling water, which had saturated the coffee flows through the filterer, clear into what was before the inverted coffee pot, where, in the space of two minutes, it is ready for use. This mode of preparing coffee is a saving of at least 25 per cent, and it secures the fine flavour of the berry. In another part of the service is a coffee roaster of glass, over another lamp of a long wide flame. The roasting requires about three minutes, and even so small a quantity as an ounce may be thus prepared.

##### To Sufferers by the Fever and Ague.

The writer feels it his duty to inform you and the community at large, that after enduring the Fever and Ague daily for about twenty five days, which would not yield to strong decoctions of snake root and other applications, he was advised to take the following remedy, which effectually cured the disease in one day; and he has the pleasure of acknowledging that he is now in the best health, with an excellent appetite; nor shall he dread a return of this shivering plague so long as he can avoid the cause from which it originated.—The remedy is as follows:

Take the shells of three Eggs; strip off the thin skin which adheres to the inside of the shell—burn or roast on a shovel the shells until they are fit to reduce into powder, which may be done by any means most convenient—Take this powder in a little molasses, or any thing more agreeable an hour or two before the fit comes on, and it will be a wide chance if the patient is troubled with the Ague on the succeeding day.

It may be necessary to observe, that the writer had taken an emetic and cleaned his stomach the day previous to his taking the above mentioned powder.

The effect of this specific upon many in this town can be attested by a host of respectable persons; and if it was thought that names would attach any additional consequence to this simple remedy, or induce a more general experiment of its efficacy, there are numbers at hand who would voluntarily subscribe to the truth of what is here asserted

Louisiana Herald.

[From *Griscom's Year in Europe.*]

#### BARCLAY'S BREWERY.

The directors of this establishment, to whom I was introduced by a letter from

one of the Barclay's, put me in the way of seeing its various parts, and communicated such information as I wished respecting its extent and operations. If any private concern in England, or in the world, is entitled to the epithet of *vastness*, this is one. It covers about eight acres of ground, and manufactured last year 340,000 barrels of 36 gallons each. The building which contains the vats themselves, are enormous. The largest of the latter contain each 4000 barrels.—The average number of vats is nearly 100. A steam engine of 22 horse power is employed in driving the machinery, and about two hundred men are engaged in the various works of the establishment: while it is supposed that the number of persons, dependent upon it without, in the sale and transportation of the beer, is three or four thousand. The three coppers in which the beer is boiled, hold each 130 barrels

Twenty five gentlemen once dined in one of them, after which, fifty of the workmen got in and regaled themselves. One hundred and ninety pounds of beef steaks, were thus consumed in one day, in this novel kind of dining room. The tuns in which the beer ferments, hold 1400 barrels each. The carbonic acid in one of them stood about three and a half feet above the liquor, and poured over the side in a continued stream. A candle is instantly extinguished on being placed near the outer edge of this receptacle, and on holding one's face near it, a sharp pungent sensation is felt in the mouth fauces, and not unlike that produced by ardent spirits. An immersion of a few moments would be sufficient to occasion a suspension of voluntary motion.

One hundred and sixty horses are kept on the premises, for the purpose chiefly of transporting the materials to and from different parts of the city. A finer collection of animals employed in any concern, I imagine is no where to be seen.

This is, upon the whole, I believe, the largest brewery in London. It formerly belonged to Thrale, the friend of Dr Johnston, who, as executor to the estate, sold the establishment to its present owners. One of the latter informed a friend of mine, that the Doctor, in treating with them for the purchase, remarked in his characteristic manner: 'Gentlemen, it is not merely these boilers and these vats that I am selling you, but the potentiality of acquiring wealth, beyond the dreams of avarice.'

#### MAP OF LIFE.

Having cast our eyes over the pages of a Newspaper, we could not but be struck with the variety of intelligence conveyed in a single sheet. It first states the wholesale prices current, which brings to view the bustle of merchandize; then follows a half column of applications for letters of administration, forcibly reminding us, that many of these lately active individuals are now quietly reposing in the arms of death, and that many clamorous relatives and friends are thinking more of their property than of their ashes. The intelligence now takes a bolder swell, we are informed in what state, a large congregation of these transitory mortals, are doing in their dignified, executive and legislative capacity; men who talk about their rights as if they were of eternal duration.—Then a case of piracy occurs, showing how these important characters may hasten the approach of the king of terrors, as if death delayed his advances too long—then we have an account of a penitentiary, explaining the modes adopted by society to secure to the possessors of property the means of enjoying it during the regular advances of death. Then comes a project of internal improvement—that for the little time that we do remain upon earth, we may be allowed the use of internal canals; that we may divert rivers from their ancient courses; every particle whereof reminds us of the flow of human existence; then come advertisements for builders, stone masons, and what not, to inform us, that these tenants of an hour must build houses for their residence that will stand longer than themselves, erecting superb mansions for others to inhabit. At last, in a little obscure corner of the newspaper, we find an obituary—passed over as an ordinary event to remind us, after all, of how little consequence we are.

From the *London News Monthly Magazine.*

#### MODERN ART OF MATCH MAKING.

Being one of those enviable young men who have 'every qualification for making the marriage state happy,' I was eagerly seized on as a proper victim of the systematic conspiracy of mothers to get off their daughters; and I soon got a pretty near insight into the whole affair.—Very few houses indeed are opened to a regular ball, or even to 'an early dance,' in which there is not a daughter or a niece to be disposed of.—The money lavished on gaudy decorations, soups, wild fowls, ices and Champagne, is therefore merely put out at usance to be returned in a good settlement; inasmuch that, the more apparently wanton the profusion, the closer may be deemed the calculation; seeming hospitality being nothing on earth but a well baited trap.

On these occasions every body is asked for something; lords, baronets, &c. for their titles; dragoons for their regimentals;

frightful old women in blue gowns and silver tissue turbans, for their sons and heirs; handsome married women to draw the men; ugly girls as foils, and pretty girls because the ball cannot go on without them. Some are invited to make up a card-table for the rich dowager mother of an heir at law; some because they have an air of fashion, or write 'Albany' on their card. Every thing in short is measured, to the minutest particular that can proceed or retard the great event which is the manspring of the whole.

Although it is a part of good policy in the hawking mamma, to fly her girls generally at all young fellows or old fellows of decent fortune, yet she has, for the most part, some individual in view, who is more particularly the object in pursuit; and it is truly astonishing how uniformly that favored individual finds himself, in spite of himself, in contact with the 'young lady' who has him in chase. Tall, thin, pale girls are my aversion; yet for two months I was nightly haunted by such a spectre, who forced me to ask her to dance, by 'meeting my eye in an early hour of the debate,' by planting herself assiduously at my side, and engaging me in a series of innocent questions at the first preparatory scrape of the violins. Somehow or other I was always obliged, too, to hand her down to supper, and consequently to sit beside her at the table. From this persecution I fortunately escaped by a lucky *equivoque*, which seemed to hint that I was engaged to a girl in the country, whose estate joined ours: and the next evening I had the happiness to see the stately galley bear down on another prize.

It is a curious but a melancholy sight to behold the long rows of overdressed girls, many of them, I hope, unconscious of the purpose for which they are thus launched on society—with their fidgety anxious mothers, settling from time to time their hair and dress, nodding disapprobation, or smiling encouragement (as the puppet contrabands or favours the purpose in hand by her carriage and demeanor) and having no eyes nor ears, but for the one object of painful solicitude. Still more melancholy is it to witness the last struggles of an unfortunate 'abandonata,' whose tenth season is passing in vain, with 'nobody coming to marry her, nobody coming to woo oo-oo!' (I hope the reader can whistle the tune for that last desponding monosyllable, while each causeless giggle, intended to display a dimple, bears evidence of another accident in the 'human face divine,' which I forbear to name; and a profusion of finery eclipses charms that it is no longer prudent to expose to the broad glare of lamps and wax lights.)

When a gudgeon is observed to rise freely to the bait, he is asked to dinner and engaged in riding parties in the morning. A luncheon also regularly set out as a rallying point for young men whose appetites are often more ductile than their passions. Hearts are thus ensnared through the medium of cold tongue and bread and butter, and a sure love potion is Maderia and soda water. When all else fails, the good old lady herself hints very plainly her reasonable expectations, and strives hard to carry an hesitating swain by barefaced inuendo.

\*A fashionable lodging house, London.

#### METHODISM IN AMERICA.

The increase of this religious denomination, perhaps is not exceeded by any christian sect of the present age. A cursory view of its history, will tend to justify the above assertion.

Mr. Philip Embury, a local preacher from Ireland, was the first who landed in America. He began to preach in the city of New York, and formed a society in the year of our Lord 1766; and the first American Methodist Church was erected partly by contributions from Europe, and located in John street, New York, A. D. 1768 or 9. About the same time Messrs. Richard Boardman and Joseph Pilmore, arrived as missionaries, regularly appointed to labour in this country, by the British conference. From that time to the present, a period of 59 years, the borders of this church have been extended, until it presents the following aggregate, viz:—twelve annual conferences: twelve hundred and twenty six travelling preachers, and a total of three hundred and twelve thousand, five hundred and forty members. Exhibiting also, as the last year's increase, the number of fourteen thousand nine hundred and eight, according to the returns just made, which exhibited the total number of members within the bounds of each conference as follows: Ohio, 36,382; Kentucky 24,166; Missouri, 10,752; Tennessee, 21,166; Mississippi, 8,324; South Carolina, 37,016; Virginia, 25,893; Baltimore, 38,424; Philadelphia, 34,357; New York, 27,457; New England, 21,926; Genesee, 27,688.

The Methodists have, with other denominations, cast their vote into the treasury of Missionary exertion. Missionaries have been successfully sent to several tribes of the aborigines of our country; and if we turn our eyes to foreign missionary establishments, we behold the Hottentots, of the Cape of Good Hope, the Naimnaquas of the interior, the South Sea Islands, Ceylon, and numerous Islands of the West Indies presenting a field not only white, but pending unto the harvest.—*N. J. Journal.*

#### BALTIMORE INFIRMARY.

At a meeting of the Managers of the Baltimore Infirmary held on the 22d inst. at which his EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND presided, the following address was adopted and ordered to be published.

The public are respectfully informed that the Infirmary attached to the University of Maryland, is now prepared for the reception of patients.

Contemplating the liberality of the principles upon which the arrangement of this institution is founded the Managers consider the existence of such an establishment in this city to be a proper subject for congratulation to every class of the community.

The extraordinary facility which it presents for the cure of diseases requiring either surgical or medical assistance, arising from the number and character of the professional gentlemen connected with the Institution, and from the very moderate charge to be made to patients, must render it an object of interest to every benevolent mind. The Managers feel it to be unnecessary to expatiate upon the excellent adaptation of every part of the building to the comfort of the patients, or to enter upon an account of a system which necessarily includes a great variety of interesting and useful details. They feel confident that all these points will in a short time be exhibited through the medium of important practical results. They conceive it therefore only necessary upon the present occasion to give the following extracts from the rules of the Infirmary, for the immediate information of those persons who may be disposed to send patients to the Institution.

It shall be the duty of the Managers to visit the Infirmary at every quarterly meeting, to enquire into the state of the patients, and to attend to the preservation and acquisition of every thing calculated to insure a tender and humane system of treatment.—The Institution, however, may be visited for these purposes at any time by any member of the Managers.

The members of the Medical Faculty of the University of Maryland, shall be the Attending Physicians and Surgeons, and the examiners appointed by the Medical Chirurgical Faculty, for the Eastern and Western Shores of Maryland, shall be ex-officio Consulting Physicians and Surgeons of the Infirmary.

It shall be the duty of the Attending Physicians and Surgeons to report to the Managers at every quarterly meeting, and at any other time if required, the number of patients and the general results of the practice of the Institution.

The Infirmary shall be visited daily by at least one Attending Physician and Surgeon.

When the Visiting Surgeon is of opinion that a capital operation is required for the relief of any of the patients, it shall be his duty before proceeding to its performance to summon a consultation of the Visiting and Consulting Physicians and Surgeons: provided the nature of the case should not demand an immediate operation in the opinion of any three of the Attending Physicians and Surgeons.

The expense of patients admitted to this Institution will be three dollars per week, including board, lodging, nursing and washing—and, no charge whatever will be made for medical or surgical means, advice or services.

Whenever any patient is sent to the Institution, except by the trustees, overseers, or managers of the poor of any county in the state—the person who sends such patients will be required to make satisfactory arrangements for the abovementioned charges against the patient.

As the Managers are aware that numerous cases occur in distant parts of the country, where from the situation and circumstances of the individuals, professional aid cannot be obtained, such patients will be received on the terms above stated.

The Bill shall be read audibly on Sundays, in each ward, by one of the patients, and attention shall be paid to every circumstance calculated to excite and to maintain a proper observance of the duties of the Sabbath. If any of the patients should be desirous of religious advice and consolation, it shall be the duty of any of the attendants of the house to send immediately for such clergyman as the patient may select.

Patients will be admitted on application at the Infirmary.

His Excellency SAMUEL STEVENS, Governor of the State of Maryland, President.

EDWARD JOHNSON, Mayor of the City of Baltimore, Vice President.

MANAGERS:

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\*Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture, vol. ii. p. 30, 40.

Right Rev Archbishop MARECHAL, RICHARD CATON, Esq, PHILIP E. THOMAS, Esq, ALEX FRIDGE, Esq, GEORGE WARNER, Esq, REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23. Three days later from Europe. By the British Packet Lady, Louisa, which arrived last evening from Falmouth, via Halifax, London papers to the 9th of September, have been received, being three days later from Paris, and seven days later from the Head Quarters of the Duke d'Angouleme.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Although we have accounts in these papers relative to the long talked of bombardment of Cadiz down to the 26th August, six days after the period fixed for making the attack on that place, it appears that not a single shot had been fired against it. A great parade is no doubt made of the preparations making to reduce it, but it is perfectly obvious from the delays which had taken place that the French themselves were no way sanguine as to success. The Duke d'Angouleme is said to have expressed great dissatisfaction with General Bordesouille, for not pushing the siege quicker than had been done; but his royal Highness ought to have known better than to have pronounced sentence of condemnation on any man for not doing what he ought to have known from experience, it was impossible to accomplish. It was reported that he had resigned. It also appears that great complaints were making as to the state of the French squadrons before Cadiz. Admiral Hamelin is accused of having done nothing, and in order to escape further censure, he is said to have given up the command and gone to Paris. One account states that his friends had procured a certificate from a physician, of his labouring under temporary derangement, in order to prevent his being tried for disobedience. Rear Admiral Duperré, appointed his successor, had left Paris to embark at Brest for Cadiz. A long report from Marshal Monecy, dated Pineda, in Catalonia, gives the particulars of an engagement between the Constitutionalists and his troops before Aitaula, in which, as usual, the former are said to have been defeated with great loss, and compelled to retire within the walls of Tarragona. The loss of the invaders is said to have been very trifling.

The Regency are said to have made up matters with the Duke d'Angouleme, and if we may judge from the harsh measures they are pursuing, there seems to be some truth in this. They had arrested the Count Onate, a most distinguished revolutionist, and sent him under a strong guard to the frontiers of France. An animated altercation is stated to have taken place between this body and General Sempayo, whom they had ordered to march with a corps of royalists to Andalusia. It is also said that a dispute took place between the Duke of Reggio and Quesada, which terminated in the arrest of the latter. The Regency having established the principle that all the property belonging to the clergy, regular and secular, should be fully restored, the purchasers of that property had been authorized for this year only to collect the crops of the ecclesiastical lands, but under the condition of paying the rents to the 'legitimate proprietors.' On the other hand, the patriots were every where giving proofs of an inflexible determination not to yield.—General Vaidz, the governor of Cadiz, on whom they explicitly rely, had so completely strengthened that place by throwing up new batteries, that the French officers employed in the siege had been compelled to admit it would not be that trifling enterprise which they had hitherto represented.

St. Sebastian, Pampeluna, and all the other strong holds held out bravely, notwithstanding we are told that the sieges were carried on upon an extensive scale. Ever. Vigo, which has been said again and again, to have fallen, had not been given up. It appears (says an article dated Puyceda, August 27th) the governor of Vigo is not disposed to surrender. Yesterday at 2 o'clock, the fire of the batteries recommenced, and a great number of bombs and balls fell into the town. In the same article we are told that the partisan Antor designed to march on Sea. The Constitutionalists, who were in arms in Estramadura, are also said to have advanced to Valmoja lo, pursued by a strong French column, while Madrid accounts of the 31st August assert that the reports about this division of the Constitutional army were entirely false, as only 300 men under Lopez Banos had entered Calaveria de la Reyna, in Castile, and on the road to Madrid, which however, they only occupied for a few hours.

We find nothing in the Paris papers about Corunna. A report was in circulation that Ballasteros had again taken up arms. A letter from Port St. Mary of the 27th August states, that persons who left Cadiz the day preceding, asserted the report of the submission of this general to be entirely false. An article dated Mataro, September 1st, says that the French troops were on the point of taking Tarragona by stratagem on the 26th August, but the want of address or of energy on the part of three Spanish royalist officers, caused the project to fail.—N. Y. Evening Post.

The editor of the Drapeau Blanc, has been condemned to 15 days imprisonment and to pay 140 francs, for publishing a letter to the Grand Master of the University, condemning the system of education in France.

PORTUGAL. It appears, says the London Times of the 9th September, that the legitimate government of Portugal has made common cause with the Bourbons; and is forthwith in the blockade of Cadiz.—Now, supposing (continues the Editor) that the Portuguese Ultras should retain their power long enough to realize this virtuous project, how must the English Cabinet feel? It will be recollected that it was the ministers of England who prevented the Constitutional government of Portugal from forming an alliance with the Spaniards; England throws away the game; France lays hold of the cards which her rival had abandoned. Mr. Canning thwarts and disappoints the Spanish Cortes; he indirectly helps to overturn those of Portugal. The French Bourbons come and seize the reins of government in both kingdoms—thus effecting, with the concurrence of an English Cabinet, that entire overthrow of the influence and policy of Great Britain, to maintain which against Bonaparte they expended above 100,000 men and 200,000 millions of money.

From the Journal des Debats. PARIS, Sept. 5. Rear Admiral Homelin has given up the command of the fleet which blockades Cadiz. He is succeeded by Rear Admiral Barron Duperré, who set off this morning for Brest. M. des Rotours commands the fleet provisionally.

MADRID, Aug. 30. Some fresh details have reached us to day respecting the attack on the Trocadero. As I informed you a parallel has been established at the distance of some toises from the cut. Several guns, mortar, and howitzer batteries are destroying the enemy's works. Their fire had singularly relaxed on the 26th. At the departure of the Courier, it was not known what the circumstance was to be attributed to. Some think that the guns in several of the batteries have been dismantled by our fire. Others suppose that divisions had broken out in Cadiz.

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES. Report of the Major General of the Army of the Pyrenees, of the Military operations since the arrival of his Royal Highness before Cadiz: On arriving at Porto Real, the 16th of August, his Royal Highness ordered Lieutenant General Viscount Dode, commanding the Engineers, to reconnoitre the line from the Trocadero to St. Petre. His Royal Highness immediately advanced the Third Regiment of the Guard from Santa Maria to Puerto Real, to be employed together with the thirty sixth of the line, in the regular attack of the Trocadero.

On the 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th, we debouched from the Agouleme battery, which mounts six 24 pounders, and the works were pushed to the second parallel, which is formed to day 15 toises from the section (couperie). A battery of six howitzers has been erected to the right of the first parallel, to batter the interior of the Trocadero, and to inflame the course of the Rio San Pedro against the gun boats. Another battery has been placed at the centre, and behind the second parallel. A battery of mortars is placed in the centre, and behind the two former.—Lastly, a 4th battery of four howitzers, on the right bank of the San Pedro, takes the back of the Trocadero, so that it is battered by six 24 pounders, fourteen 6 inch howitzers, and two 9 inch mortars.

On this side a battery of four 24 pounders is raised opposite the redoubts, which defend the entrance of the canal of Santa Petrie; but there, as before the Trocadero, the works are impeded by the difficulty caused by the sand, which is every where met with. We shall be obliged to employ bags of earth and gaberis.

PREPARATIONS FOR EMBARKING. The six battalions of the second corps, as soon as they arrived at Xeres, on the 19th, were advanced the same day to Rota. On the 20th, 21st, and 22d, the five battalions of the guard arrived from Madrid, have been successfully placed, three on the same point, and two at Santa Maria.

Sixty barks, each capable of containing fifty men, are collected at Rota; as many more are expected; they are to be organized in divisions of 10, with their command and pilots. The troops are exercised in embarking and disembarking. They are also exercised in sailing, to accustom them to the sea. Five hundred men of the brigade of Ordnance, have been embarked on board the fleet.

FLOTILLA. The number of gun boats placed at the disposal of the Admiral, is, at this moment 36, including those of small calibre employed in the blockade. In a few days there may be 30 gun boats and 10 bombards.

MARINE. Rear Admiral Hamelin has received from France the La Cybele and La Bretonne brig—two Portuguese corvettes and a mestic have joined the squadron, but can only be employed for the service of the blockade, according to the intentions of the Portuguese government.

Several reconnoissances have been directed to the west coast of the Isle of Leon to be sure of landing places. By his Royal Highness's order, the Major General, Count GUILLEMINOT, Head quarters at Puerto Santa Maria Aug. 26, 1823.

By Express from Paris. PARIS, Sept. 7. Telegraph despatch transmitted from Bayonne. HEAD QUARTERS, Santa Maria, Aug. 31. The Major General to the Minister of War.

At three quarters past two o'clock, the Trocadero was carried with great vigor, in sight of the Duke d'Angouleme. The enemy had about 150 men killed and 250 wounded, and we made 900 prisoners and took more than 50 pieces of cannon in the batteries.—Moniteur.

Extract of a private letter. BAYONNE, Aug. 30. By my letter of the 28th instant, I informed you that the cutter Active, armed by the revolutionists of St. Sebastian, had fallen into the power of the vessels of the flotilla ably commanded by M. Villeneau.

I learn that this commander repaired on the 26th of the same month, with his prisoners, to the camp before St. Sebastian, in order that Lieutenant General Count Ricard might interrogate them as to the state of the place.

I hear positively that when it was captured by our cruisers, the Active was repairing to London, in order to bear succours in money, provisions and ammunition, in consequence of the critical situation of the place, M. Puzosha, an officer, was the bearer of the despatches to this effect, to M. Jabat, Minister for the Cortes to England, to the Consular Agents of the same government, and to many Spaniards resident in London.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

The following is an extract of a letter from a French officer d'Etat Major, dated Port St. Mary's, Aug. 25, 1823:—

I arrived here on the 16th, with the Prince Generalissimo—our troops suffered much in their march from Madrid—in La Mancha, the dust was insupportable—the towns are far distant from each other, and no water was to be found. The recruits complained, but were satisfied by the assurance that on their arrival their fatigues would end and Cadiz be ours. His Royal Highness was well received by the priests and populace of almost every town, and regarded with tears, piousness and benevolence—the middling class of people never appeared—these, and the inhabitants of Manzanares, El Campo, &c. belonged to the revolutionists, and are tainted with the prejudices of the times, and fled from the revenge of the royalists who accompanied our columns; it has been impossible to rescue their houses and property from the effects of this feeling.

Our situation here is not quite agreeable; the grand project of his Royal Highness has not hitherto succeeded, although turrets and des moyens secrets have been employed to reduce Cadiz, we have many sick in the hospitals of San Lucas, Xeres, Bornos, Medina, Sidonia, and this place, the respectable residents have retired to the vineyards and farms, as the unhealthy season approaches; the heat is sulcating, the pestilential miasms of the men, who remember that last year they formed the condon sanitaire to save France from its effects, and know themselves to be now in its cradle; at this moment the thermometer is at ninety.

The Prince uses every effort to inspire the troops; his cares are unceasing. Reports had been in circulation that his presence was called for in Catalonia. His Royal Highness is sworn not to desert his followers; he lost no time in reviewing the troops, and pointed to Cadiz as a reward of the brave.—His words infused a new soul into the bosoms of the brave. There is but one desire in the army—to terminate the war? Could we fight, victory is ours, but the position of Cadiz is unassailable, marshes and water surround it on every side; we see no enemy; some wandering bands molest our flanks and rear; Mamentin in the mountains, and Fontreda in the Coudo, hover round, cut off our stragglers, but by the moment our troops approach, and only intercept our communications.

In this cut de sac we await events; September approaches; the Prince feels our situation, he knows the soldiers wish to attack the enemy—that our line army already suffers much from sickness and fatigue; his mind embraces all the circumstances: to remain or retreat would be unworthy of Frenchmen—it would be dangerous; to conquer is difficult. In my next I hope to give you the detail of great events.

GREECE.

Letters from Trieste, of the 24th August, had been received in London, mentioning the arrival of advices from Zante and Corfu, confirming the accounts that the Turkish fleet in that neighbourhood was in a state of great insubordination, and that the plague prevailed on board many of the ships. That of the Greeks maintained a position favourable for an attack, but their naval commander had determined to delay it, until disease and the mutinous spirit of the sailors had weakened the Turkish fleet to a still greater degree.

A messenger, with a communication from the Provisional Government of Greece, had arrived at the Foreign Office, London.

Stockholm, Aug. 22. The new tariff, drawn up by the committee of taxation, has been unanimously rejected by the Chamber of Citizens, and adopted by the three other Chambers.

Berlin, Aug. 26. The literary Journal, called the Conversations Blatt, is subjected to a most rigorous censorship before it can be delivered.

In the course of the last winter and spring, a great number of domestic animals in East Prussia, perished for want of food, viz. 11345 horses, 1969 oxen, 5324 cows, and 6397 small cattle.

A great many fires have occurred at Warsaw during the summer by lightning. Nearly forty persons of various ages have been killed or wounded, or lost their hearing.

ALGIERS, June 22.

The government has returned to its despotie proceedings. A ship laden with various bales of goods and bound to this city, was

obliged, in consequence of a storm, to be at the expense of 10,000 francs, for repairs at Marseilles and Nice. On its arrival the Captain would not unload till he was indemnified for the expenses, which he proved by proper documents. Those to whom the cargo was addressed complained to the Dey, who ordered it to be delivered to them, adding that it was not the custom at Algiers to make any allowance for the average. All the European agents protested against this decision, which is contrary to the law of nations, but the Dey persisted and the Captain was compelled to give up the cargo without receiving any indemnity. The hostilities between Spain and Algiers have had no result. The Dey's fleet is still in the Levant. The plague has not yet appeared here.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

The ship Seine, capt. Williams arrived here on Saturday evening from Gibraltar, which place she left on the 13th September. We have seen several letters dated on the 12th, which all agree in stating that the French had entered Malaga without much resistance, the place being incapable of defence. The brave General Riego with his forces had retreated to the interior, all was quiet at Malaga, and business began to assume some regularity. The French were still before Cadiz, and the account of their having taken Trocadero received by the way of England, is confirmed.—No mention is made of any further fighting or negotiation having taken place.

We have also received Prices Current and Shipping Lists to the 12th Sept.—

The market for bread stuffs had not materially altered in price, but was very dull. Flour \$8 50, duty; Rice 4 50 duty; Beef 9 50 a 13, and; Pork 12 50, sausage; Coffee 22 a 24 cts; Cotton New Orleans, 16 a 18, bark; Hides 21 a 22, bark; Sugar, Havana white, 10 a 10 50 do brown 6 a 7, Tobacco, Kentucky, 6 a 7 1/2.

In addition to the above intelligence, we have conversed with a gentleman who has received letters from Cadiz, dated the 3d September, which gives a gloomy picture of political affairs at that place, and entertains fears that Cadiz will not be able to hold out. They do not write much, but their letters may fall into the hands of the French, in which case they would have to suffer for them.

TRADE TO CHINA.

The first vessel that was fitted out by the inhabitants of the United States to China, was 360 tons burthen, commanded by John Green, and equipped with 43 persons. She sailed from New York on the 22d of February, 1784, and arrived on the 21st of March at St. Jago, one of the Cape Verde Islands. She left the Cape Verde Islands on the 27th of March, and arrived in the Straits of Sunda on the 18th of July, where she met two ships belonging to France, and received a friendly invitation to accompany them, which was accepted, they being bound to Canton. The American vessels received every facility from the French commanders, who furnished her with their signal by day and night, and gave such instructions for the passage through the China Seas as would have been beneficial to the American ship—had any circumstance occurred to separate the vessels. The American ship arrived at Canton on the 30th of August, and sailed the shipping in the river with 13 guns, which was answered by the commanders of the several European vessels, each of whom sent an officer to compliment her arrival. The Chinese merchants and chiefs visited the ship for three days, they staid the Americans the New People, and when by the map an idea of the extent of the United States was given them, they were pleased at the prospect of so large a market for their productions. The ship left Canton on the 27th of December, refreshed at the Cape of Good Hope, where she remained five days, and arrived at New York on the 11th of May, 1785.

N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Last Sunday evening week, the dwelling house of Mr. John Whitman, of Miloure, (Maine), was discovered to be on fire, and a wife to relate, and his children, (5 in number) perished in the flames. The patients were from home at an evening lecture. It is supposed that the children retired early to bed and were all insensible of the danger that awaited them till too late. The scene (says an Eastern paper) was truly appalling, to see the bodies of the unfortunate children, enwrapped in flames, falling from the chamber into the cellar, while the parents, distracted with grief, were with difficulty kept from rushing into the fire. Their names were as follows:—Betsey, aged 20, Warren, 19; Mary, 16; Onda, 12, and Acenth, 6 years. Their remains were interred on the following Tuesday in one grave. A very solemn and appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. Joseph Merrill, from 1 Peter 1. 24, 25, to a large and attentive collection of people.—Com. Adv.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BALTIMORE RACES.

On Wednesday commenced the first day's racing at the Canton course, under the superintendance of the Maryland Association for the improvement of the breed of horses. The weather was unfavorable, and the number of persons present was, comparatively, not large. The purse for the day was \$250, two mile heats; which was run for by General Winn's filly Vanity, against Captain James Howard's filly Miranda. Vanity took the lead and kept it throughout the heat, which was run in 4 min. 7 sec. When the horses were called

for the second heat, Miranda was withdrawn. This was her first trial. The second day's race over the Canton course on Thursday, was for a purse of five hundred dollars, running three mile heats. The horses which started were Col W. R. Johnson's sorrel horse Washington, and General Winn's sorrel horse Flying Childers. The first heat was very handsome, contested, Washington taking the lead and keeping it throughout, followed closely by Childers.—Time of running the first heat, 6 min. 5 sec. In starting for the second heat, Washington again took the lead and bore away the purse, coming out, considerably ahead of Childers. Time of running the second heat 6 min. 8 sec.

The concourse of spectators was very large and highly respectable, and the greatest order and decorum were preserved during the day.

The handsome purse of 1 000 dollars on Friday, the 3d day's race, was won by Betsey Richards, beating General Winn's sorrel horse Stumper, and James Howard's brown horse Jim Crack. The race was a very fine one, exhibiting great powers on the part of the animals engaged in it.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 14.

The Races over the New Market Course, commenced yesterday, when the sweeps akes for 3 year olds, was won by Mr. Wynn's bay filly, beating Mr. Johnson's Dehaunce, and Mr. Harrison's colt Ara—at 3 heats.

BELFIELD JOCKEY CLUB.

Full Meeting, 9th Oct. 1823. The Jockey Club Purse, three mile heats: Mr. Harrison's b. f. Janet, by Sir Archie, 3 years old, 83 lbs. 3 1 1 Mr. Long's, ch. c. Henry, by Sir Archie, 4 years old, 100 lbs. 1 2 2 Mr. Wynn's brown filly Vanity, 3 years old, 83 lbs. 2 3 3

TIME { First heat, 5 55 Second do, 5 56 Third do, 6 2 A Copy—Feste, J. AVERY, Sec'y.

This was a beautiful and interesting race.—At starting, 20 to 15, Henry against the field—after the first heat, 2 to 1 on Henry.—There was some fine running in the second heat, but it soon became very obvious that Janet had at least equal foot with Henry and a decided superiority in strength.—Petersburg Intel.

NEW YORK RACES.

The two mile heats, which were run on Tuesday, over the Union Course, for the Jockey Club purse of \$200, afforded as great sport as ever was witnessed since the establishment of this course, the three mile heats having been so closely and beautifully contested, that each horse, in his turn, was the favourite. SAMBO, to the astonishment of many, won, with apparent ease, the first heat, but not having sufficient strength and bottom to contend with the stock of DUROC, was obliged to yield the palm to his superior, in KNICKERBOCKER, who had to contend every inch of the two last heats with the fine colt, a full brother of the famous Sir Walter, and owned by Mr. Badger.

Knickerbocker 2 1 Sambo 1 0 Restless 3 2 Sir Rock Bolted Hickory 4 drawn Mohawk Distanced TIME—1st heat, 3 53; 2d, 3 50; 4th, 4 11.

The following horses are entered for this day's purse of \$300, and those who are fond of the sport would do well to attend, as the knowing ones anticipate great amusement.—The managers have, in order to induce people to go on the ground, reduced the rate of entrance as follows: carriage, \$1; gig, 50 cents; horseman, 25 cents.

Mr. Jackson's six year old mare Slow & Easy—rider's dress, yellow jacket and black cap.

Mr. Van Sicker's 6 year old horse Flag of Truce—rider's dress, blue jacket and cap.

Mr. Snedeker's aged horse Paoli—rider's dress, scarlet cap and jacket.

Mr. Badger's 4 year old filly, Molly Long Legs—rider's dress, yellow jacket and cap.

LORD BYRON.

A gentleman lately arrived at Boston from Leghorn, states that he had a personal interview with Lord Byron, from whom he learnt that his lordship had bought a brigantine and embarked his whole fortune in her for the purpose of proceeding to Constantinople to effect the release of a number of Greeks held in captivity there. If this philanthropic mission proved unsuccessful, he was determined to join the Greeks, and assist them in person and with his money in their struggle for independence.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.

A letter from a lady in Paris, Oneida County, to her friend in Whitting, (Vt.) states, that while four ladies were taking tea together near that place, two of them sickened and died at the table, and the other two died the next morning. On an examination of the tea kettle it was found that a hard worm had been boiled in it, the poison of which was the cause of their death.

A PLEASANT CLIMATE.

The following is the calendar of a Siberian or Lapland year:—June 23, snow melts; July 1, snow gone; July 9, fields quite green; July 17, plants at full growth; July 25, plants in flower; August 2, fruits ripe; Aug. 10, plants shed their seed; August 18, snow, continuing from Aug. 18, to June 23.

# Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 1.

## THE GRAND REVIEW.

What went ye out for to see? a reed shaken by the wind?  
But what went ye out for to see?"

After a fine account in the Baltimore papers of the review of the troops on Whetstone Point, on Tuesday week past, by "His Excellency" the Governor with his distinguished suits, accompaniments, &c. &c. we read the following paragraph:—"In the evening the Theatre exhibited a brilliant appearance from the crowded and shewy audience which filled it. The Governor and Military Officers occupied the centre boxes, which were tastefully decorated with flags of the Union, surmounted by the arms of the State and U. States."

**Pennsylvania Election.**—The election in this state for Governor, &c. was held on the 14th ult.—The returns of the votes from thirty nine counties, give Mr. Shultz a majority over Mr. Gregg of 25,350.

## MARYLAND ELECTION.

John P. Slemaker, Henry Franklin, John S. Purnell, and Wm. Riley, are elected members of the next legislature for Worcester county.

In Calvert James A. D. Dalrymple Jun. Chesley, Alexander Skinner, Sutton I. Weems, are elected.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

Accounts were yesterday received from Barboursville, which represent Mr. CRAWFORD to be rapidly recovering from his late illness. *Nat. Intel.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

## Arrival of Commodore Porter.

The Sea Gull, Commodore PORTER, came up to the Navy Yard this morning, in company with the steam boat Washington. We are happy to hear that the gallant Commodore is as well as could be expected after so severe an attack, and that his brave officers and crew are all in health.—*Rep.*

**Great price of Tobacco.**—A single hoghead of tobacco, from the plantation of Mr. Johnson, of Frederick county Md. was sold in Georgetown on Thursday last, at the enormous price of fifty dollars per hundred weight! So much for care and attention in the cultivation of the article. Five or six hogheads of a quality somewhat less excellent sold at an average of about thirty dollars per cwt. which, Heaven knows, is price enough for this singular luxury.—*Nat. Intel.*

## EMIGRATION.

No less than 494 vessels, having on board 10,017 settlers, have arrived this season at Quebec from Great Britain and Ireland.

ALBANY, (N. Y.) Oct. 21.

The Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for this city and county, adjourned on Saturday after a session of two weeks.

Several of the cases tried, were, as we understand, of an interesting character; but our limits will only permit us to notice the cases of McClure vs. Lester, and Van Salsbury vs. Miller. In the former, the plaintiff had brought an action to recover damages for the seduction of his daughter. The long continued addresses of the defendant as a suitor; his triumph over the frail fair one; its fatal consequences; and the subsequent desertion of his victim, were fully proved. The defendant attempted to show in his defence, that the daughter was previously unchaste, and that he was not exclusively responsible for her ruin. Several witnesses were produced for this purpose, one of whom deposed to facts going fully to establish the defence, but during his cross examination by the plaintiff's counsel, he fainted and fell. Whether that very singular occurrence was occasioned by the crowded state of the room, by the severity of his cross examination or the falsehood of his testimony, no human being can with certainty determine; but the statements of the witness were successfully impeached by other circumstances, & the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of \$300 damages.—The defendant not being a man of much property, Council for the plaintiff, Messrs. Stone, Lush, and A. Van Vochten; for defendant Messrs. Vander Heyden and Hamilton.

Van Salsbury vs. Miller, was a special action on the case brought by the plaintiff (a female child) by her nearest friend, to recover damages from the defendant as a physician for negligence and mal practice in setting the plaintiff's arm, which had been dislocated at the elbow joint. Both parties reside in the county of Rensselaer. The case was fully made out, and it appeared that the arm had been rendered entirely useless. Verdict for the plaintiff \$600. Counsel for the plaintiff, Dougherty, and J. V. N. Yates; for the defendant S. A. Foot.

Orders have been received at Norfolk to fit out the United States ship JOHN ADAMS for immediate service.

## ROT IN SHEEP.

Dried Juniper Berries are the best antidote against this destructive epidemic. As soon as the slightest symptoms of it appear in a flock, a handful of these berries should be given for every two sheep per day, and to be continued until all apprehension is removed.

*Haerhill Gazette.*

## FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. THE RETROSPECT.

No. 3.

Having enumerated in the last number the causes of our present and late depressed condition, it becomes necessary now to investigate each, and see if such causes are commensurate with and applicable to the deplorable effects produced.

The foremost of these were the restrictions upon trade & commerce. The first effects of restrictions of this sort is to put a stop to commerce—the next is to force it into new channels. We voluntarily imposed restrictions upon foreign commerce, of course we deprived our government of its revenue, our citizens of its convenience, and checked the interchange of our own—thereby impairing the resources of the government in a two fold degree and putting a stop to the increasing business and wealth of our own citizens—for commerce is an affair of reciprocal benefit alone, and can only last as long as the benefit is reciprocal—to say to other nations, you shall not trade with us but we will trade with you, is nonsensical and impracticable. But not contented with this, we went still further in folly, and cut up our own commerce by the roots by an embargo. This was the death blow to all, for neither the pretext upon which it was founded nor the object it avowed to have in view were tenable or to be accomplished. Having suffered losses and endured wrongs from belligerent nations in the course of a most extended and productive trade, we resolved that we would have no trade at all—of course our shipping all rotted at our wharves, our seamen either died with penury or were forced into foreign service (one of the very things complained of) our active merchants became idle and most of them failed, our capitalists were unemployed and their money lay dormant. Had this state of things only continued a few months, the evil might have been retrieved, but it was continued for years, and it was most unfortunately avowed in a way that gave it an official stamp, that the embargo was a state system to bring foreign nations to terms, and that it would be persevered in until that result was produced. This was a novel and unprecedented measure among civilized nations—An embargo as a temporary measure of short duration, or as a precautionary measure, or as an admonitory measure to the citizens or subjects of the country where it was laid, was usual and understood—but as a great state engine of permanent continuance to force other free and independent and powerful and opulent countries into our terms, it was equally chimerical and strange.

When the nations with whom we traded saw these things, what could they conclude, but that either our counsels were directed by madness, or that we were a people so whimsical and capricious that neither confidence could be reposed in us, nor any thing like a steady permanent trade be carried on with us. Under such reflections, produced by such a state of things, what could judicious nations do, but lament our folly and set to work to find and to force new avenues for their trade and new markets for its reception. This was done, the then state of the world favoured the undertaking, and we were left disconsolate to the fruition of our own sullen & absurd humour. Previous to this, the greater portion of our redundant bread stuffs and raw materials went to Great Britain, we had a ready and a good market for them, and we felt and grew rich under this state of things—when Great Britain was deprived of these, she sought them elsewhere, and when we refused to furnish them, other countries did. Our embargo, laid as it was avowed with the intention to starve Great Britain, was the greatest stimulus to the improvement of agriculture in that country, that ever was given to it—it was just after that period that we saw an increased spirit of agriculture moving abroad in England by the revival of agricultural meetings and the outcry of which was heard against the unproductiveness of waste lands. An appeal is made to the experience of the learned & aged men of our country if the fact is not as now stated, that anterior to that time, it was much doubted if the Island of Great Britain annually produced bread enough for its own consumption, for once always in every three or five years there was such a deficiency as called loudly for foreign supplies; and it was then that this country used to receive increased emoluments for its labour—And but for our unfortunate embargo and restrictions this would have continued.—England is essentially a manufacturing and commercial state, if these could have always been employed and progressing, her agriculture would have been more stationary, she would have relaxed her colonial system to favour her own commerce and manufactures, and growing markets would have been open to the products of our country which are now sealed up and unknown to us. This measure sapped the foundations of our trade and commerce from which it has never recovered, and it is asked if this is not one sufficient cause for our late and present depressions and sufferings?

## CANAL MOVEMENTS.

We understand, says the Newark Sentinel, that his Excellency De Witt Clinton, late Governor of the state of New York, in company with Mr. Wright, an eminent Engineer, and some other scientific gentlemen, are now in this State traversing and examining the route of the contemplated Canal which is to connect the waters of the Delaware with the Hudson. These gentlemen were at Patterson on Wednesday last, where an entertainment was given them by the citizens at Goodwin's Hotel. May they experience a pleasant jaunt—and be able to make a report that will not disappoint public expectation.

The Providence Journal states, that at the late Cattle Show in Rhode Island Dr. Benjamin Dyer, of Providence, appeared clad in a complete suit of silk, of a superior quality, manufactured in his own family, even from the culture of the trees to the growing of the worms, producing the materials.

The first number of a new weekly paper has just been issued at Washington, entitled the NATIONAL PALLADIUM. We learn that its political character is to be purely democratic, and that it is to be devoted to the support of Mr. CLAY to the Presidency. *Pat*

Robert Wharton, Esq. has been unanimously re-elected mayor of the City of Philadelphia.

## DUELLING.

The Grand Jury of Charleston District has presented Duelling as one of the greatest crimes against the peace and welfare of Society, and as equally proscribed by the laws of God and man. It is recommended that the Constitution of the State be so altered as to disqualify the principal and second from holding any place of honor, trust, or profit, and that the representatives from Charleston use every exertion to obtain a modification of any article in the Constitution which may prevent the enactment of efficient laws against so inhuman a practise as duelling.

**Cross the Atlantic by Steam.**—The New York Evening Post says—"We have now an established intercourse with England, by packets from this city, Philadelphia, Boston and Charleston, by which our communication with Europe is drawn so close that the distance is scarcely perceptible. Fifty years ago, should any one have ventured to assert that in half a century the Atlantic would be navigated, as it frequently is, in 13 or 20 days, he would have been set down as a fool, or an idle speculator. But this is not all—the time short as it is, promises to be made still shorter, by the great improvements of Mr. Perkins, who, we are assured by persons lately from England, calculated on being able to visit New York early in the Spring, in ten or twelve days, by means of the new steam ship which he is at present constructing.

## CHILDREN'S FOOD.

A lady in Yorkshire observes, in a letter of May 2, that in consequence of her losing her first three children, one of whom died of inflammation in the bowels, she gave her fourth child a little lime water in every article of food, adding a dessert, and sometimes only a tea spoon full of lime water, to every article whether liquid or thick. It succeeded in keeping up healthy digestion, and a regular state of the bowels; the child instead of being feverish, flatulent, and fretful, as all her preceding children had been, continued cool and cheerful, free from any symptom of indigestion, and cut its teeth without any constitutional disturbance. She has continued this practice with two more children with the same good effects. We have known this simple addition to the food of children prove very efficacious in incipient cases of rickets and of irritable bowels, attended with looseness, &c. but if the child be disposed to costiveness on account of its astringent quality, a little magnesia should be occasionally added to it.—*Gazette of Health.*

**New Law, but good logic.**—In the trial of a prisoner upon an indictment for an assault in one of the middle states—the allegation was, that the assault was committed upon the body of the defendant in the fear of God & the peace of this state?—In the verdict the jury said—that as this was the allegation, and whereas in fact the offence occurred (as was proved on the trial) at a notorious house of ill-fame, where the 'fear of God' is not known, nor 'the peace of the state' regarded—therefore, the jury could not find the indictment true, as laid, and they acquitted the prisoner. *Hampden Journal.*

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.

## PRICES CURRENT.

### FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour wharf	\$6 25
Howard-street wagon	7 09
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 10
Do white do	1 25
Rye bushel	cts 40
Indian Corn bushel	38
Oats do	25

It is expected that the Rev. Jacob Moore will preach at the Methodist Church, in this town, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

## DIED

In Snow Hill, Worcester county, (Md.) on the 23d of October, after a short illness, Mrs. Mary Boyer, the amiable consort of Dr. Francis A. Boyer, of that place, in the 28th year of her age.

## COMMUNICATED.

### OBITUARY.

Departed this life in Caroline county, on the 22d ult. Mrs. Ann Jump, consort of Alumba Jump, Esq. in the 48th year of her age. She was a respectable member of the Methodist Church for a number of years. During her illness (which lasted about ten days) she never was heard to murmur or complain; but manifested to all around, her perfect resignation to the will of her maker—it appeared as if her mind was caught from all the transitory objects of this world and translated to the abodes of more than mortal freedom; where, there is no doubt, she is safely lodged in the Eden of love, and perfectly freed from the persecutions of this vain world, where the wicked shall cease from troubling, and the weary soul forever be at rest.

She was an affectionate companion, a tender mother and a good mistress, she has left a kind husband, three children and a numerous circle of relatives and acquaintances to lament her loss.

## NEW GOODS.

### Clark & Green

Have just received and are now opening a large and general ASSORTMENT OF

## Fall & Winter GOODS;

Selected with great care in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations, which will be offered extremely low for cash, they respectfully invite their friends and the Public generally to give them an early call.  
Nov 1—1f

## To Rent,

The House and Lot now in the occupation of Martin L. Wright, Esq. situate on the head of Church Creek, Dorchester county, Maryland—The House, and the out Houses attached to it, are in good repair, and is perhaps the best situation in the county for the residence of a Physician. For terms apply to Wm. COLSTON, Church Creek, Dorchester county, Md. } November 1 3w

## Wanted

For the ensuing year an Overseer who can produce good recommendations as to character and qualifications.

## To be Rented,

And possession given immediately, a Tannery in Caroline county, within one mile of Dover Bridge—To an industrious man with a small capital, this will be a most excellent stand, and to whom I will give a lease for several years on accommodating terms—There are ten acres of land, and on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, Mill House & Currying Shop.  
J. ROGERS.  
Perry Hall, Nov 1 3w

## An Overseer

Is wanted immediately, and for the next year, on my plantation at Shoal Creek. A single man would be preferred; but, if such an one of suitable qualifications and character, cannot be got, a man with a small family would be received.  
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Shoal Creek, Nov 1 4w

## Postponed Sale.

### Public Sale.

Will be offered at public Sale, on Wednesday the 12th November, if fair, if not the next day—at the late residence of Robert L. Tilghman, deceased—A valuable personal property, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils and Household Furniture—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above six dollars, the purchaser giving a note and good security bearing interest from the day of sale.

HENRIETTA M. TILGHMAN, Ex'rs.

N. B. The terms of sale must be complied with before the delivery of the property.  
Hope, Oct 11 1s

The above Sale is postponed to Thursday the 20th inst.  
H. M. T.

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county court, will be sold on Monday the 24th day of November next, in Cambridge at Mr. Flint's tavern, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, all the real estate of which Benjamin L. Compton, Esq. deceased, was seized and possessed, to-wit: a Farm situate in Transquaken containing 261 1/2 acres; a Lot of ground near Cambridge containing 11 1/2 acres—a Lot containing 23 acres—a Lot containing 7 acres—

### A HOUSE and LOT

in the town of Cambridge, and the Lot in Cambridge on which is a new and excellent office. The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser or purchasers securing the purchase money by bond or note with sureties approved by the Trustee, when the whole of the purchase money shall be paid, a good title to the property will be conveyed by the Trustee.  
JOHN R. W. PITT, Trustee.  
Nov 1 2w

## MARYLAND,

### Talbot County Orphans' Court,

1st day of October, A. D. 1823.

On application of Thomas Atkinson, administrator of Robert Dixon, late of Talbot county, deceased; it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of Proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court; I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of October, 1823.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

### Pursuant to the above order,

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration in the personal estate of Robert Dixon, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 6th day of May, 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of November, 1823.

THOMAS ATKINSON, Adm'r.

of Robert Dixon, dec'd.

Nov 1st 3w

## To be Rented

For the next ensuing year, the House and Premises on South Street now occupied by George F. Thompson; AND ALSO, The House and Premises on West Street now occupied by the widow of John Fleming.  
NS. HAMMOND.

Oct 25—4w

## SHOES & BOOTS.

### Joseph Scull

Has just returned from Philadelphia with a

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

## SHOES,

A PART OF WHICH ARE

Ladies Morocco Walking Shoes  
do Leather do do  
do Coloured Prunelle do do  
do White do do  
do Black do do  
do Morocco Spring Heels do do  
do Military Heels do do

WITH A VARIETY OF

## MISSES, CHILDREN'S & MENS

SHOES;

He has also a large assortment of Easton made Boots and Shoes, all of which he will sell at the very least prices for cash.

He has also a large assortment of Leather, Morocco and Kid, of the best quality and he will endeavor to have Boots and Shoes made in the best manner.

Easton, Nov 1—1f

## Very Cheap

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The Subscribers having now received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and opened THEIR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF

## Fall and Winter GOODS,

Begin leave respectfully to invite their customers and the public to give them an early call, as they can assure them their stock is large and cheaper than at any former period.

Among other things they have a very large supply of New England COTTON YARNS, from number 5 to 24.

GROOME & LAMBDIN.

Easton, October 25th, 1823—1f

## Fall and Winter GOODS.

### Thomas & Groome

Have the pleasure of informing their customers and the public generally, that they have received a large and general assortment of GOODS, suited to the season, all of which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash.

Easton, October 25—1f

## Public Sale.

Will be offered at public vendue, on Thursday the 6th day of November next, at the residence of the subscriber, near the Head of Wye, a number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; a quantity of Corn and Corn Blades, some Household and Kitchen Furniture and a number of other articles too tedious to mention—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Attendance given by

SUSAN SETH.

## Also—To Rent,

For the ensuing year, the HOUSE and LOT on Goldsborough street, at present in the tenure of Mr. Thomas Reardon.

S. S.  
Talbot county, Oct 11—1s

## To be Rented,

FOR THE NEXT ENSUING YEAR, Mr. Hall Harrison's BRICK HOUSE and premises, on Harrison Street, now in the occupation of Mrs. Edmondson.

THOS. I. BULLITT.

Easton, Oct. 25, 1823—3w

## Public Sale.

On Tuesday the 9th of December next, will be sold on a credit of six months, at the residence of Edward Coursey, Esq. on Wye River, all his stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Mules & Farming Implements. If the day should be unfavourable, the sale will take place the next fair day.

Mr. Coursey's negroes are also to be sold, and will be delivered to purchasers at the end of the present year, but they are to be sold at private sale, and not against their consent.

WILLIAM GRASON, Agent

of Edward Coursey.

Oct. 18—3w

## Notice.

The Creditors of Nicholas Loveday are hereby notified, to present their accounts to the Subscriber, properly authenticated, on or before the 29th day of November next for settlement.

THOMAS BULLEN,

In trust for the creditors of Nicholas Loveday

Talbot county, Oct. 18—3w

## Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, the farm whereon he lately resided. This farm contains in all two hundred and thirty five and three fourth acres of land, with a sufficient proportion of timber, lying about 4 miles from Easton, and directly on the road leading to Centerville. It offers many advantages that are rare to be met with in small farms viz: It has an inexhaustible stream of water running through the centre of the fields, with a meadow ground attached to the same, which affords abundance of natural grass, and might with very little labour to clear it, produce abundance of Timothy and Clover—it has a prime young apple orchard containing near two hundred well selected fruit trees—The dwelling & other convenient out Houses are in good repair with a spacious Barn sufficient to cure a pretty considerable crop of Tobacco. It is presumed to be unnecessary to say any thing further, as persons wishing to purchase will call & view the property and make themselves acquainted with the terms.

JAMES DENNY,

Agent for Thomas Denny,

Oct 25

# POETRY.

## AN XTINGUISHER.

Xpert in all notorious ways  
Of courting public Xaltation;  
Except he's forc'd, he never pays,  
And gets his tradesmen's Xecration;  
Xact in cheating all he can,  
Addicted to Xacerbation,  
Xcentric to each honest man,  
Obnoxious to an Xplanation;  
Xtremely anxious to receive  
The praises of Xaggeration,  
Xceedingly averse to give  
The poor man's claims Xamination;  
Xposed to universal hate,  
And threaten'd with Xtermination;  
Xtortion makes the knave complete,  
Callous to every Xhortation.  
Xtravagant with other's bread,  
He glories in Xhilation,  
Xpending what the public paid  
For a sufferer's Xtrication.  
Xtend, Benevolence! your hand,  
To save th' oppress'd from Xtipation,  
Xpel the X from out the land,  
With public Xcommunication.

*Bell's Life in London*

\*Of course, no allusion to the *Debtor's Door* at the old Bailey.

## THE SENSES IN PERFECTION.

To an Epicure, highly enjoying his ducks  
At the 'British,' it seem'd quite provoking;  
That close to his elbow a knot of young bucks  
Should be chatting, and laughing, and jok-  
ing.  
So he laid down his knife, and said 'Silence!  
you boys,  
(With a look partly vex'd and entreating,)  
You all of you make so incessant a noise,  
That I really don't know what I'm eating.

## NOT AN UPRIGHT JUDGE.

An idle lad, who lack'd employ,  
Was full of wanton tricks,  
And playing with another boy,  
At throwing stones and bricks.

Judge R—, by age a little bent,  
Rode by, and felt some dread;  
For one large brickbat scarcely went  
An inch above his head.

'You bear me, lads, I hope, no grudge,  
My blood you might have spill'd;  
Were I (said he) an upright judge,  
I surely had been kill'd.'

## CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE

### Canal Company.

Old Stock  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That all shares of old stock in this Com-  
pany, on which fifty dollars shall not have been  
paid, on or before the 12th day of December  
next, will be exposed to public auction, or  
forfeited according to the provisions of the  
charters of incorporation.

H. D. GILPIN, Secretary.

Canal office, Philadelphia, Aug. 22, 1823.—Sept 20—12w

## PETITION IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

ON THE EQUITY SIDE THEREOF.

October Term, 1823.

James Webb, alias James D. Webb, use of William Potter, pet'n.  
Robert Keene & Margaret his wife, Elizabeth Young, Kitty Young, James Young, Edward Young, Alexander H. Young, & Mary Emma Young of Caroline county, and William S. Young of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania—defendants and heirs at law of John Young, deceased.  
The petition in this case states that John Young, late of Caroline county, deceased, was in his life time indebted to sundry persons in divers large sums of money, & among others to the petitioner in a large sum of money, on bond that he the said John Young died intestate, without leaving personal estate sufficient to pay those debts, and was at the time of his death possessed and seized in fee of some lands and real estate lying in the county aforesaid, which descended to the defendants, as his heirs at law, one of whom resides in the state of Pennsylvania—The object of the petition therefore is to obtain a decree for the sale of the said lands for the payment of the debts due from the said intestate—It is thereupon this 17th day of October, in the year 1823, ordered and decreed by Caroline county court, sitting as a court of equity, that the petitioner give notice of the said petition, and of the object thereof, by advertisements three successive weeks in the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the 20th day of November next, warning the said absent defendant to appear in Caroline county court, in the state of Maryland, in person or by solicitor, on or before the Tuesday after the first Monday in March next, to shew cause if any he has, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

JAMES B. ROBBINS.

Test—Jo: RICHARDSONS, Clk.

Pursuant to the above order of Caroline county court, notice of the before mentioned petition, and of the object thereof, is hereby given, and the before mentioned William S. Young, the absent defendant, is warned to appear in Caroline county court, in the state of Maryland, in person or by solicitor, on or before the Tuesday after the first Monday in March next, to shew cause if any he has, why a decree in the above case should not be passed as prayed.

JAMES D. WEBB, use of William Potter.

Oct 25—3w

## For Rent,

For the ensuing year,

The Brick Store House, on Washington street, second door from the corner of Washington and Dover streets.

For terms apply to the Editor or the Subscriber, near Hillsborough, Caroline county.

JABEZ CALDWELL.

Oct. 18—1t

## For Rent, THE NEXT YEAR,

That large, convenient and comfortable BRICK HOUSE in Cambridge, where Mr. Robert Wallace now lives, opposite to Dr. White's.

ALSO, a LOT opposite to Mr. Houston's Store. There is a large and Valuable GARDEN attached to the House, and a GRASS LOT to the Stable and Carriage House—The terms will be very reasonable.

The Subscriber will sell on a credit of several years, the property owned by him at Easton Point.

consisting of a convenient and comfortable Dwelling HOUSE and GARDEN, and two LOTS of Ground, with the greater part of the Wharf that used to belong to Captain Samuel Thomas—This property will suit any person disposed to keep a Public House, a Packet or a Lumber Yard—The Lot next to the Wharf is large enough for a Lumber Yard, Dwelling House, Granary, &c. Possession may be had immediately.

I have also, 2 or 3 FARMS to rent for next year,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, August 2, 1823.

## To be Leased,

For a term of one or more years, from the 1st of January next:

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS TAVERN IN CAMBRIDGE,

At present occupied by Solomon Wilson, situated in a convenient and central part of the town, and containing, exclusive of garret, and a spacious dry cellar, twelve excellent rooms, one of which is fifty two feet long.

It is confidently believed, that the zeal and energy which have been displayed in the recent improvements of the town, will continue; and that, from its Geographical advantages, Cambridge will necessarily become the rendezvous of a majority of travellers between the southern and northern sections of our peninsula, when the facilities of conveyance, now established, are more extensively known; from which, it may be fairly anticipated, that an enterprising man, with competent resources to conduct such an establishment, would do a large and profitable business.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, E. S. Md. ? August 16, 1823. }

## To be Leased,

For one or more years, commencing from the 1st day of January next, the

Union Tavern,

in Easton, at present occupied by

Mr. JAMES C. WHEELER.

To a good tenant, (a man who knows how to keep a Public House) taking a lease of more than a year, I will give the most accommodating terms as to the first year's rent, as I am desirous to re-establish the best stand for a Tavern on the Eastern Shore, as was proved by the management of Mr. Thomas Peacock.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Sept 27, 1823—1t

## TO RENT,

That large and Commodious Establishment,

in Centreville, which has been occupied for the last ten years by Mr. Samuel Chaplin, the present tenant, this house perhaps stands in the highest repute of any on the Eastern Shore, and has the command of a very great share of custom—a man of capital has now an opportunity of investing his money to an advantage. For particulars enquire of the present tenant or the subscriber near Centreville.

PERE WILLMER.

Centreville, June 14—

N. B. Mr. Chaplin will accommodate any person renting the same with bedding, &c. &c.

PERE WILLMER.

Centreville, June 14—

N. B. Mr. Chaplin will accommodate any person renting the same with bedding, &c. &c.

Public's Humble Serv't, &c.

SAM. CHAPLIN.

Centreville, June 14—

## To Rent,

For the ensuing year a Dwelling HOUSE,

situated on Washington street, between Thomas Perrin Smith's and Bennett Jones' now occupied by Thomas Meconekin—For terms apply to William Needles, or to the subscriber.

SAM'L. T. KEMP.

Oct 11 1t

**SULPHATE OF QUININE.**  
A Fresh supply just received, and will be neatly prepared in any form it may be required—by

T. H. DAWSON & Co. Druggists.

Oct 11

**SULPHATE OF QUININE.**  
The subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he has received a quantity of this highly esteemed preparation, which will be carefully put up to order, either in Powder, Pills, Solution or Syrup.

This article is prepared from, and possesses all the properties of Peruvian Bark, in so concentrated a form that a few grains is equal to an ounce of that valuable, and to most stomachs, nauseous medicine. The extensive use that this preparation has got into in Philadelphia and its neighbourhood, proves its efficacy in all cases where the administration of Bark is proper.

Of whom also may be had,  
SUPERIOR LOXA, OR CROWN BARK,  
BEST QUALITY PALE PERUVIAN do.  
Do YELLOW do.

With a general assortment of genuine Drugs and Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Painters' Colours and Brushes, Window Glass and Putty, Linseed, Spermaceti and Common Lamp Oil, &c. &c.—All which will be sold on reasonable terms, and put up in the neatest and most careful manner—at

WM W. MOORE'S

Drug and Medicinal Store.

5th mo. 20, 1823

## Sherwood Forest FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, that beautiful Farm on which he at present resides, the former residence of his father Hugh Sherwood dec'd. This farm is handsomely situated on the head waters of Broad Creek, and bounded with said creek on the south and west, on the north and east with the post road leading from Easton to Haddaway's Ferry. The Dwelling House is large and well calculated for comfort and convenience, is eligibly situated on a rising ground at a convenient distance from the post road, and commands a view of part of the waters of Miles river, which are within half a mile of it. This farm contains by a late survey 372 acres, 100 acres of which is covered with wood and timber. The title clear of all incumbrances. The purchaser can see wheat the ensuing fall. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to Edward N. Hambleton at Easton.

THOMAS SHERWOOD.

September 6

## WANTED,

At my Mill in Queen Ann's county,

## A Blacksmith,

Of experience, industry and steady habits, where he will find a comfortable Dwelling House, and a Blacksmith's shop of long standing and a number of good customers, if his work is approved of. A good Wheelwright and also be accommodated with a Work Shop can Dwelling—Possession given 1st January next.

EDWARD HARRIS.

August 30, 1823—



## THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Saturday the 8th of March, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Sunday the 9th will leave Easton by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of October, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.—Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapsico River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The MARYLAND will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown, on Monday the 10th day of March, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season—Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 1, 1823—1t

## Additional Notice.

For the greater convenience of the inhabitants of Cambridge & of the lower counties on the Eastern Shore, and others travelling to those districts from Annapolis and Baltimore, the Proprietors of the Maryland have built a good & substantial wharf at Castle Haven, & have engaged Captain Levin Jones to keep Horses and Carriages for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge; and on and after Sunday the 7th September, the Maryland will call at Castle Haven instead of Todd's Point in her routes to and from Annapolis and Baltimore, to land and receive Passengers, Horses and Carriages. The price of Passages will be the same to and from Cambridge (including Stage Fare) as to and from Easton.

C. VICKARS, Captain.

August 30—  
N. B. On the 1st of October she will leave Baltimore and Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. instead of 8 o'clock during the remainder of the season.

## CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

Mrs Spencer having taken the house formerly occupied by the Reverend Mr. Smith, tenders her services to Parents and Guardians on the Eastern Shore to teach the following branches of Female Education on the annexed terms, payable quarterly in advance.

Boarding and Tuition per annum	\$100
Piano Forte	5
Theorem Painting	5
DAY SCHOLARS,	
Spelling and Reading per quarter	3
Writing and Grammar (extra)	1
Arithmetic and Geography	1
Mapping and Use of the Globes	2
Plain and Ornamental Needle Work	1
Embroidery	2

N. B. Produce convertible to family use will be taken for Board.

Oct 11 3m

## Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

To be sold on Monday the 1st of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, several fine Tracts of LAND, (part of the estate of Edward Tilghman, Esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased) containing about

## 1900 ACRES

of arable and woodland, which will be divided into farms of convenient size, and into lots of woodland. These lands are about four miles below Centreville, on the post road to Easton and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it.—Possession will be delivered on the 1st day of January next, with a crop of wheat growing. A liberal credit will be given; the terms to be made known at the time of sale.

Wm. TILGHMAN, Trustee.

Philadelphia, Oct 4—9w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suits of the following persons, viz: one at the suit of Samuel Roberts, one at the suit of Clark & Greek, one at the suit of Thomas Kemp and one at the suit of Mary Walker, Hugh and William Young, administrators of Archibald Walker, and one at the suit of Jenkins and Stevens, against Edward R. Gibson, executor of Jacob Gibson & Fayette Gibson, will be sold on Tuesday the 4th November, on the Court House Green, between 11 and 4 o'clock, the following property: the farm called 'Maringo,' containing 530 acres more or less, with the improvements thereon, 4 head of horses, 15 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep—Seized and taken to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 11 ts

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas & fieri facias issued from Talbot county Court & the Court of Appeals to me directed at the suits of Elizabeth Turner, Joshua Predeaux use of George W. Purnel, Tench and William H. Tilghman surviving executors of James Earle, deceased, Henry D. Sellers, Peter Tar and Rebecca his wife, the state of Maryland at the instance and use Philip T. Truist use John E. Rigdon, Royston S. Kirby use of John Bennett, against Benjamin Benny will be sold at public auction for cash on the premises on Wednesday the 5th November next, between the hours of 10 A M and 4 P M on the farm where Hinson Kerby resides, to wit, all the right, title, interest and claim of him the said Benjamin Benny, of in and to the Farm or Plantation, on which he at present resides, composed of a tract of land called 'Kirby's Advantage,' and 'Benny's Resturvy,' containing 430 acres of land more or less—also the adjoining Farm on which Hynson Kerby resides as tenant, supposed to contain 150 acres more or less, 2 head of horses, 10 head of cattle, one gig and harness—Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named fieri facias & venditionis and for the payment of officer's fees.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 11 ts

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Tench and William H. Tilghman, surviving executors of James Earle, deceased, against Solomon Lowe, will be sold on Tuesday the 4th of November next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 1 & 5 o'clock P M of the same day, the following property, to wit: one negro boy Oliver, 1 negro boy Horace, 3 head of Horses and 1 Wagon and Harness—Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 11 ts

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, against John Helsby, at the suit of Joseph Martin, will be sold on Saturday 1st November next, at the Trappe, between 3 and 5 P M. the following property, to wit: said Helsby's House and Lot in the Trappe, containing one acre more or less, 3 head of Cattle, 3 Beds and Furniture, one Walnut Desk, two Walnut Tables and 4 Hogs.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 4 ts

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias and venditioni exponas to me directed, against Thomas Hardcastle, at the suits of George and William Reed, William Turner and Stewart Redman, George W. Pratt use Matthew Driver and James Moyman use Robert Henderson and Edward B. Hardcastle, will be sold on Tuesday 4th Nov. next, at the court house door in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following property to wit: the Farm whereon said Hardcastle at present resides, also the crop of Corn growing thereon and one carriage & harness, seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept 13—w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas at the suit of the State use of William Winn, assignee of Rd. R. Keene, and sundry writs of fieri facias at the suits of Lewis C. Pascount, & Isaac B. Parrott and Ann his wife, administrators of James Cheezum, use of Daniel Cheezum, guardian to Mary R. Cheezum, against Charles Goldsborough, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, will be sold on Saturday the 8th November next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock of the same day, on the premises of Henry Pickering, the following property, to wit:

### THE FARM

on which Henry Pickering now resides, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less;

### THE FARM

at present in the possession of Hoves Goldsborough, called Elmwood, containing two hundred acres, more or less;

### THE FARM

on which Mrs. Parrott now resides, containing three hundred acres, more or less.—Also one gig and harness, one wagon and harness and four head of horses, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said Charles Goldsborough. Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 18—

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias issued from Talbot county Court, to me directed against Jenkins Abbott, (as security of Solomon Lowe) at the suit of Tench and William H. Tilghman surviving executors of James Earle, deceased, will be sold at public auction for cash on Tuesday the 4th November next, at the court house door in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, all the right, title, interest and claim of him the said Jenkins Abbott, of in and to one undivided moiety of a tract of land situate on Choptank River, near Acres' Ferry, containing about 400 acres more or less, 1 yoke of oxen and 1 ox cart—Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 11 ts

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed against Thomas Sherwood at the suits of Terrence Dooris, use of John Tilghman, of Queen Ann's county, and Isabella Smith, use of William W. Moore, will be sold on Monday the 3d of November next, on the premises at 10 o'clock in the forenoon all the right, title, interest and claim of him the said Sherwood, of in and to the Farm on which he resides called 'Sherwood Forest,' containing by a late survey 272 acres, 1 yoke of oxen and 2 head of horses—Seized and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 11 ts

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against James Seth, at the suits of Isaac Winchester, Charles Carroll (of Carrollton) Isaac Winchester use of Hugh Fenix, State of Maryland at the instance and use of James B. Kinggold, use Alexander Fridge and William Morris, State of Maryland at instance and use of Perry Benson Jenkins and Stevens, Groome and Lambdin, and Solomon Lowe use of Samuel Gronme, will be sold on Saturday the 8th November, at the court house door in Easton, between 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:

### THE FARM

of said Seth, where he now resides, situate on Harris's creek, called Bridges, being composed of 'Hebron—Jones's Lot—Compensation and Chance Enlarged,' containing 209 1/2 acres, more or less. Also four head of horses, one gig, one yoke of oxen and ten head of cattle, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said Seth.

Seized and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 18

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias and venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Alexander Hemsley, at the suits of George G. Simmons, John Cooper use of George G. Simmons, Henrietta M. George and Matthias George, administrators of Jos. George, John Cooper use of Arthur Holt, Henry Hindman, William Jenkins and Peter Stevens, Tobias Bu ke assignee of James Parks, Thomas C. Earle use of William Baker & Son, Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, James Barroll, use of James Goldsborough and Mary his Wife and the survivor of them—will be sold on Saturday the 8th November next, at the court house door in Easton, between 2 and 5 o'clock P M of the same day, the following property, to wit: all that

### FARM & PLANTATION

of said Hemsley's, situate, lying and being near Wye Mill, in Talbot county, called 'Church Farm,' and 'Sweet Hope,' and containing four hundred and sixty six acres, more or less. Also 1 negro girl Tilly, one negro boy Tom, one negro boy Isaac, one negro girl Sucky, one negro boy Frisby, one negro woman Harriot, one negro boy Truss, one negro boy Ben, one negro girl Jenny, one negro girl Sally, and one negro boy Irvin, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said Hemsley—Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 18 ts

## MARYLAND, Talbot County Orphans' Court.

OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1823.

On application of James Cain, executor of the last will and testament of Levin Meginney, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1823.

J. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

## In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of October, Anno Domini, 1823.

JAMES CAIN, Ex'r. of Levin Meginney, dec'd.

Oct. 18—3w

# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."—  
Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

### ADVICE TO YOUNG FARMERS.

#### The Horse—how to know his age.

The Editor believes, from much observation, that the following directions are the plainest and best he has ever met with on this subject.

The AGE OF A HORSE, is sufficiently well known, is only determinable with precision by his teeth; and that rule fails after a certain period, and is sometimes equivocal and uncertain, even within that period. A horse has forty teeth; namely, twenty four double teeth or grinders, four tushes, or single teeth, and twelve front teeth, or gatheters. Mares have no tushes in general. The mark which discovers the age, is to be found in the front teeth, next the tushes. In a few weeks, with some, the foal's twelve fore teeth begin to shoot; these are short, round, white, and easily distinguishable from the adult or horse's teeth, with which they come afterwards to be mixed. At some period, between two and three years old, the colt changes his teeth; that is to say, he sheds the four middle fore teeth, two above and two below, which are sometime after replaced with horse teeth. After three years old, two others are changed, one on each side the former; he has then eight colt's and four horse's teeth. After four years old, he cuts four new teeth one on each side those last replaced, and has at that age, eight horse's and four foal's teeth. These last new teeth are slow growers, compared with the preceding; they are the corner teeth, next the tushes, are called pinners, and are those which bear the mark: this mark consists in the tooth being hollow, and in the cavity bearing a black spot, resembling the eye of a bean. The tushes may then be felt. At four years and a half old, these mark teeth are just visible above the gums and the cavity is very conspicuous. At five years old, the horse has shed his remaining four colt's teeth, and his tushes appear. At six, his tushes are up, and appear white, small, and sharp, near about which is observable a small circle of young growing flesh; the horse's mouth is now complete, and the black mark has arrived at, or very near the upper extremity of the corner teeth. At seven, the two middle teeth fill up. Between the seventh and eighth year, all the teeth are filled up, the black mark hath vanished, and the horse is then said to be aged, and his mouth full.

From that time forward, the age of the horse can only be guessed at from certain indications; but these guesses are usually made with considerable accuracy by experienced people. If his teeth shut close, and meet even, are tolerably white, not over long, and his gums appear plump, you may conclude he is not yet nine years old. At that age, and as he advances, his teeth become yellow and foul, and appear to lengthen; from the shrinking and receding of the gums. The tushes are blunt at nine; but at ten years old, the cavity or channel, on the inside in the upper tushes, until that period to be felt by the finger, are entirely filled up. At eleven, the teeth will be very long, black, and foul, but will generally meet even; at twelve, his upper jaw teeth will overhang the nether; at thirteen and upwards, his tushes will be either worn to the stumps, or long, black, and foul, like those of an old boar. Beside those exhibited by the mouth, nature ever furnishes variety of signals, denoting the approach of old age and decay, throughout the bodies of all animals. After a horse has past his prime, a hollowness of his temples will be perceived; his muscles will be continually losing something of their plumpness; and his hair, that gloss and burnish, which is the characteristic of youth and prime, will look dead, faded, or entirely lose its colour in various parts. In proportion to the excess of these appearances, will be the horse's age.

The following are among the devices practised by a set of unfeeling rascals, who have no other rule of conduct than their supposed interest, to counterfeit the marks of age in horses. At four years old they will frequently knock out the remaining colt's teeth, in order to make the horse appear five; but you will be convinced of the fraud, by the non-appearance of the tushes, and if it be a mare, by the shortness and smallness of the corner teeth and indeed of the teeth in general. To give an old horse the mark, is termed, to bishop him; of the derivation of this term I have no knowledge. They burn a hole in each of the corner teeth, and make the shell fine and thin, with some iron instrument, scraping all the teeth to make them white; sometimes they even file them all down short and even. To this they add another operation; they pierce the skin over the

hollows of the eye, and blow it up with a quill; but such manoeuvres can deceive only the inexperienced, & in case of dispute would be detected in an instant.

Of the colours of horses, nothing, in my opinion, can be said more to the purpose than to repeat an adage of old Bracken.—"A good horse is never of a bad colour." Modern light and experience have been happily employed in detecting and exploding the theoretic whimsies of antiquity upon almost all subjects; among the rest, upon that of attributing this or that, good or evil quality, or temperament, to the colour of a horse. All that I am warranted in saying, from my own observation, is that I have seen more bad horses of all kinds, among the light bays, with light coloured legs and muzzle, than amongst any other colours; and the most good saddle and coach horses, among the common bays, with black legs and manes, and the chocolate browns. This, in all probability, has been accidental.

### THE BACHELOR'S ELYSIUM.

We are informed that there is in the other world, a place prepared for maids and bachelors, called *Fiddler's Green*, where they are condemned for the lack of good fellowship in this world, to dance together to all eternity. One of a party who had been conversing on this subject, after returning home, had his brain so occupied with it, that in his dream he imagined himself dead, and translated to this scene of incessant fiddling and dancing. After describing his journey to these merry abodes of hopping shades, he says that on passing the confines he perceived a female figure advancing with a rambling, rapid motion, resembling a hop, skip, and a jump. He now cast a glance over his own person, as a genteel spirit would naturally do at the approach of a female, and for the first time saw, that although he had left his substance in the other world, he was possessed of an airy form precisely similar to the one he had left behind him, and was clad in the ghost of a suit of clothes made after the newest fashion, which he had purchased a few days before his death. As the figure came near, she slackened her pace, and struck into a graceful chassée forward, at the same time motioning to him to cross a rivulet, which he no sooner did, than he fell a dancing with incredible agility.

He is then conducted, or rather whirled away in a waltz by his fair companion, to the manager of the Green, where he has an opportunity of beholding the congregated celibacy of the place. The grotesque appearance of the various groups particularly amused him. "The Grecian robe and the Roman toga, the Monkish cowl, the Monastic veil, and the blanket and the feathers of the Indian, were mingled in ludicrous contrast." The allotment of partners was equally diverting.

"A gentleman in an embroidered suit led off a beggar girl, while a broad shouldered Myrmidon flaunted with an Italian countess. Queen Elizabeth was dancing a jig with a jolly cobbler, a person of great bonhomie, but who failed not to apply the strap when his stately partner moved with less agility than comported with his notions." His attention was then arrested by the appearance of a spare looking gentleman, advancing to the Genius of the place in high glee. Poor man! he had no sooner come up to a group of ladies, than a tall, swarthy, lantern jawed, antiquated virgin, raised her foot, as a challenge for him to dance, whereupon they both fell to, and had danced six months, when he left them, without any prospect of cessation.

Port Folio.

When we remark that the following facetious dialogue, extracted from a very scarce work, is from the admirable pen of the late Dr. Sheridan, of literary memory, we say enough to induce the reader to peruse it with attention. The author was on a visit to a distant relation, a sprightly female, who had been married about ten years. Her husband was a bon vivant who loved his bottle, and provided he could enjoy the present, never thought of the future. "We are introduced," says the author, "and found the table covered with excellent viands, and a bottle of sparkling champagne. This sunshine was for a moment darkened by an envious cloud which sometimes darkens the matrimonial sky—even the most serene.—When the husband entered, the following conversation commenced." Mr. Sheridan calls it "a Receipt to brew a Storm."

Husband—Woman—aye!  
Wife—You are always railing at our sex.  
H And without a reason?  
W Without either rhyme or reason; you'd be miserable beings without us, for all that.  
H Sometimes; there's no general rule without an exception; I could name some very good women.  
W Without the head I suppose?  
H With a head and with a heart too.  
W That's a wonder.  
H It would be a still greater, if I could not; for instance, there's Mrs. Dawson, the best of wives, always at home, whenever you call, always neat and clean, sober and discreet.

W I wish you were tied to her! Always at home! the greatest gossip in the parish, she may well smile, she has nothing to ruffle her temper; neat and clean, she has nothing to do but to keep herself so; sober, she can take a glass as well as her neighbours; discreet, that's another word—but I detest scandal, I'm surprised you don't say she is handsome!

H You're a fine eye, to be sure you're an excellent judge of beauty: what do you think of her nose?  
W Fine feathers make fine fowls; she can paint her withered cheeks, and pencil her eyebrows.  
H You can do the same if you please.  
W My cheeks do not want paint, nor my eyebrows penciling.  
H True; the rose of beauty is in your cheeks, and your brow is the brow of Cupid.  
W You once thought so; but that moving anatomy, Molly Dawson, is your favorite. She's—let me see—no gossip; and yet she's found in every house but her own, she is so silent too, when she has all the clack to herself, her tongue is as thin as a sixpence with talking; with a pair of eyes burnt in the socket, and painted panels too! and then as to scandal!—but her tongue's no scandal!  
H Take care, there's such a thing as standing in a white sheet.  
W By—! you would provoke a saint!  
H You seem to be getting into a passion.  
W Is it a wonder? A white sheet! You ought to be tossed in a blanket Handsome! I can't forget that word; my charms are lost upon such a senseless fellow as you.  
H The charms of your tongue?  
W Don't provoke me, or I'll fling this dish at your head.  
H Well I have done.  
W But I have not done; I wish I had drowned myself the first day I saw you.  
H It is not too late.  
W I'd see you hung first.  
H You'd be the first to cut me down.  
W Then I ought to be tied up in your stead.  
H I'd cut you down.  
W You would?  
H Yes, but I'd take care you were dead first.  
W I can't bear this any longer!  
H Then it is time for me to withdraw; I see by your eyes that the storm is collecting.  
W And it shall burst on your head.  
H I'll save my poor head, if I can. A good retreat is better than a bad battle.—(Husband flies: the dish after him.)

Eng. Paper.

Extraordinary Penmanship.—An instance of small writing, supposed to be unparalleled, executed by Mr. Beedle, of Ottery St. Mary, having been recorded in the *Exeter* and other papers of last week, we are induced to give a specimen handed to us of still more surprising ingenuity, the performance of a gentleman of the same place, named Creeze; who, in a square of three inches and a half, has written the first forty one Psalms comprising forty nine thousand three hundred and ninety seven letters—in the centre of the square is the space of a sixpence, which contains (in addition) the Lord's Prayer, Creed, Ten Commandments; the 93d, 100th, 117th, 130th, and 134th Psalms; grace, name, place of abode, age, day of the month, date, &c. making fifty letters more than the same space contained in Mr. Beedle's performance—so that the total number of letters written in the whole space amount to fifty three thousand seven hundred and thirty five, making thirteen thousand seven hundred and thirty five letters more than ever were written by any other person in the same space. We understand this great curiosity will be soon sent to Totnes, for the inspection of any persons in that neighbourhood; after which it is to be placed in the British Museum.

Kaleidoscope.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

SUPERSTITION:

Or, the Science of Medicine in 1678.

The *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*, or *New London Dispensatory*, published by William Salmon, who styles himself *Professor of Physick*, and printed in London in 1678, shows the astonishing degree of superstition and absurdity in which the science of medicine was involved, in England, not longer ago than 145 years.

It contains no less than 39 principal preparations formed from different parts of the human body, and excrementitious substances belonging to it; besides a variety of additional recipes, under some of the heads, which are supposed to merit a place from the distinguished names of their inventors. Most of these preparations are recommended for internal as well as for external use, and are celebrated for the cure of almost every thing, particularly Epilepsies, Hoetics, &c. From the living body, the hair and nails, variously prepared, are efficacious remedies; as are also saliva, milk, &c. Some of the articles from which preparations are made, are too indelicate to be reported. A drop or two of the blood of the navel string, being first given to a new born child in a little breast milk, it is asserted, 'prevents the falling sickness,

convulsions, and all other fits, and very wonderfully revives it when almost dead.' Of *stercus* (dung) it is asserted, that 'it takes pains away caused by witchcraft.'

There are five preparations from mummies, of which five different kinds are enumerated, with directions for making artificial mummy from the carcase of a young man (some say red haired) not dying of a disease, but killed.' But the following recipe for the *Aqua Divina*, or divine water, is perhaps as curious as any of them; viz. 'Take the whole carcase of a man violently killed, with the *intrails*, cut it in pieces and mix them; distil it from a retort twice or thrice.' It is reputed to have a magnetick power. If to a dram of this water you put a few drops of the blood of a sick person, and set them on the fire, and they mix, the sick recovers; if not, the sick dies. For the want of blood take the urine in a larger quantity!!

Of dead men there is a great variety of preparations.—Extract, tincture, oil, salt, and essence of skulls, &c. &c. Spirit and oil of brains, &c. The following is the recipe for the *Spiritus cerebri humani*, or spirit of man's skull.

R The brain of a young man slain, with all its membranes, arteries, veins and nerves, with all the spinal marrow; beat them, and add essence of tile flowers, penny, bettony, black cherries, lavender, rosemary, lily of the valley, cowslips, sage, me-slets, ana (i. e. of each,) so much as to be four inches above. Digest awhile; then distil in *balneo marie*; add sack a fourth part, distil and colobate three times; make a salt of the feces calcined, which join to the spirit.' This is said to be 'a noble antiepileptic.'

The greater part of the work is little else but a compound of the most degrading superstitions and absurdities. Yet it was published by a professor, probably one of the most learned of the time, translated from the Latin, and contains the names of most articles in Latin, Greek and Hebrew.

Such was the state of medicine in the metropolis of England, in the 17th century. While the specimens which have been given, contrasted with the present enlightened state of that science, argue favorably for the age in which we live, and exhibit a pleasing picture of the march of mind; they also prove with equal clearness that superstition and ignorance are not incompatible with the most extensive learning, where learning is not made to submit to the rational ordeal of inductive and experimental philosophy.

X.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION DECIDED!  
"Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths"—Shaks.  
We have the pleasure of informing our readers, "and the public in general," that this long pending controversy, which has caused oceans of ink to be shed, was settled on Friday afternoon last. Notice had been previously given, that two balloons, one the representative of Mr. Crawford and the other of Mr. Adams, would ascend in the afternoon of that day, and consequently, a large crowd assembled to witness the contest, among whom were many warm friends of those two gentlemen. Considerable anxiety was manifested by both parties for the success of their favourite—and groups were seen collected in different parts of the garden, while the process of inflation was progressing, and after the balloons had descended, canvassing the merits of the rival candidates. At length, the eventful moment, "big with the fate" of Adams and of Crawford, arrived, and the balloons were cut loose from their moorings. Loud shouts of "Huzza for Crawford!" "Huzza for Adams!" were now heard in every direction. They had a fine start, and the exultations of either party were effectually checked by the apparent equality of the competitors—for, although the Adams kept the lead, the Crawford was the highest. A few friends appeared some what discomfited at this circumstance, until presently the Crawford began to descend with a rapidity at least equal with its rise, and, in a few moments, fell, as some said, "to rise no more!" The Adams, on the contrary, maintained its position several minutes longer, and when it began to descend, it was almost lost to the view in distance. It was suggested, with how much truth we know not, that the sudden descent of the Crawford was caused by its coming in contact with a fragment of an old Enquirer, containing the Augusta address of '96.

Qualifications for Congress.—"Why do you not present yourself as a candidate for Congress?" said a lady the other day to her husband, who was confined to his chair by the gout. "Why should I, my dear?" replied he; "I am not qualified for the station." "Nay but I think you are," returned the wife; "your language and actions are truly parliamentary." When bills are presented, for instance, you either order them to be laid on the table, or you make a motion to rise; though often out of order, you are still supported by the chair; and you often poke your nose into measures which are calculated to destroy the constitution.

## FOREIGN.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

The arrival at Boston of the brig *Prudent*, Ellis, in 31 days from Malaga, brings the following Note from Mr. Barrell, United States Consul at Malaga, containing highly favorable and most cheering intelligence from the Peninsula.

News has just reached us, that Riego, after giving the French a complete beating in the streets of Jaen, leaving 700 of them dead, besides wounded, proceeded on his march, and was in a place called La Carolina, rapidly marching towards Madrid, and was in expectation of joining with Martin the Empeinado, and but little doubt remains that he is at this moment within a very few leagues of the Capital of Spain. The authorities of this place spread a report two days since that he was captured, but it was merely to deceive the ignorant and keep alive the hopes of the serviles, more properly called the *Banditti of Spain*.

The government in Cadiz remain firm a very short time longer, the face of affairs in this unhappy country will wear a different aspect, and Europe may have to thank Spain for saving all the Continent from despotism.

The conduct of Riego while in this place has been reported in the *Gibraltar Chronicle* in a base and shameful light—false in every respect and a tissue of lies. He acted like a gallant soldier and a firm unshaken patriot; and among all the Generals in Spain he has proved himself capable of acting for his unfortunate country in the true style of the old Romans.

MALAGA, 20th Sept. 1823.

The following extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman in Malaga to his friend in Boston, dated September 20th, amply confirms the above pleasing intelligence:

I am sorry to say that the war wears now more than ever the character of a civil war, as the forces of the French are not adequate to their views. General Riego left this place with 4 or 5000 men on the 14th for the interior, and although the French and Spanish royal troops, amounted to more than 10,000 men, followed him in every direction, and had shut him up in this neighborhood, he has got clear by terrible and daily fights and we have accounts to day of his being in the Carolina with a very courageous, though small body of troops, equal to what he took from hence, as many have joined him after the losses he must have experienced.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The affairs of Spain emit another gleam of hope—Riego is making a diversion which must be alarming to the French forces near Cadiz—Cadiz was yet in the hands of the Spanish as late as the 19th Sept. The proceedings of the Cortes on the 6th, 7th, and 8th, are received containing the following message from the King:

Gentlemen Deputies—On that important day on which the ordinary Cortes of the present year closed their session, I announced to you that if circumstances should require it, I would seek in the Extraordinary Cortes, a means of safety for the vessel of state. An exposition which my ministers are, by my order, to submit to you, will show that the vessel of the state is on the point of being wrecked, if the Congress do not exert themselves to save it. What is to be laid before you will also palpably evince how ineffectual have been all the efforts made to obtain an honorable peace because the enemy, bent upon pursuing his purpose of interfering against all right in the affairs of this kingdom, persists in not treating but with me alone and free, and will not consent to regard me as free unless I go to place myself amidst his bayonets. Inconceivable and ominous freedom, whose sole basis is the disgrace of delivering yourself at discretion into the hands of your enemies!

"Make provision, Gentlemen Deputies, for the exigencies of the country, from which I should not and will never separate my lot; and being convinced that the enemy holds as naught reason and justice, unless they be supported by force, examine quickly the evil and the remedy."

The Cortes after, the reading of this energetic discourse, the speaker suggested that the expositions spoken of must be considered in secret sitting; and the doors were soon after shut. At the re-opening of them, the speaker stated that it had been resolved to make the exposition public, which communicated to the Cortes, the lamentable condition of the national affairs; the steps taken by the executive government since the invasion of the French; the means which had been repeatedly used to procure an honorable peace; the futility of all the attempts, owing to the obstinacy of the enemy in his purpose; the particular situation of the Isle of Cadiz; the dearth of resources; and the necessity of a vigorous application by the Cortes of all attainable means for the ends of the cause maintained in the present struggle.

The exposition was then referred to a special committee, as well as the last report to the Cortes in secret sitting of Don Ceyetano Valdes, representing that the

**Count de Bourdesoult** commander in chief of the French forces at the lines, had an interview with the reply given by His Catholic Majesty to the communication made the day before to Lieut. Gen. Alava not being satisfactory, and H. R. H. the Duke D'Angouleme not meaning to entertain any negotiation upon other bases than those which he had specified, he expected that a satisfactory reply would be given by 8 o'clock in the evening of the 5th; otherwise, all negotiation would be broken off and matters remain as they were. Valdes stated in rejoinder, that the Extraordinary Cortes having been convoked, he could send no answer by the hour designated, but would give one as soon as possible after the meeting of the Cortes—This body forthwith adopted a motion, made by a member, to invest a Junta or Committee of Defence, selected by the Governor of the fortress of Cadiz with unlimited power to take what measures said Committee might deem suitable for the defence of the Island of Cadiz.

#### THE GREEKS

A letter from Smyrna, received at Boston, dated 17th July, says that great fears are entertained there and at Constantinople for the safety of the Europeans, in consequence of the subscriptions in England in aid of the Greeks, and that an account of the London Meeting, Speeches and Subscriptions, has been translated into the Turkish language and presented to the Grand Seigneur.

#### From the N Y Commercial Advertiser. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Packet ship Canada, Capt. Macey, arrived on Saturday afternoon, from Liverpool. She sailed on the 28th of September.

The Paris papers contain little intelligence of much importance. A private letter states, that opinion is much divided on the amount of the capture of Matagorda, another out work of Cadiz, but if it were taken, in a military point of view, it would little benefit the besiegers; as it is completely commanded by the Puntales. The French liberals at Paris, report that Lopez, Banos and Amor are marching in force upon the rear of the French; that Galicia is rising; and that Campillo, previous to the occupation of Coruna by the invaders embarked with upwards of 2,000 men to join the Constitutionalists in another quarter.

The Liverpool Mercury says the accounts from Greece are of a mixed, but upon the whole of a favorable nature. On the one hand it is stated that Seraskier Mahomet Pacha had entered Livada with his army, and was advancing towards Corinth; and on the other, that accounts had been received confirmatory of the defeat of the division of the army of the Pacha of Soutari, near Agrafa. It is stated, that in the late fire at Constantinople, the magazine near the arsenal were destroyed, & that continual apprehensions were entertained of fresh excesses from the fanatical Mussulmen, who were enraged at the disastrous course of public events.

Intelligence has been received at St. Petersburg in August, from Odessa which states that the Porte has made propositions of Peace to the Greek, she has offered to give them the same rights as Moldavia and Wallachia; but the thing is done, and the Regency at Madrid supported by a foreign Power, had gained their point. Whether the Duke d'Angouleme will, or can, consistently with his feelings, continue in the command of the French army, is a question which we do not presume to answer—but it would be difficult to conceive any event more likely to be productive of important consequences upon the fate of Spain, and more particularly upon any negotiations which may be pending.

Some unimportant accounts had been received in Lisbon from St. Michaels and Terceira.—The Portuguese say they have plenty of troops to spare should it be necessary.

Letters from Constantinople of a late date, state that a fermentation existed in Constantinople. The Janissaries and the people demanded the removal of some of the Ministers and Chiefs. The Divan had held long discussions on the Note of Count Nesseltrode to the Reis Effendi; but though it was reported to have resolved not to enter upon any further negotiations till the Asiatic fortresses should be given up by Russia no notice of such a resolution had been given to Lord Strafford or to Baron Ottenfels.

A despatch from the Duke de Reggio gives the terms of capitulation entered into by General Roselle, commander in chief of the 4th corps of the Spanish army. All the troops are to lay down their arms, become prisoners of war and be conducted into France under French escort. The capitulation was executed at Maide, August 27th, 1823.

News had been received in France by an extraordinary despatch, that Paupaluna had surrendered to the French.

It is stated in the London Sun, that the British government had appointed several Consuls for the South American states.

The French official account of the capture of Trocadero states the Spaniards to have had about 150 men killed and 256 wounded; 900 prisoners, and more than 50 pieces of battering cannon. It does not make mention of the loss of the French.

From the other despatches of Guilleminot it appears that some of the officers of Ballasteros' army have refused to acknowledge the Regency, but were unable to excite the soldiers to follow their example. The quiet state in which both Ballasteros and Molitor have remained since the capitulation of the former, causes some alarm to the French, as it appears to indicate that they dare not trust the regent. The reports of the submission of Zayas and the town of Carthagena prove to be false.

Accounts from Vienna dated 3d September, furnish the following—"The Court

will return here to-morrow; the Emperor will not remain but will depart on the 18th inst. for the frontiers of Poland, where he will have an interview with his Ally the Emperor of Russia. The place of their meeting will be Czernowitz. Prince Metternich accompanies His Majesty. It is pretended in the political circles that this interview is the forerunner of a Congress, which will probably take place at Milan, when the affairs of Spain and Portugal will be discussed."

The typhus fever is spreading in several districts in Ireland. In Athlone, and in the province of Ulster, many are confined and sickening every day.

On the 9th of September, a party of White boys murdered the family of Mr. Thomas Franks, at Nagoonoon, Ireland. The family consisted of Thomas Franks, his wife & his son, and Mr. Henry Franks, five persons.

It is stated from Paris that Portuguese troops are to operate on the line of Badajos.

The French papers state that the Constitutionalists constantly desert to the French from the Isle of Leon, and that the crews of eight Spanish gun boats, taking advantage of their officers, who had gone to the theatre, abandoned their moorings and gave themselves up to the French fleet. The fortress of Santana capitulated on the 11th of September.

Countless swarms of locusts have done great damage in several provinces of southern Russia.

The Emperor of Russia set out for Zorkojesel on the 28th August. He is to be absent two months.

The London Courier says that the vacant seat in the Cabinet is to be given to Mr. Huskisson.

Letters from Lisbon dated 6th Sept. states that Mr. Whiteley, the Agent of Lloyd's, had been assassinated. It appears he was on his way from Figueras to Lisbon, when he was attacked by two banditti armed with double barreled guns; a ball from one of them entered his groin and settled in his back.

From the London Courier of Sept. 18. The last news received by Ministers from Spain was of great moment.

When Sir W. A'Court transmitted the despatches to Captain Jones, of the Sappho, he gave him to understand that as they were of extraordinary importance he trusted every possible exertion would be used to expedite their arrival in England, and delivery at the Foreign Office. The Sappho, as our readers know, arrived at Portsmouth last Friday, and yesterday, Mr. Secretary Canning sent a requisition to Sir Geo. Cockburn, the Lord in attendance at the Admiral's for a King's ship to carry out the reply to Sir W. A'Court. The Sappho was immediately appointed to that duty, and Captain Jones was requested to travel to Portsmouth with the King's Messenger lest any delay should take place from the employing of separate conveyances.

It is understood that the French Ministers have formally annulled the Decree issued by the Duke D'Angouleme at Anjundar, respecting the release of persons imprisoned in Spain for political offences. The Russian Cabinet had for some time urged the repeal of this Decree. It is not yet known what effect this measure will have upon the feelings of his Royal Highness. Every means have been adopted to reconcile him to it, but the thing is done, and the Regency at Madrid supported by a foreign Power, had gained their point. Whether the Duke d'Angouleme will, or can, consistently with his feelings, continue in the command of the French army, is a question which we do not presume to answer—but it would be difficult to conceive any event more likely to be productive of important consequences upon the fate of Spain, and more particularly upon any negotiations which may be pending.

That negotiations have been for some time going on with the Cortes, we have every reason to believe, and the brilliant successes of the French, had it is known, led to such consistency in the discussion, that reasonable prospects were entertained of ultimate success. But it is to be apprehended that this disavowal of the Duke may produce unfavourable effects upon any negotiations, should it transpire at Cadiz during their progress.

In the meantime the streets of Cadiz have been paved, and other modes of resistance adopted, in the event of the rupture of the discussions that have been entered into.

It often affords matter for serious reflection, that opposite principles and systems should lead to the same results, and that the prolongation of the contest, and the horrors of a civil war may be as much owing to the influence of a foreign Power upon the Regency of Madrid, as to the violent pretensions of the Cortes at Cadiz.

During all this time the wretched king of Spain is obliged to make common cause with his gaolers, and he, whose safety and freedom have been made the *sin qua non* in every discussion, is exposed to great and imminent danger.

#### 'INDIAN OUTRAGE.'

The Baltimore Gazette contains the following, written by one of our Indian Agents, actually residing in the country where the 'Indian outrages' are said to have taken place.—The writer gives an account of the origin of the war between the Ricaree Indians and the white traders under Gen Ashley, which resulted in the destruction of many lives on the part of the Indians, and the burning of their towns.

#### Extract of a letter, dated

St Louis, Sept. 28.

You have no doubt heard much of the late troubles in our Indian country probably exaggerated—and, all of them overwhelming the poor savages with 'anathemas and curses vile' and devoted prayers offer-

ed up for their extermination, without one word of enquiry as to the cause of the difficulty; or, without one lip of a suspicion that the Whites may have been the aggressors. The question naturally arises, what is the cause of the present difficulties? Situated as I am; unbiassed by any of those causes, which induce many people to wish to put the poor savages in the wrong, I think I can give you a pretty correct account of the origin of this unhappy dispute. I pass over the many, the very many outrages committed on them, by individuals of our nation—and, that they are many, I appeal to every Indian Agent whom the government has in the country; and come to the case under review, merely stopping to state one little fact which I have from Major ———, Indian Agent in our vicinity. Two Indians had, as is believed, been basely murdered by whites while protecting some cattle that the whites had taken—the evidence necessary, according to our laws; and, on account of the bias in their favour, was not sufficient to indict them for the offence, and they accordingly escaped unpunished. Some time after, a few horses were missing, and were found in the precincts of those Indian lodges, and were taken *sens ceremonie*. At an interview they took place some time after, between the Chief and the Agent above named, the Chief put the following questions:—

"My father, how is it that you white men come and take away our horses with impunity; the bones of our brothers and our sons lie bleaching before the cabins of the white men, crying to us for vengeance, and we can get no redress—but if any of our bad men (for we have bad young men as well as you) trespass on you, we never hear the last of it until every farthing of the loss is paid?"

A party of the Missouri Fur Company ascending the Missouri were accompanied by, or were in the company of, a party of the Sioux Indians who were at war with the Ricarees—a few of the former who were at some distance from the Trading House, fell in with some of the latter Indians, and were pursued by them; when, or approaching the trading house or camp, or whatever they please to call the establishment, the Americans fired on the Ricarees, and killed several, the lowest account says two. This I assert, without fear of contradiction, is the origin of the affair. General Ashley, proceeding on to his trading ground was informed of the circumstances and rather feared opposition, as his own letter indicates; and had an interview with them. They demanded payment for the bodies of the men killed by the whites—Ashley replied, that the payment which they had to expect, in case of opposition on their part, was from the deck of his boat, or expressions to that effect, alluding to his large force. The Indians then lulled them into security, and the result you know.—The few lines quoted, I have from one of Ashley's own men, who gives it as his opinion that 30 or \$40 worth of presents would have prevented all difficulties, and would have healed the former irritation. But for resenting an injury done to their tribe which every nation in the world would have resented, they are to be exterminated—and the principal witnesses against them are men whose object it is, as well as their wish and interest, to drive them off their lands, to take their game. Let any one who has seen the men that Ashley and the Missouri Fur Company have sent into the country, (I except the leaders) say whether the Indians ought to be judged & punished on their evidence alone.

No, sir, the Indians are a poor, despised persecuted race, more sinned against than sinning; and unless another Las Casas be raised by Heaven for their defence, the time is fast approaching when the place that now knows them will know them no more forever.

#### GARRICK.

A late French journal contains a review of a new work entitled Collection of Memoirs on the Dramatic art, consisting of biographical notices of celebrated actors and actresses. The following anecdote, taken from the life of Garrick, we do not recollect to have seen before.

The Duke de Guines, the French Ambassador, went to visit his friend Lord Edgemoor, at Twickenham, near London. I have not forgotten, said this Lord to him, the desire you expressed to know Garrick. You shall be gratified, Garrick is spending a few days with me—let us walk towards this summer house, he is taking tea there.

The Duke de Guines entered the summer house where Garrick was breakfasting. He shall speak for himself. 'I saw said he a small man with a very common face, spreading butter on his bread with so much attention that he was not interrupted by our entrance. My dear Garrick, said the Lord to him, here is the French Ambassador, who will take great pleasure in seeing and conversing with you—Garrick gave me a slight nod and went on but ering his bread—I looked at him without speaking—He broke the silence—the French Ambassador, said he, smiling very cunningly, has at this moment but a poor idea of Garrick. Far from it, answered I, but I will confess to you I was comparing you with your reputation. I was contrasting you with that picture where a dagger in your hand, your eye on fire, your hair erect, you made me tremble without having seen your person. It is true, said Garrick, these painters flatter us. They represent us as we appear on the stage. They give us fine attitudes, the air of royalty, and when we return to ourselves, we seem mean compared with our portraits. As he was speaking he got up like a man in a rage—He was six feet high, his hair seemed to raise on his head, his lips trembled, the expression of his whole figure was terrific—I recollected Richard III the picture, and above all the inimitable Garrick.'

#### FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT. CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the article of 'PUBLIUS,' commenced in our paper of yesterday, and continued to day, on the subject of a Congressional caucus. It will be found to contain much sound reasoning and unanswerable argument against a caucus—the impropriety, as well as inexpediency of which, is discussed with temper and moderation. We congratulate ourselves upon being able to lay this article before the public; its being so completely divested of all appeal to the passions and prejudices of the people, as well as that declamatory harangue which we are sorry to see disgracing the columns of some of our most respectable papers, we feel assured will insure it an attentive perusal, notwithstanding its length.

Ed. Balt. Pat.

An Appeal to the sober reason of the Republican party in the United States, on the subject of a Congressional Caucus, to nominate a President.

Upon a question so interesting, a retrospect of the past, will afford no small illustration. As long as a portion of those men remained, who had rendered themselves most illustrious during the American Revolution, either in the field or in council, or in both, so long did public sentiment allot to them the posts of highest honour and greatest confidence. Nor was this a matter of gratitude alone, but a just tribute to pre-eminent virtue, talent, fidelity and worth. Whilst the choice of a Chief Magistrate was limited to an order of citizens so superior in qualifications, the contest was confined to two candidates alone, who, to their eminent endowments, added the recommendation of agreeing with the one or the other of the opposite opinions, which marked the two great divisions of party that grew out of the adoption of the Federal Government, and which assuming a more hostile attitude at an early period of the French Revolution, may be considered by a reference to our own archives as having taken a more definite and formidable stand in opposition to each other about the time of the proclamation of neutrality by President Washington.

During this time the point of controversy in relation to the election of a President of the United States may be considered as having rested upon its true, legitimate and constitutional ground, viz. the choice of the people directed by their opinions of the superior qualifications of the candidates and the contest has been maintained by nothing but the usual exertions attendant upon popular elections. As yet that part of the federal constitution relating to the election of a president, has had occasion to be but little tried, for such has been the nature of our disputes in regard to Presidential elections, that it has never been found necessary to have recourse to those stratagems and intrigues, which the provisions in the Constitution so earnestly intended to guard against.

But we have now grown older, and have arrived at another state of things. A new era is about to commence, and it becomes those with whom past times have deposited the lessons of experience, to use them with the intent to give to these new times a form and tendency that will preserve our constitution from every assault, and to fix in the public mind a steady devotion to that system and the practice under it, which was introduced and pursued by the spunkiest wisdom and purest patriotism of our country, and which, under the Providence of God, have afforded to us the enjoyment of unexampled prosperity and happiness for the last three and thirty years.

It is a fashionable axiom in politics, that as governments grow older, they grow more corrupt, thereby seeming to infer that revolutions are periodically essential. This is imputing to systems what ought to be ascribed to men. Principles are eternal and immutable; and if it must be admitted that in process of time, when a system of government becomes more familiar, that the cunning and artifices of men are better able to take advantage of its provisions, and that the corruption of man will turn these advantages to a personal account, these are surely the devices of man, not the tendency of governments. But a much greater evil arises than all this, that in the pursuit of political power, the examples set by the worst men are often forced upon the best, until all political morality is frittered down to one convenient maxim, either, that whatever is useful is right, or whatever is done by one opponent may be done by another. Hence the propriety of many measures is for a time confirmed, that not only want the sanction of Constitution or of law, but are subversive of the very intent and purpose of both, and it is up to such a source that we trace both the invention and use of a Congressional caucus, or the metamorphose of a body of amenable representatives into a council of arrogant, irresponsible, imperious dictators.

We have learned, because we have witnessed it, that a nation like our own, free, independent, happy, opulent and respected throughout the civilized world, can be agitated and wrought up to a state of enthusiastic party passion, almost bordering on madness, and that during this period of excitement, that ways and means were resorted to not always justifiable or correct, but which rested their palliation upon the unshared feeling of the moment, and the supposed emergency of the occasion. Yet it will be wonderful, lamentably wonderful, if after these convulsions have subsided after tranquillity has been restored to the popular mind, and all the collisions of party are done away, that the people of this

country should submit to be drilled, by those principally who are expectants of office, into measures, the propriety of which most of them doubted of even at the time of highest party exasperation.

It may be truly asserted, that although the people of these United States have submitted to the mandate of a caucus composed of members of Congress at the seat of government, yet it was never cordially approved of, because a very large majority of this nation does believe a congress caucus unconstitutional and dangerous—and as no occasion could be more fit than the present for an examination of this subject, if my countrymen will lend me their attention, I will endeavor to discharge whatever, of duty, may rest upon my shoulders, as a native citizen, in this momentous concern.

Devoted as the people of this country are to the Federal Constitution, and convinced that it is the best protection of their liberties and welfare, and that a strict conformity to it in all things is the safest guide in public measures, it will be enough to prove to them that it is practically and substantially impaired and perverted by a congressional caucus, to ensure their unanimous reprobation of the measure, and to call from them a general expression of their sense against the adoption of such a practice in future.

The constitution of the United States, ever jealous of the accumulation of undue powers in any portion of the constituted authorities, has particularly intended to guard the representatives of the people in the legislative branch from every influence, that could alienate their attachment or improperly bias their judgment in the performance of their high duties; and more especially has it endeavored with scrupulous care, to ward off all Executive influence from them by the most rigid interdictions. For this purpose we find in the constitution, "That no Senator or Representative, during the time for which he was elected, shall be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time."—And further we read, "That no Senator or Representative shall be appointed an Elector of the President and Vice President of the United States." The first of these provisions so far as it extends to members of Congress, is intended to render them perfectly independent, and disinterested in their character of Legislators for the people—and the second provision is intended expressly to cut them off from all executive influence, and to do away (as far as strict injunctions could provide for it) every inducement to intrigues and collusions, by withdrawing them especially from participating in any plan or scheme for electing a President of the United States.

If it is asked whence the necessity of this great caution in shielding members of Congress from executive influence? It is replied, that the President is the fountain of all official honor and emolument, as he has the exclusive right to nominate, for office; and members of Congress, during the session at Washington, are necessarily a great portion of the year in immediate association with him. Every opportunity is therefore presented for the interchange of overtures between them—for them to bargain, and subvert his views, and for him to exercise his corrupting patronage in their behalf—and although cases of this sort may seldom, if ever have occurred, we are the more indebted, not only to the good sense of the people in the selection of faithful men, but to a strict adherence to constitutional injunction, the force and tendency of which have been such as to obviate both the temptation to, and the attempt at such practices. Fortunate as we may hitherto have been in the character of our Presidents and our Congress, and justly as we may have a right to hope and to expect, from conforming to the true constitutional mode of their appointment, that that character will always be preserved, yet as long as man is frail, it is the part of wisdom and of duty to guard against probable or possible corruption, and the people of this nation, whose honor, whose welfare, whose country are all at stake, should, in the exercise of their sovereign powers, look to it, and see, that in the election of a President of the United States, or of any of the high Fiduciaries of the Government, no other practices are introduced than such as are specially pointed out in the Constitution. If encroachments have been tolerated at a moment of intestine passion, because they may have seemed to conduce to a particular end, they cannot be too speedily discarded on the return of calmer moments—for be assured that encroachments become familiar by use, and insensibly acquire the force of usage and of law. A congressional caucus may, upon occasion, have been resorted to without discoverable injury—yet its recurrence is likely to entail a multitude of evils upon the nation, if on no other account, because it is adverse to the legal mode of electing a President, and will produce a perversion of that part of the constitution which from its first adoption to the present day, has been least excepted to, and most applauded by every description of politicians.—The Constitution intended that the election of a President should be solely and literally by the people through their electors, and so far from countenancing the idea of the necessity for a nomination of a candidate for the presidential chair by any other body of men, it never contemplated the election of any man, but such whose acknowledged public services and private virtues were known to the American people at large—and if the fathers of the constitution had thought it necessary that a nomination of a candidate for the office of President should be made,

\*See letters of the Farmer and Cato against Fed. Constitution—and letters of Publius in favor of it—1789.

is there a man on earth who can believe that they would have permitted such a nomination to be made by that body of men, who, from the highest prudential motives, to guard against corruption or bad influence, they had particularly interdicted as electors?

Let us test this question by an examination of the state of the case now existing in our country in relation to the Presidential question. It will not be necessary, it is presumed, to declare that no intention is felt to cast the slightest shade of imputation upon any of the candidates by the remarks about to be made, for as few persons have had a better opportunity than the writer, to set a proper value upon these very respectable gentlemen, so there is no person less inclined to disparage them. It is of no consequence to the question in hand, which candidate has the best prospect of success, which is most meritorious, or which is preferred—we are not looking to, or hinting at men, but we are talking of Constitutional provisions in regard to the election of a chief magistrate, and of the dangers and evils that may arise, and ought to be guarded against in the exercise of this important power.

The candidates for the Presidential chair, are the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, and of War, to whom may be added a late Speaker, for many years, of the House of Representatives, and the Hero of Orleans. Of the Congress that is to meet next December, and which it is intended by some to convert into a caucus, to nominate one of those gentlemen to be voted for by the people of the United States as their President, a great many of them were members of the late, and some of the preceding Congress, and these five candidates have been known as such for several years past. Of course, without referring to what may be done at the next session by way of bargain and intrigue, every opportunity has already been offered to such of the candidates whose duties confine them to the seat of government, to tamper, if disposed so to do, with a considerable portion of that body of men, who, it is intended, shall make the nomination. This conclusively shews how unfit a body Congress is to intermeddle with the nomination of a President, and it also proves the sagacity and soundness of those who formed the Federal Constitution, who foresaw that a body of men so liable to continued temptation were every way disqualified from having any thing to do with such an election. It equally proves too, that when a congressional caucus is to nominate, which in truth is to appoint the President, and is so intended, (for the votes of the people afterwards are merely formal to ratify what has been done) the candidates at the seat of government have a decided advantage over those in remote parts of the United States, for they are, in effect, always present with the members either personally, or by letter, free of postage. They possess constant opportunities to ingratiate themselves each with the other, whilst a man of equal or superior distinction, out of office, residing at a distance from the seat of government, has nothing to trust to but the constitution itself; and if by any subtle arrangement (such as a Congressional caucus) measures are invented and adopted, in relation to the electors of a President, unknown to the constitution, every hope is destroyed that the nation can entertain of commanding the best services of its ablest citizens, who may at the time be in retirement at a distance from the capital. It will not, therefore, be deemed gloomy, under these circumstances, to forebode, that so long as a congressional caucus shall be permitted to dictate the candidate for the Presidency to the people, so long the candidate at the seat of government will always have a decided advantage—nor will it perhaps be considered as adding rashness to this prediction, if we say, that the established custom of a Congressional caucus will in all probability entail upon the nation the established course of confining the selection of a President to the Heads of Departments, which is entirely in conflict with the wish and intention of the Federal Constitution.

One great reason for confiding the election of a President to the people immediately through electors chosen by themselves, was, to preserve the independence of the choice, to break up the chances of cabal and intrigue, and to give the freest range to select the fittest man. So far from ever contemplating that the power of nomination should exist any where else than in the people or their electors, they scrupulously avoided giving that power to any pre-existing body, because that would open the way to all those plots and corruptions which it was their earnest endeavour to prevent. The electors are appointed but a short time before they assemble to vote; this gives the least possible time for tampering with them, if it should be attempted. They meet in the state where they are chosen, all on the same day: this makes it impossible for a candidate to attend more than one of those meetings—and these cautious provisions were purposely made to guard against all temptation, bargaining and schemes. But if the people of this country permit the practice of having a congressional caucus to dictate in fact who shall be the President, this will subvert the very 'end and aim,' of the Constitution; for this will point out a known, and numerous pre-existing body that controls this power, to which not only the candidates themselves and their powerful friends may have access, but even foreign nations (an influence that cannot be too much deprecated) may take occasion, in consequence of such an opportunity being presented to them, to use a little of their intrigues and corruptions in helping to make a President for our people. For if a foreign minister near this government was known to declare some years ago, that a few thousands of

dollars would have decided the question of peace or war, the apprehension cannot be too extravagant that the same means might be efficacious, if opportunity presented, in aiding in the appointment of a President.

PUBLIUS.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Wilmington, Del. Oct. 28.  
MYSTERIOUS.

We saw at New Castle, on Friday last, a little girl, whose history of herself and circumstances have excited much curiosity and commiseration. She is about 14 years of age, says her name is Louisa Louvarre, and recently from New Orleans. She states that her father's name was Francis Louvarre and that he was a wealthy citizen of New Orleans, until about two years since, when he died in that city, leaving his wife in possession of a number of slaves, and considerable property. As he had owned several Houses in Philadelphia, his wife, with a view of settling some business in relation to them took passage in a ship for New York, with her daughter, the little girl in question, taking with her a considerable sum of money, several servants, and some other property. She did not know the name of the ship or the captain, but knew that the captain who navigated the ship to New Orleans, died on the passage, or in that city, and that a different person took her back. While on the passage, the mother one evening complained of being unwell, and when the daughter arose in the morning, she was told her mother had died during the night, and that she had been thrown overboard! Shocked at the account, she gave vent to her feelings in shrieks and tears, was told by the captain, that if she did not refrain, she would be thrown overboard also. A similar threat was several times afterwards made use of to compel her to yield obedience to the commands of the captain.

On the arrival of the ship at New York, and on the doctor's visiting her, an erroneous name was given for the girl; and shortly after a woman came on board, whom she supposed to be the wife of the captain, as they greeted each other with kisses, and other indications of attachment; but whom she afterwards found to be an indifferent character, who passed by the name of Kit Maguire, alias Kit White, alias Kit Parish. Pointing to the little girl, and addressing himself to the woman, the captain said there was a very rich girl, whom he wished her to take and take care of. At first the girl objected accompanying her; but the threat of throwing her overboard produced a compliance, and she followed her to the house of a man named Anderson, who keeps a house of no very good character, and from this to some others in no better credit.

From New York she was taken by this woman to Philadelphia, where they stopped for a time at the sign of the Swan in Third street. There a carriage was procured in which she was brought a part of the way to this place. After leaving the tavern the woman alarmed the fears of the girl by threatening to convey her to a place of danger, but on her beginning to weep, she consoled and encouraged her by a better account of her purposes. Somewhere beyond Chester the Carriage was discharged, and a dearborn wagon procured, in which they passed on to within a short distance of the Red Lion Tavern, about ten miles below this place, which she was told was an asylum for orphans, with directions that upon the ringing of a bell, she would go to the house, and that the wagon would soon return. There she remained until she felt uncomfortably cold, and until she thought she heard a bell, when she went to the house, and inquired if it was an asylum. A gentleman who was coming on to New Castle, happened to be at the tavern about the time she made the enquiry, and brought her up.

Several gentlemen went in pursuit of the woman who had with her a black boy, who had belonged to the girl's father, and had accompanied her mother, and whom, it was thought probable, she would attempt to sell.

Such was the story she had told to the knowing ones of New Castle, at the time we went there; and such were the impressions which her story had made—when upon the arrival of the steam boat, the captivated by curiosity, perhaps to visit her, and hear her tale, happened to recollect that he had seen her before, and that her mother was living in Philadelphia; whereupon she took passage on board, and returned to the city to seek after other adventures.

What could have induced her to play such a singular hoax upon the natives is a matter of no little curiosity, but with respect to which, it is not likely that any satisfactory information will be furnished. Gazette.

From the Albany Register.  
MARSHAL NEY.

Much curiosity has been excited by the reports which have been in circulation, that this distinguished soldier was by birth an American and some pains have been taken to identify him with Michael Rudolph, a meritorious partizan officer of Lee's Legion, who left this country about the time when the revolutionary troubles commenced. There seemed so much of romance in this suggestion, that we were induced to address a letter to E. C. Genet, Esq. former minister of the French republic to this country, who was nearly connected with Marshal Ney, requesting information in regard to the truth of these reports. In regard to our inquiries on the subject, he states the following:—

'Finding that my nephew, the unfortunate Marshal Ney, was claimed as an American citizen, and having, as you justly observe, a propensity as an American naturalized citizen, to see his name ornament the list of our great men, I had not felt inclined to

contradict the report in circulation alluded to in your letter, and indeed it did amuse me a little to see the story about Michael Rudolph grow as it has progressed, like the rolling ball which *vires acquirit eunaro*. But, gentlemen, since you press me to tell the truth about Marshal Ney's nativity, I will state to you on good authority, that he was born in one of the German departments of France, at Sans Louis, in the year 1789; that being a gentleman by birth, he was admitted very young into the king's service, and was an officer in one of the regiments of light cavalry or huzzars when the revolution began in 1789; that his bravery and military genius was soon noticed and distinguished by the republic, and that Bonaparte, as first consul, having raised him to the rank of inspector general of cavalry, and soon after of lieutenant general selected my niece Eagle Anguie (if I am allowed as an uncle, to use the words of the late Emperor on that occasion) 'as the fairest among the fair, to be the reward of the bravest among the brave.'

They have had three sons, very promising young men, who I am confident are Marshal Ney's only lawful progeny, the good Mr. Rudolph's family to the contrary notwithstanding. But, gentlemen in order to enable that lady, if she is but living, to ascertain her mistake, and to satisfy any judicious observer, by the youthful appearance of Ney, a year before his death, that he could not have been a captain in the American army in 1798, I have directed two perfect likenesses of him and his wife, the Duchess of Elchingin, Princess of Moscow, to be deposited at Mr. Ames' gallery of pictures South Pearl street, Albany. Those pictures have been sent to me by my disconsolate niece after the cruel and useless execution of her husband; and Marshal Grouchy, as well as several other French generals and ministers of the late emperor Bonaparte, who have seen them at my house, have declared them to be like nature at the time they were drawn.

With much respect, I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
EDMUND C. GENET.  
Troy, Aug. 29, 1823.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3.

In consequence of the extreme irregularity with which we get the "Baltimore Patriot" we have never been favoured with a view of the publication of 'Publius' until a short time past, when it was presented by a gentleman and a republication requested in this Gazette.—We grant the request with pleasure, and take the liberty of introducing also the observations made on its merits in the 'Patriot' at the time of its first publication, uniting at the same time with the Editor of that paper in the wish, that its length may not exclude it from an attentive perusal by all our readers.

We learn from Trenton, that the two branches of the New Jersey Legislature were organized on Tuesday afternoon. The council appointed Gen. Peter J. Stryker, of Somerset, vice president, and Daniel Coleman, clerk. In the house of assembly, Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Esq. of Cumberland, was elected speaker; and William L. Prall, Clerk.

The two branches of the New Jersey legislature held a joint meeting on Friday for the purpose of choosing a Governor and other officers. Isaac H. Williamson, Esq. was re-elected Governor without opposition. And Joseph M'Ilvane Esq. of Burlington, was unanimously elected a senator of the United States, to supply the vacancy created by the appointment of Mr. Southard to the Navy Department.

BETTING.

The amount of money won by Mr. Shultz's partisans in Pennsylvania, is stated to be more than half a million of dollars.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

We understand that Commodore Porter has ordered his broad pendant to be hoisted on board the John Adams, and that the vessels of war now in the United States, and composing part of his squadron, will sail about the 1st of December next; by which time every cause of disease will, no doubt have disappeared.

We take occasion to observe, from the best authority, that with the exception of the cases of fever at Thompson's Island, the vessels of the squadron have, during the whole term of their service on the late expedition, been remarkably healthy; the utmost attention having been paid to keep them in a state of perfect cleanliness.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

[CIRCULAR]

I am directed by the Honourable Secretary of the Navy to assure the officers and men of the Squadron I have the honor to command of the consideration in which their services on their recent expedition against the Pirates of the West Indies are held and the high sense entertained of their devotion to a most arduous and dangerous service, wherein a vigor has been displayed which has effectually arrested the depredations of the freebooters, afforded security to our trade, and justly entitles them to the unqualified approbation of the Navy Department, and to the thanks of their country.  
D. PORTER.  
Washington City, Oct. 30.

Two new Journals have made their appearance in this city within the last week—the *National Palladium* and the *Washington Sentinel*. The first is printed by James Wilson; the latter by James Wilson for L. S. Burr & Co. The first is proposed to be published weekly at 4 dollars per annum; the latter also weekly (and twice a week during the sittings of Congress) at 5 dollars per annum.—*Nat. Int.*

From the *New York American*.

On Saturday, John A. Butler was convicted of an assault and battery on his wife, attended with circumstances of peculiar aggravation.—The unfortunate woman had for a long time past, been compelled, owing to the intemperate habits of her husband, to support herself and family, consisting of four children.—This she had effected by means of a small bakery. She had for a long time endured his abuse, and on a former occasion had found it necessary to resort to the civil authorities for protection. She testified that on the 24th of September he beat her severely. On the succeeding day he took away the loaves she had baked, and spent part of the proceeds, probably in liquor. She remonstrated with him upon it—reminding him of the difficulty she had to support herself and family, and of his promise, when previously released, to conduct well thereafter. She told him that life, in the way she was obliged to lead it, was insupportable; and that if he did not alter his conduct, she would have to apply to the magistrate again. He then declared with a horrid oath, that if she confined him again, he would kill her, and that if she baked that week out, it would be the last of her baking. The next morning, in her absence, he took away his trunk and papers, and afterwards his two chests. At eight o'clock the following night, as she was lighting the fire in her oven, she providentially discovered, in consequence of the smell it emitted, a bag, which upon examination, was found to be filled with powder.—Although the bag was scorched, yet, it was fortunately taken out with dexterity, and in time to prevent an explosion, which would have probably destroyed the life not only of his wife, but of her children, and of another family in the house. It could not be proved that Butler was the person who placed the powder there, although no reasonable doubt existed that such was the fact. Her testimony was confirmed by another witness, and she was proved to be a very industrious and worthy woman. Her appearance and manners were such as indicated an afflicted spirit—a subsisting affection for a husband unworthy of her love—and a meek submission to the severity of her fate.

It is requested, at the instance of the court, that if any person has sold to Butler, or to any other individual likely to have completed the mischief, on or about the 24th ult. the powder mentioned, information of the fact may be given at the Police Office. It was apparently a half pound cartridge of cannon powder, put up in a red flannel bag, in the usual form for propelling a three pound ball. Justice requires that an offender, whoever he may be, who is capable of such a diabolical vengeance, should be detected and placed in a situation, where society may be protected from further effects of his revengeful spirit.

An Apple was lately picked from a tree on Mr. Wallings' farm in Hartford, which weighed 20 1/2 oz. and measured 14 1/2 inches in circumference. Mr. Joseph Ingallsby, of the same town, picked one from a tree in his garden, weighing 22 ounces.

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. John Morris, to Miss Anna Maria McNeal, all of this county.

## REMOVAL.

CHAPLAIN & DONOVAN

Having removed four doors below their old stand and having just received

A GENERAL SUPPLY OF

## Seasonable Goods,

Which they determine to sell very low, invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Cambridge, Nov 8 4w

## For Sale,

A likely and healthy Negro man of about 20 years of age, for a term of 18 or 20 years, who is a good plain cook and an excellent farming hand.—For terms apply to the Editor.  
Nov 8 3w

## Notice.

The subscriber will be at the Easton Hotel, in Easton, on or before the 10th day of November next, when he will have cash to give for Slaves of both sexes, from the age of 10 to 20 years.  
JOHN S. HUTCHINSON.  
Nov 8 3w

TOWN TAXES IN EASTON.

Public Notice is hereby given to all persons in arrears for taxes for the year 1823, that unless their taxes be paid by Wednesday the 26th November (inst.) the property taxed and liable to be sold, will on that day be set up and sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, to pay the said taxes.  
R. D. RAY, Collr.  
of Town Taxes for years 1819 and 1823.  
Nov. 8

## Notice.

The Creditors of Nicholas Loveday are hereby notified, to present their accounts to the Subscriber, properly authenticated, on or before the 29th day of November next for settlement.  
THOMAS BULLEN,  
in trust for the creditors of Nicholas Loveday.  
Talbot county, Oct. 18—3w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas at the suit of the State use of William Gwinn, assignee of R. R. Keene, and sundry writs of fieri facias at the suits of Lewis C. Pascoult, & Isaac H. Parrott and Ann his wife, administrators of James Cheezum, use of Daniel Cheezum, guardian to Mary R. Cheezum, against Charles Goldsborough, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, will be sold on Saturday the 8th November next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock of the same day, on the premises of Henry Pickering, the following property, to wit:

THE FARM

on which Henry Pickering now resides, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less.

THE FARM

at present in the possession of *Heres Goldsborough*, called Elmwood, containing two hundred acres, more or less;

THE FARM

on which Mrs. Parrott now resides, containing three hundred acres, more or less.—Also one gig and harness, one wagon and harness and four head of horses, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said *Charles Goldsborough*. Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.  
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 18—

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against James Seth, at the suits of Isaac Winchester, Charles Carroll (of Carrollton) Isaac Winchester use of Hugh Fenix, State of Maryland at the instance and use of James B. Ringgold, use of Alexander Fridge and William Morris, State of Maryland at instance and use of Perry Benson Jenkins and Stevens, Groome and Lambdin, and Solomon Lowe use of Samuel Groome, will be sold on Saturday the 8th November, at the court house door in Easton, between 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:

THE FARM

of said Seth, where he now resides, situate on Harris' creek, called Bridges, being composed of *Hebron—Jones's Lot—Compensation and Chance Enlarged*; containing 209 1/2 acres, more or less. Also four head of horses, one gig, one yoke of oxen and ten head of cattle, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said Seth.

Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above said claims.  
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 18

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias and of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Alexander Hemsley, at the suits of George G. Simmons, John Cooper use of George G. Simmons, Henrietta M. George and Matthias George, administrators of Jos. George, John Cooper use of Arthur Holt, Henry Hindman, William Jenkins and Peter Stevens, Tobias Buke assignee of James Parks, Thomas C. Earle use of William Baker & Son, Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, James Barroll, use of James Goldsborough and Mary his wife and the survivor of them—will be sold on Saturday the 8th November next, at the court house door in Easton, between 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: all that

FARM & PLANTATION

of said Hemsley's, situate, lying and being near Wye Mill, in Talbot county, called 'Church Farm,' and 'Sweet Hope,' and containing four hundred and sixty six acres, more or less. Also 1 negro girl Tilly, one negro boy Tom, one negro boy Isaac, one negro girl Sucky, one negro boy Frisby, one negro woman Harriot, one negro boy Truss, one negro boy Ben, one negro girl Jenny, one negro girl Sally, and one negro boy Irvin, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said Hemsley.—Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.  
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct 18

## To Rent,

The House and Lot now in the occupation of Martin L. Wright, Esq. situate on the head of Church Creek, Dorchester county, Maryland.—The House, and the out Houses attached to it, are in good repair, and is perhaps the best situation in the county for the residence of a Physician. For terms apply to  
W. COLSTON.  
Church Creek, Dorchester county, Md. }  
November 1 3w

## To be Rented

For the next ensuing year, the House and Premises on South Street now occupied by George F. Thompson; AND ALSO, The House and Premises on Jes' Street now occupied by the widow of John Fleming.  
NS. HAMMOND.

Oct 25—4w

## To be Rented,

FOR THE NEXT ENSUING YEAR,  
Mr. Hall Harrison's BRICK HOUSE and premises, on Harrison Street, now in the occupation of Mrs. F. Edmondson.  
THO'S. I. BULLITT.  
Easton, Oct. 25, 1823—3w

## An Overseer

Is wanted immediately, and for the next year, on my plantation at Shoal Creek. A single man would be preferred; but if such one, of suitable qualifications and character, cannot be got, a man with a small family would be received.  
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Shoal Creek, Nov 1 4w

## Public Sale.

On Tuesday the 9th of December next, will be sold on a credit of six months, at the residence of Edward Coursey, Esq. on Wye River, all his stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Mules & Farming Implements. If the day should be unfavourable, the sale will take place the next fair day.

Mr. Coursey's negroes are also to be sold, and will be delivered to purchasers at the end of the present year; but they are to be sold at private sale, and not against their consent.  
WILLIAM GRASON, Agent  
of Edward Coursey.

Oct. 18—3w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

# POETRY.

The following lines have afforded us as much amusement as any thing that has appeared since the publication of 'Broad Grins.' Our Yankee friend is a genuine disciple of Colman, and worthy to be successor to all the Colmans.—*Albany Argus.*

[From the Farmers' & Manufacturers' Journal.]

I.  
There's something very curious in the manner  
In which you can twist words into rhymes,  
Single and double;  
To see how one thing with another chimes,  
That is, if you have not wit enough to plan a  
Story, or something else to write about,  
Without  
Much trouble.

II.  
Suppose we try it now. One ASA STOKES,  
One of those men whom every thing provokes,  
A surly tempered, evil minded, bearish,  
Ill natured kind of being;  
He was the Deacon of the parish,  
And had the overseeing  
Of some small matters, such as the ringing  
Of the church bell, and took the lead in sing-  
ing.

III.  
Well; Deacon Stokes had gone to bed, one  
night,  
About eleven;  
'Twas in December, if my memory's right,  
In '97,  
'Twas cold enough to make a Russian shiver.  
I think, I never  
Knew one  
Colder than this: in faith, it was a blue one!  
As by the Almanac, foretold 'twas,  
A real Lapland night. Good Lord! how cold  
'twas.

IV.  
There was a chap about there, named Ezekiel,  
A clever good for nothing fellow,  
Who, very often, used to get quite mellow;  
Of whom, the Deacon always used to speak ill:  
For he was fond of cracking jokes  
On Deacon Stokes:  
To show on  
What terms he stood, among the women folks,  
And so on.

V.  
It came to pass, that on the night I spake of,  
Ezekiel left the tavern bar room, where  
He'd spent the evening, for the sake of  
Drowning his care,  
By partaking  
Of the merry making  
And enjoyment  
Of some good fellows there, whose sole em-  
ployment  
Was, in all kinds of weather,  
On every night,  
'By early candle light,  
To get together,  
Reading the papers, smoking pipes, and chew-  
ing;  
Telling 'long yarns,' and pouring down 'the  
ruin.'

VI.  
'Pretty well corned,' and 'up to any thing';  
Drunk as a lord, and happy as a king,  
'Blue as a razor' from his midnight revel,  
Not fearing muskets, women, or the devil;  
With a light heart,  
Much lighter than a feather;  
With a light soul  
That spurned the freezing weather;  
And with a head  
Ten times light as either;  
And a purse, perhaps as light as altogether;  
On went Ezekiel, with a great expansion  
Of thought,  
Until he brought  
Up, at a post before the Deacon's mansion.

VII.  
With one arm round the post, awhile he  
stood,  
In thoughtful mood;  
With one eye turned  
Up towards the window.  
Then with a serious  
Face, and a grave, mysterious  
Shake of the head,  
Ezekiel said;  
(His right eye once more, thrown  
Upon the beacon  
That from the window shone)  
'I'll start the Deacon.'

VIII.  
Rap, rap, rap, rap, went Deacon Stokes'  
knocker,  
But no one stirred. Rap, rap, it went again.  
'By George!—it must be after 10 o'clock, or  
They take an early hour for turning in.'

IX.  
Rap, rap, rap, rap,—'My conscience! how they  
keep  
A fellow waiting! Lord, how sound they sleep!

X.  
The Deacon then began to be alarmed;  
And, in amazement,  
Threw up the casement,  
And, with a cap on head,  
Of fiery red,  
Demanded what the cause was of the riot  
That thus disturbed his quiet.

XI.  
'Quite cold this evening, Deacon Stokes,' re-  
plied  
The voice below. 'Well, well, sir, what's the  
matter?'  
'Quite chilly, Deacon, how your teeth do  
chatter!'  
'You vagabond, a pretty time you've chosen  
To show your wit; for I am almost frozen:  
Be off; or I'll come down and put the lash  
on—'  
'Why, bless you; Deacon, don't be in a pas-  
sion.'

'Twas all in vain  
To speak again;  
For, with the Deacon's threat about the lash,  
Down went the sash.

XII.  
Rap, rap, rap, rap; the knocker went again;  
And neither of them was a very light rap.  
Thump, thump, against the door, went  
'Zekiel's cane,  
And that, once more, brought Deacon Stokes'  
night cap.

XIII.  
'Very cold weather Deacon Stoke, to night.'  
'Begone, you vile,  
Insolent dog, or I'll  
Give you a warming; and should serve you  
right;  
You villain, it is time to end your hoax.'  
'Why, bless your soul and body, Deacon  
Stokes,  
Don't be so cross;  
When I've come here  
In this severe  
Night, which is cold enough to kill a horse,  
For your advice  
Upon a very difficult and nice  
Question.—Now, Lord bless you,  
Deacon, do make haste and dress you.'

XIV.  
'Well, well, out with it—if it must be so,  
Be quick about it,  
I'm very cold.'  
'Well, Deacon, I don't doubt it,  
In a few words the matter can be told  
Deacon, the case is this:—I want to know,  
If this cold weather holds all summer here,  
What time GREEN PEAS will be along next  
year?'

At present occupied by Solomon Wilson,  
situated in a convenient and central part  
of the town, and containing, exclusive of garret,  
and a spacious dry cellar, twelve excellent  
rooms, one of which is fifty two feet long.  
It is confidently believed, that the zeal and  
energy which have been displayed in the re-  
cent improvements of the town, will continue;  
and that, from its Geographical advantages,  
Cambridge will necessarily become the ren-  
dezvous of a majority of travellers between  
the southern and northern sections of our  
peninsula, when the facilities of conveyance,  
now established, are more extensively known;  
from which, it may be fairly anticipated, that  
an enterprising man, with competent resour-  
ces to conduct such an establishment, would  
do a large and profitable business.

## CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE Canal Company.

Old Stock.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That all shares of old Stock in this Compa-  
ny, on which fifty dollars shall not have been  
paid, on or before the 12th day of December  
next, will be exposed to public auction, or  
forfeited according to the provisions of the  
charters of incorporation.  
H. D. GILPIN, Secretary.  
Canal office, Philadelphia, Aug. 2,  
23, 1823.—Sept. 20—12w

## PETITION IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

ON THE EQUITY SIDE THEREOF.  
October Term, 1823.  
James Webb, alias James D. Webb, use of Wil-  
liam Potter, pet'n. vs. Robert Keene & Mar-  
garet his wife, Eliza Young, Kitty Young, James Young, Edward Young, Alexander H. Young, & Mary Emma Young of Caroline county, and William S. Young of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania—defendants and heirs at law of John Young, deceased.  
The petition in this case states that John Young, late of Caroline county, deceased, was in his life time indebted to sundry persons in di-  
vers large sums of money, & among others to the petitioner in a large sum of money, on bond; that he the said John Young, died intestate, without leaving personal estate sufficient to pay those debts, and was at the time of his death possessed and seized in fee of some lands and real estate lying in the county aforesaid, which descended to the defendants, as his heirs at law, one of whom resides in the state of Pennsylvania.—The object of the petition therefore is to obtain a decree for the sale of the said lands for the payment of the debts due from the said intestate.—It is thereupon this 17th day of October, in the year 1823, ordered and decreed by Caroline county court, sitting as a court of equity, that the petitioner give notice of the said petition, and of the object thereof, by advertisements three successive weeks in the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the 20th day of November next, warning the said absent defendant to appear in Caroline county court, in the state of Maryland, in person or by solicitor, on or before the Tuesday after the first Monday in March next, to shew cause if any he has, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.  
JAMES B. ROBBINS.  
Test—JO: RICHARDSON, Clk.

Pursuant to the above order of Caroline county court, notice of the before mentioned petition, and of the object thereof, is hereby given, and the before mentioned William S. Young, the absent defendant, is warned to appear in Caroline county court, in the state of Maryland, in person or by solicitor, on or before the Tuesday after the first Monday in March next, to shew cause if any he has, why a decree in the above case should not be passed as prayed.  
JAMES D. WEBB, use of William Potter.  
Oct 25—5w

MARYLAND, Talbot County Orphans' Court, 1st day of October, A. D. 1823.  
On application of Thomas Atkinson, administrator of Robert Dixon, late of Talbot county, deceased; it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court; I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of October, 1823.  
JAS: PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.  
That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Robert Dixon, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 6th day of May, 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of November, 1823.  
THOMAS ATKINSON, Adm'r. of Robert Dixon, dec'd.  
Nov 1st 3w

## For Rent, THE NEXT YEAR.

That large, convenient and comfortable BRICK HOUSE in Cambridge, where Mr. Robert Wallace now lives, opposite to Dr. White's. ALSO, a LOT large and Valuable GARDEN attached to the House, and a GRASS LOT to the Stable and Carriage House.—The terms will be very reasonable.

The Subscriber will sell on a credit of several years, the property owned by him at Easton Point, consisting of a convenient and comfortable Dwelling HOUSE and GARDEN, and two LOTS of Ground, with the greater part of the Wharf that used to belong to Captain Samuel Thomas.—This property will suit any person disposed to keep a Public House, a Packet or a Lumber Yard.—The Lot next to the Wharf is large enough for a Lumber Yard, Dwelling House, Granary, &c. Possession may be had immediately.  
I have also, 2 or 3 FARMS to rent for next year.  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Easton, August 2, 1823.

## To be Leased, For a term of one or more years, from the 1st of January next:

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS TAVERN IN CAMBRIDGE, situated in a convenient and central part of the town, and containing, exclusive of garret, and a spacious dry cellar, twelve excellent rooms, one of which is fifty two feet long. It is confidently believed, that the zeal and energy which have been displayed in the recent improvements of the town, will continue; and that, from its Geographical advantages, Cambridge will necessarily become the rendezvous of a majority of travellers between the southern and northern sections of our peninsula, when the facilities of conveyance, now established, are more extensively known; from which, it may be fairly anticipated, that an enterprising man, with competent resources to conduct such an establishment, would do a large and profitable business.  
JOS. E. MUSE.  
Cambridge, F. S. Md. }  
August 16, 1823. }

## To be Leased, For one or more years, commencing from the 1st day of January next, the

Union Tavern, in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. JAMES C. WHEELER.  
To a good tenant, (a man who knows how to keep a Public House) taking a lease of more than a year, I will give the most accommodating terms as to the first year's rent, as I am desirous to re-establish the best stand for a Tavern on the Eastern Shore, as was proved by the management of Mr. Thomas Peacock.  
JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton, Sept 27, 1823—1f

## TO RENT, That large and Commodious Establishment,

in Centreville, which has been occupied for the last ten years by Mr Samuel Chaplin, the present tenant, this house perhaps stands in the highest repute of any on the Eastern Shore, and has the command of a very great share of custom—a man of capital has now an opportunity of investing his money to an advantage. For particulars enquire of the present tenant or the subscriber near Centreville.  
PERE WILLMER.  
Centreville, June 14—  
N. B. Mr. Chaplin will accommodate any person renting the same with bedding, &c. &c.

## Notice.

The subscriber being about to retire from public business, requests all those indebted to him to call and close their accounts by note or otherwise, those neglecting this notice, cannot receive any further indulgence, at the same time he feels it his duty to return his thanks to a generous public, for the very extensive share of custom which they have bestowed on him since in business (say 10 years.)  
Public's Humble Serv't, &c.  
SAM. CHAPLIN.  
Centreville, June 14—

## To Rent, For the ensuing year a Dwelling HOUSE,

situated on Washington street, between Thomas Perrin Smith's and Bennett Jones' now occupied by Thomas Meconekin—For terms apply to William Needles, or to the subscriber.  
SAMPL. T. KEMP.  
Oct 11 1f

## SULPHATE OF QUININE.

A fresh supply just received, and will be neatly prepared in any form it may be required—by  
T. H. DAWSON & Co. Druggists.  
Oct 11

## Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, the farm whereon he lately resided. This farm contains in all two hundred and thirty five and three fourth acres of land, with a sufficient proportion of timber, lying about 4 miles from Easton, and directly on the road leading to Centreville. It offers many advantages that are rare to be met with in small farms viz: It has an inexhaustible stream of water running through the centre of the fields, which affords abundance of natural grass; and might with very little labour to clear it, produce abundance of Timothy and Herd—it has a prime young apple orchard containing near two hundred well selected fruit trees.—The dwelling & other convenient out Houses are in good repair with a spacious Barn sufficient to cure a pretty considerable crop of Tobacco. It is presumed to be unnecessary to say any thing further, as persons wishing to purchase will call & view the property and make themselves acquainted with the terms.  
JAMES DENNY, Agent for Thomas Denny.  
Oct 25

## Sherwood Forest FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, that beautiful Farm on which he at present resides, the former residence of his father Hugh Sherwood dec'd. This farm is handsomely situated on the head waters of Broad Creek, and bounded with said creek on the south and west, on the north and east with the post road leading from Easton to Haddaway's Ferry.  
The Dwelling House is large and well calculated for comfort and convenience, is eligibly situated on a rising ground at a convenient distance from the post road, and commands a view of part of the waters of Miles river, which are within half a mile of it. This farm contains by a late survey 272 acres, 100 acres of which is covered with wood and timber. The title clear of all incumbrances. The purchaser can see wheat the ensuing fall. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to Edward N. Hambleton at Easton.  
THOMAS SHERWOOD.  
September 6

## WANTED, At my Mill in Queen Ann's county,

A Blacksmith, Of experience, industry and steady habits, where he will find a comfortable Dwelling House, and a Blacksmiths shop of long standing and a number of good customers, if his work is approved of. A good Wheelwright and also be accommodated with a Work Shop can Dwelling—Possession given 1st January next.  
EDWARD HARRIS.  
August 30, 1823—



## THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Saturday the 8th of March, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Sunday the 9th will leave Easton by way of Todd's Point, the same noon, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of October, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford, can be staid for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.—Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.  
The MARYLAND will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown, on Monday the 10th day of March, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season—Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All Baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.  
CLEMENT VICKARS.  
March 1, 1823—1f

## Additional Notice.

For the greater convenience of the inhabitants of Cambridge & of the lower counties on the Eastern Shore, and others travelling to those districts from Annapolis and Baltimore, the Proprietors of the Maryland have built a good & substantial wharf at Castle Haven, & have engaged Captain Levin Jones to keep Horses and Carriages for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge; and on and after Sunday the 7th September, the Maryland will call at Castle Haven instead of Todd's Point in her routes to and from Annapolis and Baltimore, to land and receive Passengers, Horses and Carriages. The price of Passages will be the same to and from Cambridge (including Stage fare) as to and from Easton.  
August 30—  
N. B. On the 1st of October she will leave Baltimore and Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. instead of 8 o'clock during the remainder of the season.  
G. VICKARS, Captain.

## CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

Mrs. Spencer having taken the house formerly occupied by the Reverend Mr. Smith, tenders her services to Parents and Guardians on the Eastern Shore to teach the following branches of Female Education on the annexed terms, payable quarterly in advance.  
Boarding and Tuition per annum \$100  
Pianno Forte 5  
Theorem Painting 5  
DAY SCHOLARS, Spelling and Reading per quarter 3  
Writing and Grammar (extra) 1  
Arithmetic and Geography 1  
Mapping and Use of the Globes 2  
Plain and Ornamental Needle Work 2  
Embroidery 2  
N. B. Produce convertible to family use will be taken for Board.  
Oct 11 3m

## Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

To be sold on Monday the 1st of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, several fine Tracts of LAND, (part of the estate of Edward Tilghman, Esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased) containing about 1900 ACRES of arable and woodland, which will be divided into farms of convenient size, and into lots of woodland. These lands are about four miles below Centreville, on the post road to Easton, and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it.—Possession will be delivered on the 1st day of January next, with a crop of wheat growing. A liberal credit will be given; the terms to be made known at the time of sale.  
Wm. TILGHMAN, Trustee.  
Philadelphia, Oct 4—9w

## SHOES & BOOTS.

### Joseph Scull

Has just returned from Philadelphia with LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SHOES, A PART OF WHICH ARE Ladies Morocco Walking Shoes do Leather do do Coloured Prunelle do do White do do Black do do Morocco Spring Heels do do Military Heels do  
WITH A VARIETY OF MISSES, CHILDREN'S & MEN'S SHOES;

He has also a large assortment of Easton made Boots and Shoes, all of which he will sell at the very least prices for cash.  
He has also a large assortment of Leather, Morocco and Kid, of the best quality and he will endeavour to have Boots and Shoes made in the best manner.  
Easton, Nov 1—1f

## NEW GOODS.

### Clark & Green

Have just received and are now opening a large and general ASSORTMENT OF Fall & Winter GOODS; Selected with great care in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations, which will be offered extremely low for cash, they respectfully invite their friends and the Public generally to give them an early call.  
Nov 1—1f

## Very Cheap FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The Subscribers having now received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and opened THEIR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter GOODS, Beg leave respectfully to invite their customers and the public to give them an early call, as they can assure them their stock is large and cheaper than at any former period.  
Among other things they have a very large supply of New England COTTON YARNS, from number 3 to 24.  
GROOME & LAMBIN.  
Easton, October 25th, 1823—1f

## Fall and Winter GOODS.

### Thomas & Groome

Have the pleasure of informing their customers and the public generally, that they have received a large and general assortment of GOODS, suited to the season, all of which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash.  
Easton, October 25—1f

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county court, will be sold on Monday the 24th day of November next, in Cambridge at Mr. Flint's tavern, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, all the real estate of which Benjamin LeCompte, Esq. deceased, was seized and possessed, to wit: A Farm situated in Transquaken containing 261 1/2 acres; A Lot of ground near Cambridge containing 11 1/2 acres—A Lot containing 3 acres—A Lot containing 23 acres—A Lot containing 7 acres—  
A HOUSE and LOT in the town of Cambridge, and the Lot in Cambridge on which is a new and excellent office. The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser or purchasers securing the purchase money by bond or note with sureties approved by the Trustee, when the whole of the purchase money shall be paid, a good title to the property will be conveyed by the Trustee.  
JOHN R. W. PITT, Trustee.  
Nov 1 2w

## Postponed Sale.

### Public Sale.

Will be offered at public Sale, on Wednesday the 12th November, if fair, if not the next fair day—at the late residence of Robert L. Tilghman, deceased—A valuable personal property, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils and Household Furniture.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above six dollars, the purchaser giving a note and good security bearing interest from the day of sale.  
HENRIETTA M. TILGHMAN, Ex'rx.  
N. B. The terms of sale must be complied with before the delivery of the property.  
Hope, Oct 11 1s  
The above Sale is postponed to Thursday the 20th inst. H. M. T.  
November 1

## Wanted

For the ensuing year an Overseer who can produce good recommendations as to character and qualifications.

## To be Rented,

And possession given immediately, a Tannery in Caroline county, within one mile of Dover Bridge.—To an industrious man with a small capital, this will be a most excellent stand, and to whom I will give a lease for several years on accommodating terms.—There are ten acres of land, and on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, Mill House & Currying Shop.  
J. ROGERS.  
Perry Hall, Nov 1 3w

# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."—  
Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. VI:

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 15, 1823.

NO. 48.

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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.

## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Nov. 6.  
THE CATTLE SHOW.

The weather proved yesterday very unfavourable, but, as a correspondent remarks, served the better to show the zeal which supports this valuable institution; for, notwithstanding the rain, the premiums offered were all contended for, and in the variety and excellence of the various objects, the committees must have been embarrassed in making their awards.

The most attractive features of the show was presented this forenoon. The Ploughing Match took place at 11 o'clock, with many ploughs drawn both by horses and oxen.—The premiums are to be delivered by the President of the Society to the fortunate competitors. A great variety of live stock of improved blood was exposed to public sale; and an agricultural address delivered at the close of the exhibition by Gen. R. G. Harper. \*We noticed, with much satisfaction, the assemblage of a great number of the most distinguished farmers in this and the adjoining States.

\*We understand the address was not delivered, on account of the inclemency of the day and the delicate state of Gen. Harper's health.

From Evans & Ruffly's Farmers' Journal and Agricultural Advertiser.

### ON STEEPS FOR WHEAT.

Bedfordshire, Sept. 4th, 1823.  
Mr. Editor.—Though I could not be more convinced than I already am, of the sure efficacy of proper steeps to prevent smut, I will just beg leave to mention my experience in the present season. When I had sown all my seed which had been steeped in water salted, and with the infusion of mercury, upon which I lay all the stress, some few lands remained unsown. For expedition sake, these were sown with dry wheat. Upon these few lands there were smutty ears. There were still more of them on about twelve acres of Talavera, which had by a culpable omission been sown in spring with unsteeped seed. All the rest of my wheat from seed prepared with mercury, was free from smut, as it has uniformly been for the twelve or fifteen years that I have used it. One might wonder that there is still so much discussion about a disease, the cure of which is so easy, cheap and certain. B.

### To the Editor of the American Farmer. DISORDERS OF CATTLE.

October 26, 1823.

SIR,

In your paper of the 24th instant, a correspondent from Talbot, complains of a dreadful malady among cattle on two different farms—query, if it is not occasioned by our feeding on turnip-tops?—I have seen similar effects produced by it—the agony of mine appeared to be great—the skin and flesh much rubbed against trees, or any thing they could get at, on each side of the head—they did not live over twenty four or thirty six hours.

A SUBSCRIBER.

From the Boston Palladium.

Messrs. Editors—I saw in the Palladium, some time since, an account of the Perennial Cabbage, taken from an English paper. Cabbages may be produced from our common Cabbage, in this way. Cut off the stalk near the ground, late in the Fall—sprouts will shoot up early in the Spring—if they start from above the surface, they are seed sprouts—take them away until others appear from below the surface—leave one, and it will produce an early head. These plants are more likely to withstand the brown worm, than the slender plant from the seed, and are much earlier. W. N.

R—, Sept. 1823.

Horse Racing in Vermont.—The Legislature of Vermont has passed a law effectually to prevent horse racing in that state, by a large majority. When the bill was called up for a second reading, Mr. Pierpont hoped the bill would not be dismissed. The pretence for horse racing, he said, was indeed a specious one—that of improving the breed of horses; but he believed the practice degraded the breed of men, more than it improved the breed of horses. Mr. Sutton replied, and delivered the following speech in support of his motion, which is not only unique, but to the point.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Mr. Speaker.—As I moved to dismiss this bill, it will doubtless be expected that I assign some reasons to support the motion. I made the motion, sir, because I think the bill both impolitic and unjust. It is well known, sir, that every nation or community are composed of a great variety of different classes of men, and that each class have

their hobby, or favourite pursuit, but all under the same laws and government; and all entitled to equal rights and privileges.

The first class fill, or ought to fill, the sacred Desk—their hobby is in Heaven; the second class, compose our judiciary—their hobby ought to be Mercy and Justice; the Lawyer's hobby is fat clients and fat fees.

But I and my friends, sir, happen to belong to another class—the agricultural class of community. We are neither few in number, or despicable in character; we are not, sir, the dregs of society. We also have our rights and our hobbies; we not only contribute, but contribute largely to fill the public chest. Our interest and our hobby, sir, stimulates us to raise the best hogs, the best sheep, the best cattle, and the best horses, that most noble and useful of our domestic animals; and I allow, sir, that some of us are extravagantly fond of seeing their speed tried.

Is this a crime, sir? It is our right. I believe, sir, that every kingdom of Europe, and almost every state in America allow us; and even at the seat of our national government in the district of Columbia, it is not merely allowed but encouraged and patronized by the first men in our government. Indeed, sir, so extremely fond are they of the sport, that if I am not mistaken, most of them during the late war, became their own riders.

Shall we pass this bill, with such example and authorities before us?—I hope not. It would be, sir, like a second edition of the old blue laws of Connecticut, where they whipped the ox, if the beer or cider within worked on Sunday.

Pass this bill, sir, and we banish good horses from this state, and I fear many who are fond of them, will migrate with them for a land of more liberty. Our horses, sir, will dwindle into mere jacks. I highly esteem and almost reverence the gentlemen who head the petition, and who brought in this bill for the good they have done, but sir, they are most of them in the wane of life; they are far advanced I hope, in the road to heaven. They, perhaps, have no terrestrial enjoyment; let them depart in peace; but, sir, I do hope this bill will not pass. Is this the boasted land of Freedom? pass this bill, sir, and we strike a dagger in the bosom of Liberty herself.

### DONNYBROOK FAIR.

Who has ever had the luck to see Donnybrook Fair?

An Irishman all in his glory is there, &c.

DUBLIN, Aug. 27, 1812.

Since the commencement of the festivities, or rather the ruralities, at Donnybrook, the question to the blushing fair is no longer, 'Will you come to the Bower?' but 'Will you come to the Brook?'

Donnybrook Fair is in truth a fair for the fair to see; and why? because it would not be fair to exclude them! and if they were excluded, it would not fare so well with the tent owners, whose pavilions they so embellish.

The amusements at Donnybrook this season are on a grand and most extensive scale; Equestrians and Equestrianesses are there to be seen; eight rope ladies and black wire gentlemen; three she columbines, two he harlequins, five clowns, a pair of pantaloons, Billy button, large Family of M'keys—Sporting Molly from the County of Downs, the famous dog Snippy, and a great variety of cheese mun gers, beef eaters, rowley powley ladies, &c.

Then for Music, you have every stringed instrument—from the real cremona, down to the showman's hurdy gurdy; and for wind instruments, what can compare to the beautiful bag pipes, or Pat's own throat when he's litting Kathleen sat all alone, devil a soul beside her!

And may be it's not in Donnybrook Fair you'd see the real dancing! Och, then, it's there that they do cover the buckle and shuffle the brogue, and that in elegant style. You'll see a couple dancing for the bare life, whilst encouraging ejaculations occasionally break forth from 'the boys' and 'the girls' that are the delighted lookers on.—Now Paddy, to her, my boy! By my soul Biddy! warm him. 'Well the devil isn't able for Biddy, she flogs the world for dancing? Stand off the grass of you please.—Well, the devil have you for a one, Biddy.'

There was as pretty a fight there last evening as need be, between a Brayonian and a Mullingarian—and all was about Kitty Cullen. And why not? The age of chivalry is not gone, for most elegant was the pugi lick stick tournament between the aforesaid Brayonian, who was backed by a Rath Drummer, and the Mullingarian, who was seconded by a Fingalian. The cause of the quarrel was something that was said to the disparagement of Kitty Cullen by the Mullingarian, on which the Brayonian, whose foster brother was own cousin to Kitty's step sister, gave him a dose in the ear just to learn him better. They fought on the plains of Donnybrook for about twenty minutes, when the Mullingarian finding that he was likely to come off second best, declared his willingness, to apologize to Kitty for the unintentional affront. This peace offering was accepted, and the parties, as is usual in those cases, adjourned to a friend's tent to regale, and their first toast was to 'Kitty's beautiful health.'

Yesterday was the Fair Day and a fair day it was; the descendants of the subject of Brian the Victorious, assembled in thousands on the plains of Donnybrook, where they were as happy as the sons of Irish Kings.

About half past 11 o'clock, the fair was thinned considerably of its numbers; the night was bright moonlight, and along the line of the road from Donnybrook to the Canal Bridge was one continued scene of pleasure.—Dublin Morn. Post.

From the Salem Gazette.

### "I'LL LEAVE MY CARD."

The present may, with much propriety, be styled the age of heartlessness. Empty ceremony and heartless formality have usurped the place of friendly attentions and social intercourse. Modern politeness is exactly opposed to sincerity. There seems to be a tacit understanding between man and man, woman and woman, to deceive and be deceived; and he who plays off these counterfeit tricks the most adroitly, is the most polished and polite.

Walking, the other day, with a friend or one who makes friendly pretensions—'If you will excuse me a moment,' said he, 'I will call on Mr. Clinicus; he is out of town, I believe; I shall overtake you with a few steps.' So saying, he took from his pocket a card case—knocked at the door—made the accustomed enquiry, and handed his card to the servant. 'Cancelled at a lucky moment,' said he, when he had overtaken me—I always observe great punctuality in returning civilities of my friends.'

—'But why,' I enquired, 'did you call on Mr. C. when you knew he was not at home?' 'Oh!' exclaimed he, 'it answers every purpose of a visit, and is far less trouble; he is vastly tedious; but I was in debt to him on the score of civilities.' This paper currency, I find, is in general circulation; the sterling coin of real friendship has become scarce; now and then, we meet with a few antiquated pieces, but they are pretty much out of date. 'Mamma' said the Misses Stylishes, 'we will go out this morning and make some calls; the day is fine, and ladies will generally be out; the Misses Oldfades are on a journey to the White Hill; Miss Mantrix returns soon from Newburyport, and Miss Trimarket is staying in Boston.' 'You can leave my cards,' said the mother, with matronly homony, 'at Mrs. Homebread's and Mrs. Starchup's; if they happen not to be at home, the servant will not notice the mistake.'

Now, I am strongly opposed to all this, from moral considerations. The young are instructed in dissimulation and insincerity; servants are taught to reconnoitre at the porch window, and prevaricate. The human character is sufficiently bad; it much needs amendment. Let the circle of one's friends be small, if he chooses; but let it be hearty and genuine with those who profess to be united in the silken bands of friendship.—All this cold ceremony is downright mockery of all that is open, fair, and honorable—it is disgraceful in the human character—mere stuff—empty chaff lighter than the paper that it is made the vehicle of his deceit, without its purity.

The widow Tripp fitted by my window—a sprightly knock summoned the servant to the door—I am not at home this morning, Susan. I am honest and consistent, you see, I will not spare my wife, though I expect a certain lecture, if she discovers my scribbling.—The servant entered with a card—I thought, my dear, that you were not on the most intimate terms with the widow T since the disclosure of Maria Blab?—We are not, my dear, said she, 'but we leave our cards, handing me the one just received. 'By my ledger,' said I, 'it blushes.' You are satirical, my dear, it is rose paper? Very appropriate paper, said I, 'it ought to be in more general use [taking up Dr. Chargewell's bill, which I had just paid] with professional men, as well as professional women.'

This card leaving custom, confined to its legitimate use, to obviate the carelessness, or forgetfulness of servants, is certainly very proper and convenient; but when made the instrument of idle ceremony, and deceitful professions, it is certainly reprehensible, and may be classed with the follies and crimes of the age. ONGAR.

### ARDENT SPIRITS.

We are taxed said poor Richard, twice for our extravagance, and thrice for our sloth; let us see how much our tax for intemperance is. Fifty million of dollars, it is calculated will be spent this year in the U. States for ardent spirits—that will be about \$5 for each individual on the average; while our national tax is but about \$2! 'But,' says a writer, 'Fifty millions of dollars lost is a trifle, a point of vanity compared with the moral influence of intemperance. This immense sum has poured down the throats of about 4,000,000 gallons of liquid fire. A quantity sufficient to supply a constant stream of 8000 gallons an hour—a quantity which it collected, and put into a reservoir, would form a small ocean, on whose bosom might be anchored a line of war ships half a mile in length—or, if gathered into a canal, would fill one 4 feet deep, 14 feet wide, and 30 miles long.

### "GOD SHAVE GEN. SHACKSON."

We copy the following humorous article from the Port Folio, without vouching for its authenticity:—When General Jackson entered New Orleans in the year after the memorable defeat of the British, the manager of the Theatre waited on him, to solicit the honour of his presence at one of the performances. This being promised, it was resolved to compliment him with a song composed for the occasion. The performers were all Frenchmen, and none of them very conversant with the English language, but the best among them was selected, and when the curtain rose, the General who sat in the sage box was surprised at hearing his feats recorded in a song to the tune of God save the King. The chorus will give some idea of this song which afforded much mirth to the Americans who were present—

"God shave General Shackson  
He be one very great man,  
He shave New Orleans,  
God shave General Shackson."

Whenever the name of the General occurred, the performer turned to him and made a profound bow in the most approved Parisian fashion.

WESTCHESTER, Pa. Nov. 4.

One sunny morning, the week before the election, a handsome coach drove into our village, and stopped at the Washington hotel. A genteel young man, well dressed, handed out a lady, well clad, but not quite to suit the style of the carriage, or the appearance of her beau. The manners of the gentleman were easy, shewing him to be accustomed to good company, and his green spectacles gave him an air of gravity and sense quite imposing. They breakfasted; had their horses fed—Coachee got his bitters and breakfast; and the coach was brought out for the travellers to pursue their journey, when two persons with eager look and rapid haste drove up in a gig—the horse white with foam. The first salutation of one of the pursuers was, 'Thelwell swindled me out of one hundred and fifty dollars yesterday!' Mr. Spectacles looked through his glass quite composedly picked his teeth and made no reply. 'I pretty soon appeared that the gentleman in the coach was a sharper, gambler, &c. and his lady Miss No better than she should be.

It seems that the gentleman in pursuit was a watchmaker and jeweller of Philadelphia, having a constable along with him. The gentleman swindler came into his shop, and bought an elegant gold repeating watch, chain and ring desired the master to go to his lodgings at a respectable hotel, and receive his pay. They entered the house together, and the sharper begged him to sit down, while he went to his bed chamber for the money. Half an hour passed away, and the watch purchaser did not come down; in truth, how could he? for he had made a mistake, and instead of going up stairs, had stepped out the back door and into a hack, which he had in waiting—drove rapidly to his lady's, and took her in, and pushed out of town with all possible speed. The happy couple had staid one night on the road; but envious fortune had early nipped their joys. The constable entered the coach with the lovers; the lady berating her sweetheart for a thieving rascal, that she was ashamed to be seen in company with; and back they drove to the city, to be disposed of as the law directs.—Village Record.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.

A boy about 8 years of age, called on Mr. Cooper, residing in North Fifth street, and presented him with a bowl of oysters, mentioning at the same time that he had been sent by one of his opposite neighbors, who had an oyster supper that evening and had sent them to him as a present. The oysters were received, but it was near ten o'clock before they concluded on eating them in consequence of Mr. C. being somewhat surprised at the name which the boy mentioned on the delivery of the oysters. He declined eating them, thinking that the boy had mistaken the house, and that he would call again. They waited some time, but no boy returning, they concluded to eat them, rather than let them spoil, which, in the course of half an hour, operated in a most severe manner upon Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, who were sick during the whole night. The next morning a physician was called in, who examined the bowl, in which was found sufficient arsenic to poison at least half a dozen persons.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

A daring attempt to Murder.—On Friday night, the 3d inst. an attempt was made to murder Colonel Hartwell Tucker, High Sheriff of Brunswick county, Va. by George Elliott, a neighbor, for the purpose as is supposed, of robbing him of his money, as he had, at the time, about \$8,000 belonging to the public, in his possession. He came to the Colonel's that evening, apparently to pay a friendly visit, and after sitting till bed time, was conducted up stairs to bed. The Colonel also soon after retired to rest, in a chamber below. About midnight, when the Colonel was asleep, Elliott entered his room, & stabbed him in three places in the left side. His

life was saved by the timely interference of his faithful servant, who was in the kitchen, and hearing a noise, ran to his master's room, and seized Elliott, who gave him a severe stab in the neck. Before other assistance could be obtained, Elliott made his escape, but was taken a few days afterwards by two of the Deputy Sheriff's and a nephew of the Colonel, and is now lodged in Brunswick jail, awaiting his trial.

We understand that hopes are entertained of Colonel P.'s recovery.

### SPAIN.

The following remarks by the editor of the London Courier, on the 22d of September, will be read with interest.

The war in Spain is now approaching one of those stages of its progress when there will, necessarily, arise a pause, a breathing time, for considering the future. We will assume that Cadix must surrender, that the Cortes will disperse, that the King and Royal Family will be set at liberty, and that Ferdinand will be reinstated upon his Throne in Madrid; but even then, will any reflecting man say, that the accomplishment of these things will prove the accomplishment of that for which the war was undertaken? Is it not, on the contrary, quite obvious that, as far as concerns the tranquillity of the Peninsula, every thing will remain to be done? And the difficult question that thence arises is, how this important remainder can be brought about.

Our own opinion is, that although Spain is not sufficiently advanced in her political and moral condition, to use, for any really practical good, that large and liberal boon which her fanatical patriots threw to her in 1820, yet, on the other hand, she is much too far advanced to retrograde to what she was. It is now sixteen or seventeen years, since she was roused from that inglorious lethargy, that state of mental stagnation, which sunk her so low in the scale of European Powers, that statesmen scarcely asked themselves what Spain might think or do in any possible crisis of public affairs. During this period light has broken in upon her from various quarters: she has learned to think and reason upon matters which, before, she either despised from ignorance, or shunned from bigotry; her regeneration has begun, and it will proceed; but it has only begun; an important fact which is lost sight of by those who mistake her infant struggles for the vigor of maturity. Every movement she now makes will be in advance, and progressively she will develop those faculties by which she will at once accelerate her progress, and secure its results.

Such changes, however, are not operated upon a nation, by the lapse of a few years, or by the efforts of a few men who have sagacity to discern the good they cannot realize; and meanwhile, what must be her condition? We are afraid, she will have to go through the ordeal of a severe purification. France has marched an army into Spain to restore tranquility, but it is now evident that the very means which were calculated upon for producing this result, are falling from her hands.—There seems to be but two parties in Spain, and these two touch the extremes of political principles. With the one of these parties France cannot act; with the other she is unwilling, because she sees clearly enough that to secure their ascendancy would certainly not be to re-establish tranquility. If, however, she attempts to form a third party, of which she herself would be the centre, sanctioned perhaps, by the King, and supported by a few moderate individuals, she must occupy Spain with her troops, till the success of her enterprise is complete, or else the moment they are withdrawn, the two extreme parties will resume their quarrel, and the whole will have to be begun again.

It may perhaps, be answered by those who are fond of a compendious mode of arguing, 'If France find it necessary to occupy Spain for a short period, it will be better she should do so than leave the thing incomplete.' Why yes; and if nothing more were needed than to say thus much, we should probably say so too; but armies are not kept on foot, & in a foreign country, without great expense.—France who undertook this war for the sake of Europe, and not from any motives of individual consideration, would reasonably require indemnity from some quarter or other; and if the treasuries of her allies could not, as we are sure they could not, pour back into her coffers some of those millions which had been drawn out, she might offer to compromise the matter, and accept of territorial cessions, &c. in lieu of money. In plain words, only let the war be protracted, and depend upon it France will not suffer it to be so at her sole expense. In every point of view, indeed, it would be folly in her to do so. If the contest is to be regarded as an European one, and for European objects, she may fairly say to Russia, Austria and Prussia, bear your proportion of a charge incurred for your common good; while, on the other hand, if those powers were to pretend that was a quarrel merely between France and Spain, even then the former might with equal fairness say to the latter, (supposing Ferdinand fully restored,) it was for your sake, and for the benefit of Spain, that I marched to your aid; I have succeeded in restoring

you to liberty: I have replaced the sceptre in your hand, but you cannot yet wield it without my further support: how do you propose to obtain that support? Ferdinand could with truth reply, money you cannot expect from a nation whose resources have been so severely dilapidated; but I still call South America mine, and there might be found the means of ample indemnity.

To some such issue as this we are prepared to see the question come, unless, which is most improbable, a hasty semblance of arrangement should be patched up, which may last just long enough to let the last French regiment cross the Bidassoa, and then fall to pieces. If, however, we should be right in these anticipations, then we venture fearlessly to predict that much remains yet to be done before the affairs of Spain will be brought to a termination.

## FOREIGN.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Nov. 11.

Captain Davis, of the brig Conveyance, from Gibraltar and Ivica, arrived at New York, on Friday July 15, at that time the Greeks had possession of all the Islands in the Archipelago, except two; and that two Turkish vessels of war, a brig and a schooner, had arrived there from the Archipelago, being chased in by the Greek squadron. The Conveyance has a cargo of salt, almonds and specie.

### SURRENDER OF CADIZ.

We yesterday gave two reports, one that Cadiz still held out, the other that it had surrendered to the French. We now give our readers another view of both sides, and leave them to form their own conclusions. Captain Davis of the Conveyance, arrived at New York, and who reported that Cadiz still held out, now says, that his vessel lay at Algeiras, that he did not go ashore at Gibraltar, but that a French frigate and two ships arrived at Algeiras, and fired salutes for two days. These vessels brought intelligence that San Petri had surrendered to the French, and from the rejoicings, the bonfires along the coast, and reports, he supposed, that Cadiz had surrendered.

The Boston Palladium of Friday contains the paragraph, which we laid before our readers yesterday, and which we re-insert to day, containing the reported surrender of Cadiz, and a few additional items from Gibraltar papers, which follow:

The brig Mary and Eliza, Captain Gray, which arrived yesterday, left Gibraltar on the 4th ultimo, and Captain G informs, that a boat arrived from Cadiz the evening previous, with an account of the surrender of that city to the French on the 29th of September, and that the King and his family passed to St. Mary's the same day. Two French frigates arrived at Gibraltar on the 3d of October. Business had been dull, but the new events were expected to revive it.

The frigates were from the squadron of Cadiz, the blockade being raised. They sailed for Algeiras. It was understood Cadiz capitulated after the fall of the Castle of San Petri, and without being bombarded.

The Duke of Infantado, President of the Regency, Sr. D. Secretary of State, with some other dignitaries in company have been robbed on the highway by 7 persons.

We received Gibraltar papers to the 2d of October, and a letter of the 1st.

Our letter of the 1st ult. says, 'The Constitutional Affairs of Spain are nearly at an end. The French have possession of the Trocadero, Castle of St. Petri, and Isle of Leon; and we have a report that Cadiz has capitulated.'

GIBRALTAR, September 26.

The French with the castle of San Petri, took possession of two batteries, on the other side of the river; and, it is said, became masters of La Isla on Monday night.

October 2.—By an express, arrived this forenoon, from Port St. Mary's, it appears that the King and Royal Family of Spain, landed there yesterday forenoon, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

The Marquis of Zambrano is appointed Governor of Malaga.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Mentor, Thompson, arrived at New York on Saturday morning, from whence she sailed on the 1st October—by this arrival our correspondents of the New York Daily Advertiser and Gazette, have received a Liverpool paper of the 1st October; and London papers to the evening of the 29th of Sept.

The new French Admiral Duperre, had arrived before Cadiz, where great preparations were making for an attack.

At Madrid, on the 22d of September, it was confidently believed that Cadiz would fall; and that Riego was under a French escort, and was to be delivered up to the Spanish authorities.

The Madrid Gazette Extraordinary of the 17th of September states, that Riego and the officers taken with him, were put in a dungeon at Carolina.

Brussels papers announce a change in the Turkish administration. Deschamb Effendi has been dismissed as Marshal of the Empire. This is considered a favorable sign, as it is supposed that it will be followed by a renewal of the relations of friendship with all European powers.

It is said the Peace with Persia was signed at Erzerum, on the 15th of July.

Gonsalvi is talked of in Italy, as the most likely to be the Pope. In Austria, they want the Archduke Rudolph elected.

On the 29th of September, Alderman Watman was elected Lord Mayor of London.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

We have received by express, the Pilote

of yesterday; and the Etoile and Moniteur of Saturday. From the intelligence now received by our express, we see that the Extraordinary Cortes assembled on the 6th inst. and that they were informed by the King's speech, and by Galiano, that the government had failed in its endeavors to obtain an honorable peace, and that it had even been disappointed in its hope of obtaining the mediation of England.—The latter disappointment, we suppose; must have been owing to the determination of the French, not to accept any thing short of the unconditional surrender of the Spanish Constitution.—Sun.

The Moniteur of Friday contains in its official part, a brief despatch from the Duc d'Angouleme, dated, head quarters, Santi Petri, September 20, seven in the evening, announcing that the fort of Santi Petri had just been taken. The Moniteur contains no other official article, but in the official part it is mentioned, that the malady at Passage had sensibly diminished.

The Moniteur of Saturday contains two official despatches from the army of the Pyrenees. The one is from General Guillemot, dated, Port St. Mary, Sept 17, communicating the capture of Riego.

The other is from Marshal Monecy, dated Saria, (blockade of Barcelona, Sept 21, in which he gives an account of an action between the troops under his command and three columns of the enemy, amounting to about 6,000 infantry, one hundred cavalry, and six pieces of artillery, who made a sortie from Barcelona on the 12th and marched against the left of the investing line. The result was that they were driven back successively from all the positions where they attempted to maintain themselves.

The French lost one officer; one soldier was killed, and 17 wounded. The loss of the enemy was estimated at about two hundred men.

### SPAIN.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.

We have to announce the capture of Riego. The following are the circumstances which led to that event. This General had occupied Malaga, which position he was obliged to relinquish by the advance of a superior force, and he retreated eastward to Priego and showed himself in front of Ballasteros' cantonments, which he attacked & for a short period made that General prisoner.—The success was however, but of brief duration; the small army of Riego was pursued by General Bonnemain, who ultimately succeeded in destroying or dispersing it, and General Riego with a few officers sought for safety in flight, but were arrested at a village called Arguillos by the peasantry, who conveyed them prisoners to Carolina. This event is announced in the following terms by the intendant, in a letter to the Secretary of War: 'This moment nine o'clock at night, the infamous leader of the rebellious, Rafael del Riego has just entered this town as a prisoner, and is lodged in a dungeon of the public goal. Three other officers were taken with him, and they are also confined with him.'

The capitulation of Santona, it now appears, depends upon the report of an officer who has been sent to Madrid for the purpose of enquiring into the truth of the alleged submission of Ballasteros, Coruna Vigo, &c. The officer, with the consent of the blockading force, left Santona on the 15th, and was to return on the 26th. He reports in the affirmative on the subjects of his mission, the fortress is immediately to surrender. It is of importance to the French, therefore, that it should be believed in Madrid, that Ballasteros has not only submitted but that Riego's force has been routed and totally dispersed, and himself taken prisoner. The Duke of Angouleme could not be aware of the nature of the arrangement before Santona, when he issued his act for annoying the capitulation of Ballasteros, and the Editor of the Restaurador has, perhaps, by his bungling, spoiled all, in letting out the secret of a measure which proves either that Ballasteros has no army or that he and his army are again arrayed against the enemies of their country.

The Moniteur of Friday contains an official despatch from Marshal Lauriston, and supplies at last the details of the grand attack on Pampaluna. In one or two instances the Noble Marquis contradicts his former statements. Whilst carrying on the works for the siege, he founded his chief hopes of success on the weakness of the garrison. Now that the place is reduced, he builds up the glory of his triumph on the strength of that very garrison. It appears, however, that his last account is more correct than the first, since the number who surrendered, after an action of little more than four hours, amounted to 3,800. The whole, allowing for the killed & wounded, must therefore have exceeded 4,000 at the commencement of the action. The feeling of hostility to the Regency seems to have been universal. Many of the officers and men took their wives with them, and even the wounded, who could be transported, preferred incurring the fatigues of a journey through the Pyrenees, to France, to remaining under the sway of Royalists. The self-banished garrison set out on the 19th, with an escort of two French battalions and a squadron of cavalry to protect it against the armed volunteers. Such is the state to which the neighborly kindness of France has reduced unfortunate Spain!

There appears, in the accounts transmitted through Bayonne, an official narrative of a victory obtained by Milans over the French army consisting of 10,000 men, and commanded by Monecy in person. The engagement took place on the 28th of August, at Artafulla, some leagues N. E. of Tarragona. It was maintained with extraordinary obstinacy on both sides, and was terminated by a decisive bayonet attack along the whole line on the part of the

Spanish Infantry who broke the enemy and drove them off the field—the cavalry of Milans pursuing them for several miles and in various directions. Milans makes the French loss amount to near 1700 men, of whom 170 were prisoners; that of the Spaniards to something more than 600. This was a battle as glorious to the patriots in Catalonia, as it was disgraceful to the other Spanish armies. Had the rest of Spain acted with but an hundredth part of the spirit and honour displayed in this single province, where would his Highness of Angouleme have been on the 28th August? Milans on this occasion, from the facts described in his report, must have outgeneralled the French, as completely as his brave troops out fought them. His name, and that of the illustrious Mina, will have a splendid rank assigned to them by history; for it is they only that can redeem from utter infamy a people whom so many slaves, and cowards, and traitors would, without them, have everlastingly disgraced.

In noticing the appointment by the British government of Consuls to the new states of South America, the Liverpool Courier of the 1st ult. remarks:—'Humanity as to those countries themselves, a strict political justice; and proper respect for our own commercial interests, impel and sanction the most prompt and decisive measures on our part. Whether they may ultimately involve us with France is another question. This is not probable, should Spain be subdued; but we are to look now at what we owe ourselves. Let government pursue the plain straight forward path of doing what is right, and the nation will never be backward to rally round it, and meet the consequences.'

From the New York Evening Post.

### Premature interment of the Dead.

Several attempts have been lately made by Englishmen in France, to rouse the attention of the French government to this subject, and to produce a total change in the system. Their endeavours, however do not appear to have been attended with success, and complaints are made in England that these humane applications had been treated with a coldness bordering on incivility. Dr. Macnab, a Scotch physician, who had resided in France for many years, is stated to have made some spirited exertions on the subject during the ministry of M. De Cazes, and it is mentioned as a circumstance creditable to that gentleman that his conduct was an exception to that observed by his predecessors, and successors the present ministers. Just as M. De Cazes was about to propose an alteration in the French law of burials, he resigned the seals of office. The memorial of Dr. Macnab has been since published in England. It is an interesting document, and as we have perused it with some attention, we presume the following brief extracts will be acceptable to our readers:—

'Individuals of whatever rank,' says the Doctor, 'from crowned heads to the labourers in the fields, are equally victims to this unnatural custom—the rich and poor—the child newly from the womb—the youth in the flower of life, and the favorites of the creation, the fair sex, are alike exposed to the danger of perpetual death from premature interment. In every age and country, history has furnished numerous instances of individuals, who, in apparent death, have been preserved by accidental causes from premature interment. The short period of twenty four hours, allowed by the existing laws of France for ascertaining the real or apparent death of individuals, is far too short. There are many cases in which the signs of apparent death are witnessed, and which cannot be determined for four days after they have been manifested. I could enumerate diseases in which such signs are common!'

Dr. Macnab then proceeds in illustration of his position, to relate among others the following:

'The danger to which the elegant Lady Russell was exposed is too well known, both in France and England, to require details. She remained seven days and nights without any signs of life, and her interment was only delayed on account of the violent grief which Lord Russell experienced at the idea of being separated from a beloved wife. On the eighth day, as the parish bells were tolling for church, Lady Russell suddenly raised her head, and to the amazement and indescribable joy of her husband, told him to get ready to accompany her to church. Her recovery was rapid and complete, and she lived many years afterwards to render her Lord the father of a family.'

The second instance is related by the celebrated Odier of Geneva, in these words:

'I knew a girl, twenty five years old, named Eliza Roy, who narrowly escaped being buried alive. She lived at a distance of two leagues from Geneva. For some years she had been subject to nervous attacks, which frequently deprived her of every appearance of life; but, after the lapse of a few hours, she would recover and resume her occupations as if nothing had happened. On one occasion, however, the suspension of her faculties was so protracted, that her friends called in a medical man of the neighbourhood, who pronounced her dead. She was then sewn up in a close shroud, according to the barbarous custom of the country, and laid upon the bedstead. Amongst those who called to condole with the parents, was a particular friend of the supposed deceased, of her own age. The young woman, anxious to take a last look at her friend, unripp'd the shroud and imprinted a kiss upon her cheek. Whilst she was kissing her, she fancied she felt her breathe. She repeated her caresses, and being shortly assured of the fact of her friend not being dead, she applied her mouth to that of the girl, and in

a short time the latter was restored to life, and able to dress herself.'

Dr. Crichton; physician of the Grand Duke Nicholas, brother to the Emperor of Russia, relates a fact from his own experience, which powerfully supports the arguments used by Dr. Macnab:

'A young girl,' says Dr. Crichton, 'in the service of the Princess of —, who had for some time kept her bed with a nervous affection, at length to all appearances was deprived of life. Her face had all the character of death—her body was perfectly cold, and every other symptom of death was manifested. She was removed into another room, and placed in a coffin. On the day fixed for her funeral, hymns, according to the custom of the country, were sung before the door; but at the very moment when they were going to nail down the coffin, a perspiration was seen upon her skin, and in a few minutes it was succeeded by a convulsive motion in her hands and feet. In a few moments she opened her eyes, and uttered a piercing scream. The faculty were instantly called in, and in the space of a few days her health was completely re-established. The account which she gave of her situation is extremely curious. She said she appeared to dream that she was sensible of every thing that was passing round her; friends bewailing her death; she felt them envelope her in the shroud; and place her in the coffin. The sensation gave her extreme agony and she attempted to speak, but her soul was unable to act upon her body. She describes her sensations as very contradictory, as if she was and was not in her body at one and the same instant. She attempted in vain to move her arms, to open her eyes or to speak. The agony of her mind was at its height when she heard the funeral hymn and found that they were about to nail down the lid of the coffin. The horror of being buried alive gave a new impulse to her mind, which resumed its power over its corporeal organization, and produced the effects which excited the notice of those who were about to convey her to a premature grave.'

Dr. M. Nab mentions several other cases—apparently well authenticated, either of which he considers sufficient to induce the French government to legislate on the subject. In the United States, the present practice seems to have obtained in consequence of the rapid tendency of dead bodies to putrefaction during the summer season. But in the northern and eastern parts of the union, we have many months of weather as temperate as that of England, during which it is thought the period for interments ought to be more extended than it is at present. This however, is a subject which requires more consideration than we can now bestow on it. Believing, as we do, that there are many things more obnoxious and prejudicial to health, than the contiguity of dead bodies, we should be glad to find that the treatment of them was placed on a footing more congenial to our natural feelings than by the prevailing practice.

From the N. Y. Commercial Adv. Nov. 6.

The Election has terminated in this city, in a glorious triumph of the people, over the intrigues and arts of a few noisy and managing politicians enlisted in the cause of King Caucus, and Mr. Crawford. The whole of the People's Ticket is elected in this city, by a majority of from five to seven hundred—and it might easily have been increased to three thousand, had the electors generally, taken the field. Never were more lively and heart felt manifestations of joy exhibited, than were expressed last evening at Tammany Hall, after the result was satisfactorily ascertained. The two committees assembled in their respective rooms at an early hour, to receive the reports from the several wards, and announce them to the anxious throng of citizens who crowded every room and every avenue. And never was a more ludicrous spectacle exhibited than that of the discomfited Crawfordites, as the reports were announced.—Every fresh report fell upon their ears like a clap of thunder, while the same was received with long and hearty cheers by the people; and while joy beamed in the faces, and sparkled in the eyes of the latter, the visages of the former gradually lengthened to a degree beyond all former powers of face. But the best of the joke is, that, confident of success, the Crawfordites had lighted up the great hall, for the celebration of their anticipated triumph; and it would seem that at every fresh disaster, one of the lamps was extinguished, as the light constantly decreased until the result was known, when the audience chamber of good St. Tammany was left in total darkness. This fact having been made known to the people below, an adjournment of the committee to the large hall was called for and carried; and a meeting of about one thousand freemen was soon organized, by placing Gen. Swartwout in the chair, and appointing Abraham Stagg, Secretary. In consequence of a small number of the General Committee having on Saturday night denounced the American and Patriot, as being no longer Republican papers, the meeting took it into their heads to restore them to favor; and thereupon it was voted that they are real, legitimate republican papers, entitled to the full confidence of the — PEOPLE. A resolution was then passed, with but four negatives, denouncing the Advocate as a kind of political outlaw, to be avoided by all, and unworthy of the confidence of any.—The resolutions were carried by acclamations; and when this was done, the meeting was adjourned, and the remainder of the evening spent in mutual congratulations and festivity. In conclusion, we congratulate the PEOPLE, and the friends of the PEOPLE'S RIGHTS, on this auspicious triumph of principle and true REPUBLICANISM, over the insolent boastings, the

secret intrigues, and the dark deceptions of an arrogant few, whose maxim seems to be 'RULE OR RUIN.'

### FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT. CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

(CONCLUDED.)

An Appeal to the sober reason of the Republican party in the United States, on the subject of a Congressional Caucus, to nominate a President.

There is another view that will illustrate the total inadmissibility of a Congressional Caucus, viz: That it will probably give an unfair expression of the public sentiment.— Let us take the state of Maryland by way of example. It is well known in that state, that both the Senators in Congress and a large majority of the present Representatives are decidedly in favor of one particular Secretary among the candidates—and if they go into caucus, that they will recommend the nomination of that Secretary—yet it is the universal opinion in Maryland, as far as the writer has been able to ascertain, and he has used some industry to that end, that that Secretary would not get a single electoral vote in the state, or not more than one, at most. This may be the case in other states with regard to other candidates. If Congress then attempt to act as a body of nomination, that is, if they arrogate to themselves to speak the opinion of the people, is it not highly necessary that they should understand and conform to that opinion? But they were not elected for that purpose, and of course they never did ascertain that opinion. How totally destitute therefore must they be of every requisite for such nomination? How fundamentally destructive would such nomination be of all the sound principles of popular sovereignty and fair representation? It will be seen too that this caucus has no special influence, no superior qualification to direct the public attention to the best candidate that the electoral body would not have; but that the whole system is in truth nothing else than a contrivance of the few to govern the many—a mere stratagem, by which a junta in each state force down a particular candidate upon the people against their will, under pretence of preserving unanimity, from which candidate, if successful, they may afterwards receive their promised emoluments and rewards in offices and agencies for themselves and friends.

The advocates for the caucus, when pressed upon the point, attempt to draw off and evade it by the remark, that the Electors are not bound by the Congressional nomination. True it is, they are not bound by law or constitution to follow that nomination—but it is intended to bind them unconditionally, or where would be the use of it? And unless the expression of public sentiment forwarns them, they will be apt to follow it.

Again the advocates say that as the election may ultimately be made by Congress, an event they wish by all means to avert, why avoid it by the instrumentality of a caucus if possible? This is avowed to be one of their greatest arguments in behalf of a congressional caucus, and care will be taken in the examination of it.

If the election of President may be ultimately made by Congress, as alleged, it is not done upon the principles upon which the caucus acts. The election of a President, in the last resort, is made by the House of Representatives alone, who are to vote by states in their federative capacity, and not as in caucus when the Senate and House of Representatives unite in tumultuous self will and flagrant violation of the Constitution & vote by a majority. If then the Constitution prescribes a particular course for the ultimate election of a chief magistrate, it is not fit that a particular body of men should say that mode is bad, we will do it in another one more convenient to our views—the law and the Constitution with us, thank God! are supreme, and the liberties of the country will not survive that supremacy.

But if the House of Representatives may be ultimately called on to decide the question of an election of President, so much the greater reason why they should not intermeddle with it in the first instance. If they are to exercise an appellate power, they surely ought to have no direction in bringing on the controversy. And if it was possible that all the arguments drawn from the corrupt or sinister influence before suggested, should be deemed invalid, yet this single ground of the Constitutional appeal to the House of Representatives, in the last resort, upon the election of President, after it had ineffectually been attempted by the people in their sovereign, individual capacity, would alone be a sufficient reason for prohibiting Congress from having any previous concern with it—for in this, as in all cases of umpirage, the greatest fairness and impartiality ought to exist, and the greater and more extended the interest, the more necessary is there for pure and unprejudiced decision. Besides, there is a vast and important difference between the Constitution directing that a particular department of government should decide between the three highest candidates set up and voted for by the people for President, and that department undertaking, of its own accord, to dictate in the first instance to the people and their Electors, whom they shall vote for. In the first case, the Constitution intends to constitute a wise, prudent and unprejudiced arbitrator between the conflicting opinions of the people, whose decision, federatively given, is to extend to the selection of a President out of three persons named to them by the people, through the instrumentality of a constitutional election. In the last case, the same department, together with its kindred branch, proudly usurp the sovereign power of the people, and primarily dictate to them whom they shall elect as chief magis-

# Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 15.

It is stated, that the new Postmaster General, in making the contracts last month for carrying the various mails in the United States, has reduced the amount for that service to about seventy thousand dollars less than it has heretofore been.

A Kingston, (Jam.) paper of October 2, says—"The United States appear to be contending for a strict union between themselves and the Republics of South America. The prejudice in favour of the United States is strong in Columbia. The delicacy of the British Government, towards Spain, inducing them to withhold the recognition of Columbian independence, will be the means of strengthening the power of the crafty Government of North America, by a close union with her sister continent."

In the metaphorical language of the patriot writers in South America, the American Eagle hovers over the tree of liberty, planted by the sons of Columbia and watered by their blood, she alone is worthy to enjoy the fruits of the tree, who has assisted in rearing or protecting it."

Letters from St. Petersburg, say, the weather continues remarkably fine, and the harvest turns out most abundant.

A neat way of announcing births.—A North Carolina paper says—"We are gratified in noticing the increase of our population by the influx of strangers. Some half a dozen young gentlemen were added to the number last night."

Many of our good citizens (says the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette) were on Monday frightened out of their wits on account of a report being in circulation that one of our neighboring State banks had failed. In consequence of which we were paid many small debts in the notes of the broken bank, which might otherwise have remained unsettled for a length of time. The public will be glad to be assured that the bank in question is in every respect solvent, and pays its notes as it always has done, on demand. The trick was set on foot by an unprincipled broker, who probably well lined his pockets in purchasing the notes at a discount before the trick was known to the citizens generally.

Free Masonry.—It was several months ago announced that the Emperor of Russia had suppressed the Lodges of Free Masons within his dominions, in common with other secret societies. We perceive, moreover, by the late London papers, that not content with abolishing these societies within his own dominions his Majesty has extended his arbitrary power to all persons, whether Russians or others, holding any commission from him in any country where the Emperor has consuls. An order has been issued from the Russian Consulate in London, directing all Russian officers to sign a declaration either that he does not, and never will belong to a Lodge of Free Masons, or any other secret society; or, (in case he does belong to a Lodge,) declaring that he renounces henceforward the said Freemasons, and will have no communications with them—[if his Majesty knows anything of the mutual oaths and obligations of Masons, he must be aware that those who happen to hold commissions, must resign them rather than make such a renunciation.]  
N. Y. Com. Adv.

NATCHEZ.  
Accounts were received at New Orleans on the 8th October, that on the 4th of that month the fever at Natchez had not abated in the least. Doctor Provan died on the 5d, after a short illness. He had returned from the country—and believing all danger over, advised those whom he found there to remain. Several of the inhabitants, some old residents who had not left the city a few days, have been taken down within a few days. A letter from Port Gibson, (Mi.) of the 6th September, states that information had been received from a respectable gentleman in the vicinity of Natchez to his friend in this town, written on Wednesday last, informs that of about 100 persons who remained in the city, 19 died on the 30th and 31st ult. of the prevailing fever; 16 on the 1st, and 8 on the 2d inst.

A CHALLENGE.  
These times abound with challenges. The South challenges the North to a horse race. One state throws down the gauntlet for a show of beaves or of swine. One pumpkin is pitted against another. All these challenges are bloodless; they are the subjects of amusement and mirth; but recently we have seen one of the largest cities of the Union wrapped in mourning for the death of one of her finest sons. Yet, the spirit of duelling has extended even to a minister of the Gospel. We have seen in a Kentucky paper that the lists are displayed for a contest, on some abstruse principle of theology.—Mr. Alex. Campbell has publicly challenged Mr. D. L. Macalla to a debate, "if God permit," on Baptism. The time and place, as is usual on affairs of honor, are regularly adjusted. The parties are to meet at Washington in the county of Mason, Kentucky, the 15th of October, at 11 o'clock. Crowds were expected to attend this holy rencontre—to see fair play, and witness the clash of the arms of the church.—Mr. Campbell is a chivalrous church militant—for, in 1820, he is said to have issued, like some famous knight of old, a general challenge to all

Christendom; in the following heroic strains:

"I this day publish to all present, that I feel disposed to meet any PEDOBAPTIST minister, of ANY DENOMINATION, of good standing in HIS OWN PARTY, and engage to prove, in a debate with him, either viva voce or with the pen, that infant sprinkling is a human tradition and injurious to the well being of society, religious and political."

We feel a high respect for the members of the Baptist Church in general—we humbly confess our incapacity to discuss the mysteries of the doctrine which Mr. C. defends—but, we cannot help expressing our opinion, at the same time, that this general bravado is not very well calculated to advance the interests of the cause he espouses.

It would be better for him to pursue the even "tenour of his way," to preach in the temples—but not in this contentious spirit to throw down his defiance and denunciations.—Rich. Compiler.

Rhode Island Legislature.  
Cropping and Branding.—Petitions of Geo. Randall, in Providence Jail, and John Briggs, jun. in Kent Jail, for remission of that part of their sentences which subjects them to be cropped and branded, were rejected.

Messrs. Bridgman, C. E. Robbins, and Wilbur, were appointed a Committee to consider and report at the next session of the assembly, the expediency of erecting a State Prison and Treading Mill, and the probable expense thereof.

An act passed, regulating the weight of a bushel of potatoes, and establishing the weight at 64 pounds.

Mr. Burgess reported a bill to authorise the yearly Meeting of Friends in New England, to hold in trust, and in their own right, property for benevolent and charitable purposes. The bill limits them to \$30,000 an annual income. The bill passed both Houses.

An act was passed preventing any Bank issuing bills payable otherwise than in gold and silver; and also to prevent the circulation of any such bills already issued after thirty days, under penalty of fourfold the amount of the bills issued or passed.

## MARRIED

On Thursday evening 6th inst. by the Rev. Stevens Woolford, Mr. Isaac Meekins, to Miss Elizabeth Woolford, all of Dorchester county.

## OBITUARY.

On the 5th instant, departed this life Mrs. JULIANA, consort of Joseph Martin, Esq. of this county, in the 59th year of her age. Though in the constant practice of every virtue, which could consummate domestic happiness, she was in the habit of trusting in the merits of a Redeemer, who died, that we might be made alive? Though her affectionate husband, children and numerous relatives have cause to lament her loss, they have still greater cause to rejoice, that she has left a life of pain, and long affliction to enjoy the happiness of a better world.

## DIED.

In Philadelphia, on the 5th instant, Mr. F. GEORGE SCHAEFFER, late Editor of the Federal Republican of Baltimore, in the 30th year of his age.

He deceased was an affectionate husband and parent, and a warm hearted and firm friend. A numerous circle of acquaintances, who were attached to him, lament his loss in common with his respectable relatives. His mind was active and polished by education and converse with the world. He was the friend of humanity, and the zealous supporter of liberal principles in politics, and toleration in religion. Short as has been the career of life allotted to him, he has experienced a full share of its afflictions and uncertainties. He is now gone to where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

As the Editor of a gazette, he steadily advocated what he conscientiously regarded, as the cause of truth, justice, the interests of the nation, and the liberties of the people. To his brother Editors, and those who differed from him, he was courteous and gentle. As an individual he was generously charitable, according to the scale of his means. He was devoted to the duties of friendship and piety. As a citizen, he was attentive to all those common offices, by the performance of which society is held together, in order, happiness and improvement.—May he rest from trouble, and live in the example of his good properties.—Phila. U. S. Gaz.

## AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Members of the Maryland Agricultural Society are requested to meet on Tuesday the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, on business of importance.  
EDW. LLOYD, V. President.  
S. T. KENNARD, Sec'y.  
Nov 15 2w

## Terrapins.

The subscriber wishes to purchase from one to three hundred Terrapins, for which he will give the highest price.  
JOSEPH CHAIN,  
opposite the Easton Hotel.  
Easton, Nov 15 1f

## To Rent,

For the next ensuing year, the WHITE HOUSE and Premises, adjoining the Court House Square, now occupied by John Tomlinson—Also a FRAME TENEMENT behind the Court House.  
WILLIAM CLARK.  
Nov 15 w

## To Rent,

For the next ensuing year, the HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. Charles Goldsborough, nearly opposite the Bank. For terms apply to  
JOSEPH HASKINS.  
Nov 15 1f

## NEW GOODS.

### Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

## Fall & Winter GOODS,

Which they offer to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash. They invite their friends and the public generally to give them an early call, as they are disposed to sell unusually cheap.

Nov 15 3w

N. B. Also a quantity of Salt for Sale.

## WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

### Wm. C. Burn,

Late of the City of Baltimore, presents his respects to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, and tenders his services as a CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

He has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Jonathan N. Benny, in Easton, where by the exertion of his skill, and the most assiduous attention to his business, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may be kind enough to favour him with their custom.  
Easton, Nov 15 1f

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county court, will be sold on Monday the 24th day of November next, in Cambridge at Mr. Flint's tavern, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, all the real estate of which Benjamin LeCompte, Esq. deceased, was seized and possessed, to wit: a Farm situate in Transquaken containing 261 1/2 acres; a Lot of ground near Cambridge containing 11 1/2 acres—a Lot containing 3 acres—a Lot containing 23 acres—a Lot containing 7 acres—  
A HOUSE and LOT in the town of Cambridge, and the Lot in Cambridge on which is a new and excellent office. The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser or purchasers securing the purchase money by bond or note with sureties approved by the Trustee, when the whole of the purchase money shall be paid, a good title to the property will be conveyed by the Trustee.  
JOHN R. W. PITT, Trustee.  
Nov 1 w

N. B. The creditors of Benjamin W. LeCompte, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the clerk of Dorchester county, within six months from the day of sale.  
J. R. W. P.

## Wanted,

A Minister of the Gospel of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Parish of St. Michaels, Talbot county, Eastern Shore of Maryland; who will receive \$600 per annum. A clergyman willing to engage in and take upon himself the care of the Parish, will please address himself to the subscribers.  
WM. HAYWARD,  
CHAS. GOLDSBOROUGH.

The National Intelligencer will please copy the above until forbid, and foryard their account.  
Easton, Nov 15 2w

## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the Farm called "WARD'S GIFT," beautifully situated within two miles of Centreville, and immediately on the Post Road and adjoining two Grist Mills; it contains about four hundred and ninety four acres of land, with a plenty of timber and fire wood. This farm offers many advantages rarely to be met with, viz.—there runs quite through the farm a large meadow, which with little labour might be made to produce a large quantity of Timothy and Herd Grass; and through which there runs an inexhaustible stream of water. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet level, and requires but very little ditching. The improvements are a two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a brick well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quarter, Corn House, a tolerable good Stable, and the frame of a large Barn, out of which might be made a very commodious farm house. Also a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well selected fruit.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further as I presume those that are disposed to purchase will view the premises, which will be shewn by Mr. H. Hasticastle, Jr. living on the farm. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near Easton,  
J. G. THOMAS.

Nov 15 1f

## MARYLAND,

### Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court.

NOVEMBER TERM, A. D. 1823.  
On application of Rettilla Clendenen, formerly Rettilla West, Administratrix of Simeon West, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased; it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphans' Court; I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of November, 1823.  
THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Simeon West, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 20th of May 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of November 1823.  
RETTILLA CLENDENEN, Adm'x.  
of Simeon West, dec'd.

Nov 15 3w

# POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Almighty Father, Lord of Heaven and Earth,  
Thy word omnific gave all nature birth;  
Thou spak'st the word and time began to roll,  
And shining worlds were spread from poll to poll;

Some shine resplendent, with refulgence bright;  
Others more faint and with a borrowed light;  
Each in their orbs proclaim thee Lord alone,  
And roll in splendour round thy awful throne,

'Twas by thy power the pillars of the sky,  
And all that beauteous arch was rais'd on high,  
And the vast Earth beneath thy guardian care  
Was hung on nought, suspended in the air;

The sun from thee received his glorious light,  
The moon and stars, that dazzle in the night,  
Were by thy breath enkindled into flame,  
And through unbounded ether speak thy name;

Or if thy works have bounds, thy hand alone  
Hath circumscribed those bounds around thy throne,  
And in thick darkness, far from human sight,  
Concealed those Laws that rule the worlds of light.

The spacious Earth, with all it does contain,  
And the more boundless region of the main;  
Both man and beast and ever living thing,  
Thy powerful arm did into being bring;  
Thou did'st prepare the deeps capacious bed;  
By thee ever stands the bounds of billows made;

By thee were valleys deck'd in flowry pride,  
And mountains crown'd with groves on every side;

Thy hand supplies both man and beast with food,  
The fowls of Heaven and monsters of the flood  
All share thy bounty in a thousand ways,  
Proclaim thy goodness and shew forth thy praise.

Thy power confest—thy glory we adore;  
Thy breath the winds, thy voice in thunders roar;

The lightning of thine eyes throw flames a-broad,  
And nature trembles at a present God.  
The day and night alternate own thy hand,  
And changing seasons roll at thy command.  
From north to south, from east to west proclaim  
Immortal honors to thy sovereign name;

While universal worlds their accents raise  
In one eternal chorus to thy praise;  
To thee, O Lord, in humble thanks I'll pray,  
The morning anthem and the evening lay.  
ASPUSIO.  
September 24th, 1825.

"March to the Battle Field."  
The celebrated Scotch Melody, sung by Mr. Brahm, and also by Mr. Horn, in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Bath, &c.—Written by D. A. O'Meara.

March to the Battle Field,  
The foe is now before us,  
Each heart is Freedom's shield,  
And Heaven is smiling o'er us!  
The woes and pains,  
The galling chains  
That kept our spirits under,  
In proud disdain  
We've broke again,  
And tore each link asunder,  
March to the battle field,  
The foe is now before us,  
Each heart is Freedom's shield,  
And Heaven is smiling o'er us.

Who for his Country brave  
Would fly from her invader?  
Who his base life to save  
Would traitor-like degrade her?  
Our hallowed cause,  
Our home and laws,  
'Gainst tyrant power sustaining,  
We'll gain a crown  
Of bright renown,  
Or die—our rights maintaining!  
March to the battle field,  
The foe is now before us,  
Each heart is Freedom's shield,  
And Heaven is smiling o'er us.

A MAJOR LONGBOW.  
At a time when Matthews is making the world laugh with his Longbow stories, the following parallel may amuse:—A friend (says the relater) lately returned from a broad, calling on me one morning, I enquired if he had seen any thing very particular in his travels? He replied, 'No; with the exception perhaps of a curious mode they have in Siberia of procuring the skin of the Sable. Their fur is in the greatest perfection in the depth of winter, at which time the hunter proceeds to the forest armed with a pitcher of water, and some carmined meat; he deposits at the foot, and climbs himself to the top of a high tree. As soon as the animal, attracted by the scent, arrives, the man drops some water on his tail, and it instantaneously becomes frozen to the ground! On which, descending from his elevation with incredible rapidity, his pursuer with a sharp knife cuts him transversely on the face. The Sable from the excess of pain, taking an extraordinary spring forward, runs off, and (his tail being fast to the ground) out of his skin of course, leaving it a prey to the hunter!! Upon expressing a slight doubt as to the probability of this mode of skinning the animals my friend assured me that he never could have believed it, had he not frequently beheld it himself!

Judge Powell is said to have presided at Hartford when a woman was arraigned on a charge of witchcraft, and one of the

witnesses gave evidence that the prisoner could fly. On this the Judge asked the woman if it really was so? She answered in the affirmative: on which the Judge told her, 'So she might, if she would; he knew of no law against it.'

**For Sale,**  
A likely and healthy Negro man of about 20 years of age, for a term of 18 or 20 years, who is a good plain cook and an excellent farming hand.—For terms apply to the Editor.  
Nov 8 3w

**Notice.**  
The subscriber will be at the Easton Hotel, in Easton, on or before the 10th day of November next, when he will have cash to give for Slaves of both sexes, from the age of 10 to 20 years.  
JOHN S. HUTCHINSON.  
Nov 8 3w

**TOWN TAXES IN EASTON.**  
Public Notice is hereby given to all persons in arrears for taxes for the year 1823, that unless their taxes be paid by Wednesday the 26th November (inst.) the property taxed and liable to be sold will on that day be set up and sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, to pay the said taxes.  
R. D. RAY, Collr.  
of Town Taxes for years 1819 and 1823.  
Nov. 8

**Notice.**  
The Creditors of Nicholas Loveday are hereby notified, to present their accounts to the Subscriber, properly authenticated, on or before the 29th day of November next for settlement.  
THOMAS BULLEN,  
In trust for the creditors of Nicholas Loveday.  
Talbot county, Oct. 18—3w

**To Rent,**  
The House and Lot now in the occupation of Martin L. Wright, Esq. situate on the head of Church Creek, Dorchester county, Maryland—The House, and the out Houses atached to it, are in good repair, and is perhaps the best situation in the county for the residence of a Physician. For terms apply to  
Wm. COLSTON.  
Church Creek, Dorchester county, Md. }  
November 1 3w

**To be Rented**  
For the next ensuing year, the House and Premises on South Street now occupied by George F. Thompson; AND ALSO,  
The House and Premises on West Street now occupied by the widow of John Fleming.  
NS. HAMMOND.  
Oct 25—4w

**To be Rented,**  
FOR THE NEXT ENSUING YEAR,  
Mr. Hall Harrison's BRICK HOUSE and premises, on Harrison Street, now in the occupation of Mrs. Edmondson.  
THO'S. I. BULLITT.  
Easton, Oct 25, 1823—3w

**Public Sale.**  
On Tuesday the 9th of December next, will be sold on a credit of six months, at the residence of Edward Coursey, Esq. on Wye River, all his stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Mules & Farming Implements. If the day should be unfavourable, the sale will take place the next fair day.  
Mr. Coursey's negroes are also to be sold, and will be delivered to purchasers at the end of the present year, but they are to be sold at private sale, and not against their consent.  
WILLIAM GRASON, Agent  
of Edward Coursey.  
Oct. 18—3w

**CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE Canal Company.**  
Old Stock  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That all shares of old Stock in this Company, on which fifty dollars shall not have been paid, on or before the 12th day of December next, will be exposed to public auction, or forfeited according to the provisions of the charters of incorporation.  
H. D. GILPIN, Secretary.  
Canal office, Philadelphia, Aug. }  
23, 1823.—Sept 20—12w }

**MARYLAND, Talbot County Orphans' Court,**  
1st day of October, A. D. 1823.  
On application of Thomas Atkinson, administrator of Robert Dixon, late of Talbot county, deceased; it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court: I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office: affixed, this 1st day of October, 1823.  
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Talbot county.

**Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**  
That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Robert Dixon, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 6th day of May, 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of November, 1823.  
THOMAS ATKINSON, Adm'r.  
of Robert Dixon, dec'd.  
Nov 1st 3w

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

# REMOVAL.

CHAPLAIN & DONOVAN

Having removed four doors below their old stand and having just received

A GENERAL SUPPLY OF  
**Seasonable Goods,**  
Which they determine to sell very low, invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.  
Cambridge, Nov 8 4w

# SHOES & BOOTS.

**Joseph Scull**  
has just returned from Philadelphia with  
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
**SHOES,**  
A PART OF WHICH ARE  
Ladies Morocco Walking Shoes  
do Leather do do  
do Coloured Prunelle do  
do White do do  
do Black do do  
do Morocco Spring Heels do  
do Military Heels do  
WITH A VARIETY OF  
**MISSES, CHILDREN'S & MENS SHOES;**

He has also a large assortment of Easton made Boots and Shoes, all of which he will sell at the very least prices for cash.  
He has also a large assortment of Leather, Morocco and Kid, of the best quality and he will endeavour to have Boots and Shoes made in the best manner.  
Easton, Nov 1—tf

**NEW GOODS.**  
**Clark & Green**  
Have just received and are now opening a large and general  
ASSORTMENT OF  
**Fall & Winter GOODS;**

Selected with great care in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations, which will be offered extremely low for cash, they respectfully invite their friends and the Public generally to give them an early call.  
Nov 1—tf

**Very Cheap FALL & WINTER GOODS.**  
The Subscribers having now received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and opened  
THEIR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF  
**Fall and Winter GOODS,**

Beg leave respectfully to invite their customers and the public to give them an early call, as they can assure them their stock is large and cheaper than at any former period.  
Among other things they have a very large supply of New England COTTON YARNS, from number 3 to 24.  
GROOME & LAMB DIN.  
Easton, October 25th, 1823—tf

**Fall and Winter GOODS.**  
Thomas & Groome  
Have the pleasure of informing their customers and the public generally, that they have received a large and general assortment of GOODS, suited to the season, all of which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash.  
Easton, October 25—tf

**An Overseer**  
Is wanted immediately, and for the next year, on my plantation at Shoal Creek. A single man would be preferred; but, if such an one, of suitable qualifications and character, cannot be got, a man with a small family would be received.  
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Shoal Creek, Nov 1 4w

**Postponed Sale. Public Sale.**  
Will be offered at public Sale, on Wednesday the 12th November, if fair, if not the next fair day—at the late residence of Robert L. Tilghman, deceased—A valuable personal property, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils and Household Furniture.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above six dollars, the purchaser giving a note and good security bearing interest from the day of sale.  
HENRIETTA M. TILGHMAN, Ex'rx.  
N. B. The terms of sale must be complied with before the delivery of the property.  
Hope, Oct 11 ts  
The above Sale is postponed to Thursday the 20th inst.  
H. M. T.  
November 1

**Wanted**  
For the ensuing year an Overseer who can produce good recommendations as to character and qualifications.  
**To be Rented,**  
And possession given immediately, a Tannery in Caroline county, within one mile of Dover Bridge—To an industrious man with a small capital, this will be a most excellent stand, and to whom I will give a lease for several years on accommodating terms—There are ten acres of land, and on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, Mill House & Currying Shop.  
J. ROGERS.  
Perry Hall, Nov 1 3w

# For Rent,

THE NEXT YEAR,

That large, convenient and comfortable BRICK HOUSE in Cambridge, where Mr. Robert Wallace now lives, opposite to Dr. White's.

ALSO, a LOT opposite to Mr. Houston's Store. There is a large and Valuable GARDEN attached to the House, and a GRASS LOT to the Stable and Carriage House—The terms will be very reasonable.

The Subscriber will sell on a credit of several years, the property owned by him at Easton Point, consisting of a convenient and comfortable Dwelling HOUSE and GARDEN, and two LOTS of Ground, with the greater part of the Wharf that used to belong to Captain Samuel Thomas—This property will suit any person disposed to keep a Public House, a Packet or a Lumber Yard—The Lot next to the Wharf is large enough for a Lumber Yard, Dwelling House, Granary, &c. Possession may be had immediately.

I have also, 2 or 3 FARMS to rent for next year.  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Easton, August 2, 1823.

# To be Leased,

For a term of one or more years, from the 1st of January next:

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS  
**TAVERN**  
IN CAMBRIDGE.

At present occupied by Solomon Wilson, situated in a convenient and central part of the town, and containing, exclusive of garret, and a spacious dry cellar, twelve excellent rooms, one of which is fifty two feet long.

It is confidently believed, that the zeal and energy which have been displayed in the recent improvements of the town, will continue; and that, from its Geographical advantages, Cambridge will necessarily become the rendezvous of a majority of travellers between the southern and northern sections of our peninsula, when the facilities of conveyance, now established, are more extensively known; from which, it may be fairly anticipated, that an enterprising man, with competent resources to conduct such an establishment, would do a large and profitable business.  
JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, E. S. Md. }  
August 16, 1823. }

# To be Leased,

For one or more years, commencing from the 1st day of January next, the

**Union Tavern,**

in Easton, at present occupied by

Mr. JAMES C. WHEELER.

To a good tenant, (a man who knows how to keep a Public House) taking a lease of more than a year, I will give the most accommodating terms as to the first year's rent, as I am desirous to re-establish the best stand for a Tavern on the Eastern Shore, as was proved by the management of Mr. Thomas Peacock.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton, Sept 27, 1823—tf

# TO RENT,

That large and Commodious

**Establishment,**

in Centreville, which has been occupied for the last ten years by Mr. Samuel Chaplin, the present tenant, this house perhaps stands in the highest repute of any on the Eastern Shore, and has the command of a very great share of custom—a man of capital has now an opportunity of investing his money to an advantage. For particulars enquire of the present tenant or the subscriber near Centreville.  
Centreville, June 14—

N. B. Mr. Chaplin will accommodate any person renting the same with bedding, &c. &c.

# Notice.

The subscriber being about to retire from public business, requests all those indebted to him to call and close their accounts by note or otherwise, those neglecting this notice, cannot receive any further indulgence, at the same time he feels it his duty to return his thanks to a generous public, for the very extensive share of custom which they have bestowed on him since in business (say 10 years.)  
Public's Humble Serv't, &c.  
SAM. CHAPLIN.  
Centreville, June 14—

# To Rent,

For the ensuing year a Dwelling HOUSE,

situated on Washington street, between Thomas Perrin Smith's and Bennett Jones' now occupied by Thomas Meconekin—For terms apply to William Needles, or to the subscriber.  
SAM'L. T. KEMP.  
Oct 11 tf

**SULPHATE OF QUININE.**  
A Fresh supply just received, and will be neatly prepared in any form it may be required—by  
T. H. DAWSON & Co. Druggists.  
Oct 11

# Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, the farm whereon he lately resided. This farm contains in all two hundred and thirty five and three fourth acres of land, with a sufficient proportion of timber, lying about 4 miles from Easton, and directly on the road leading to Centreville. It offers many advantages that are rare to be met with in small farms viz: It has an inexhaustible stream of water running through the centre of the fields, with a meadow ground attached to the same, which affords abundance of natural grass, and might with very little labour to clear it, produce abundance of Timothy and Herd—It has a prime young apple orchard containing near two hundred well selected fruit trees—The dwelling & other convenient out Houses are in good repair with a spacious Barn sufficient to cure a pretty considerable crop of Tobacco. It is presumed to be unnecessary to say any thing further, as persons wishing to purchase will call & view the property and make themselves acquainted with the terms.  
JAMES DENNY,  
Agent for Thomas Denny,  
Oct 26

# Sherwood Forest

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, that beautiful Farm on which he at present resides, the former residence of his father Hugh Sherwood dec'd. This farm is handsomely situated on the head waters of Broad Creek, and bounded with said creek on the south and west, on the north and east with the post road leading from Easton to Haddaway's Ferry.

The Dwelling House is large and well calculated for comfort and convenience, is eligibly situated on a rising ground at a convenient distance from the post road, and commands a view of part of the waters of Miles river, which are within half a mile of it. This farm contains by a late survey 272 acres, 100 acres of which is covered with wood and timber. The title clear of all incumbrances. The purchaser can see wheat the ensuing fall. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to Edward N. Hambleton at Easton.

THOMAS SHERWOOD.  
September 6

# WANTED,

At my Mill in Queen Ann's county,

# A Blacksmith,

Of experience, industry and steady habits, where he will find a comfortable Dwelling House, and a Blacksmiths shop of long standing and a number of good customers, if his work is approved of. A good Wheelwright and also be accommodated with a Work Shop can Dwelling—Possession given 1st January next.  
EDWARD HARRIS,  
August 30, 1823—



# THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Saturday the 8th of March, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Sunday the 9th will leave Easton by way of Todd's Point, the same route, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of October, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.—Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The MARYLAND will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown, on Monday the 10th day of March, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season—Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All Baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.  
CLEMENT VICKARS.  
March 1, 1823—tf

# Additional Notice.

For the greater convenience of the inhabitants of Cambridge & of the lower counties on the Eastern Shore, and others travelling to those districts from Annapolis and Baltimore, the Proprietors of the Maryland have built a good & substantial wharf at Castle Haven, & have engaged Captain Levin Jones to keep Horses and Carriages for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge; and on after Sunday the 7th September, the Maryland will call at Castle Haven instead of Todd's Point in her routes to and from Annapolis and Baltimore, to land and receive Passengers, Horses and Carriages. The price of Passages will be the same to and from Cambridge (including Stage fare) as to and from Easton.  
C. VICKARS, Captain.  
August 30—

N. B. On the 1st of October she will leave Baltimore and Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. instead of 8 o'clock during the remainder of the season.

# CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

Mrs. Spencer having taken the house formerly occupied by the Reverend Mr. Smith, tenders her services to Parents and Guardians on the Eastern Shore to teach the following branches of Female Education on the annexed terms, payable quarterly in advance.

Boarding and Tuition per annum	\$100
Piano Forte	5
Theorem Painting	5
DAY SCHOLARS,	
Spelling and Reading	per quarter
Writing and Grammar	(extra) 1
Arithmetic and Geography	1
Mapping and Use of the Globes	2
Plain and Ornamental Needle Work	1
Embroidery	2
N. B. Produce convertible to family use will be taken for Board.	
	Oct 11 3m

# Valuable Lands

FOR SALE.

To be sold on Monday the 1st of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, several fine Tracts of LAND, (part of the estate of Edward Tilghman, Esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased) containing about

# 1900 ACRES

of arable and woodland, which will be divided into farms of convenient size, and into lots of woodland. These lands are about four miles below Centreville, on the post road to Easton, and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it—Possession will be delivered on the 1st day of January next, with a crop of wheat growing. A liberal credit will be given; the terms to be made known at the time of sale.

Wm. TILGHMAN, Trustee.  
Philadelphia, Oct 4—9w

# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."—  
Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. VI:

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 22, 1823.

NO 49.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

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

ADVERTISEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING A SQUARE INSERTED THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR EVERY SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

## From the Metropolitan.

Thatcher's Military Journal is replete with the most interesting incidents of the revolution—There was something in the manner of disbanding the old soldiers of that day, men who had fought together so long, and encountered so many hardships and privations, that the heart is pained when the subject is reflected on. The breaking up of a fine body of high minded soldiers is attended with more melancholy occurrences than those not belonging to the military are aware of.

Our late war, though of short duration, conducted to many unpleasant events to officers who served faithfully and honestly to its close. I have seen those who have distinguished themselves at the head of their regiments, the clerks of ignorant grocers—I have seen others who have led their little "squadron to the field" directed by a retailer of tape in their humiliating and subordinate duties. I have seen others wandering in thread-bare coats "suffering under poverty" and treated with that chilling neglect which their high sense of honor could but ill brook. I have seen too, low, vulgar, and illiterate foreigners appointed to offices which these men have sought for in vain. Thus has it ever been, and he who serves his country as a soldier must expect when his insignia of rank are taken from his side, to be "left to the mercy of a rude stream."

Anecdotes of Baron Stuben.—From Thatcher's Military Journal.—At the siege of Yorktown the Baron was in the trenches at the head of the division, and received the first overture of Lord Cornwallis to capitulate. At the relieving hour next morning, the Marquis de la Fayette appeared at the head of his division to reconnoitre. The Baron refused to quit the trenches, assigning as a reason the efficacy of the grape, that the offer to capitulate had been made during his tour of duty, and that it was a point of honor of which he would not be deprived. He remained in the trenches till the capitulation was signed, and his duties recommenced. The Marquis referred to the commander in chief, who permitted to re-appear. The British flag was struck. The duty the Baron perceiving himself in a shell thrown from the trenches, he threw himself suddenly into the water, and was in the jeopardy and danger of being drowned. The Baron, however, saw it was his brigadier's duty to be brave, general, and always to be in the best manner possible.

After the capture of Yorktown, the superior officers of the allied army, vied with each other in acts of civility and attention to the captive British. Lord Cornwallis and his family were particularly distinguished. Entertainments were given in succession by all the major generals, with the exception of Baron Stuben. He alone withheld an invitation, not from a wish to be particular, nor that his heart was closed to the attention due to misfortune; his soul was superior to prejudice; and as a soldier, he tenderly sympathized in their fate, while poverty denied the means of displaying that liberality towards them, which had been shown by others. Such was his situation, when calling on Col. Stewart, and informing him of his intention to entertain the British commander in chief, he requested, that he would advance him a sum of money as the price of his favorite charger. "Tis a good beast," said the Baron, "and has proved a faithful servant through all the dangers of war; but though painful to my heart, we must part." Colonel Stewart to prevent a step that he knew must be attended with great loss, and still greater inconvenience, immediately tendered his purse, recommending, should the sum it contained prove insufficient, the sale or pledge of his watch. "My dear friend," said the Baron, "tis already sold. Poor North was sick and wanted necessities. He is a brave fellow, and possesses the best of hearts. The trifle it brought is set apart for use. My horse must go, so no more, I beseech you, to turn me from my purpose. I am a major general in the service of the United States, and my private convenience must not be put in the scale with the duty which my rank calls on me imperiously to perform." A very friendly intercourse subsisted between the officers of the French army and those of our own, and dining invitations could not always be reciprocated on our part for want of means. "I can stand it no longer," said the Baron, "we are almost continually dining with these gentlemen, and such is our penury that, except at head quarters, they receive no invitations in return—take, said he to one of his people, take the silver spoons and forks, and sell them; it is not republican to

eat with silver forks, and it is the part of a gentleman to pay his debts. They shall have one good dinner if I eat my soup with a wooden spoon forever after."

The Baron was rough as the ocean in a storm, when great faults were committed; but in a sudden gust of passion, he had injured, the redress was ample. I recollect, that at a review near Morristown, a Lieut. Gibbons, a brave and good officer, was arrested on the spot, and ordered into the rear, for a fault which it afterwards appeared another man had committed. At a proper moment, the commander of the regiment came forward and informed the Baron of Mr. Gibbons' innocence, of his worth, and of his acute feelings under this unmerited disgrace. "Desire Lieutenant Gibbons to come to the front, colonel," "Sir," said the Baron to the young gentleman, "the fault which was made by throwing the line into confusion, might in the presence of an enemy have been fatal. I arrested you as its supposed author, but I have reason to believe that I was mistaken, and that in this instance you were blameless; I ask your pardon; return to your command—I would not deal unjustly by any, much less by one whose character as an officer is so respectable." All this passed with the Baron's hat off, the rain pouring on his venerable head! Do you think there was an officer, a soldier who saw it, unmoved by affection or respect? Not one.

At the disbandment of the revolutionary army, when inmates of the same tent, or hut, for seven long years, were separating and probably forever; grasping each others hand in silent agony, I saw the Baron's strong endeavors to throw some ray of sunshine on the gloom, to mix some drops of cordial with the painful draught. To go they knew not whither; all recollection of art to strive by civil occupation lost, or to the youthful never known. Their hard earned military knowledge worse than useless, and with their badge of brotherhood, a mark at which to point the finger of suspicion—ignoble, vile suspicion! to be cast out on a world, long since by them forgotten! Severed from friends, and all the joys and griefs which soldiers feel! Grievous while hope remained—when shared by numbers almost joyful! to go in silence and alone, and so sad, hopeless, it was too hard! On that sad day how many hearts were wrung! I saw it all, nor will the scene be ever blotted or blotted from my view. To a stern old officer a Lieutenant Colonel Cochran from the Green Mountains, who had met danger and difficulty almost in every step from a youth, and from whose furrowed visage a tear fell that moment had never fallen, the good Baron said what could be said to lessen deep distress? For myself said Cochran, "I care not, I can stand it, but my wife and daughters are in the garret of that wretched tavern. I know not where to remove, nor have I means for their removal." "Come my friend," said the Baron, "let us go—I will pay my respects to Mrs. Cochran and your daughters if you please." "I followed to the left, the lower rooms being filled with soldiers, with drunkenness, despair and blasphemy. And when the Baron left the poor castaways, he left hope with them, and all he had to give." A black man, with wound-unhealed, wept on the wharf—for it was at Newburgh where the tragedy was acting—there was a vessel in the steam bound to the place where he once had friends. He had not a dollar to pay his passage, and he could not walk. Unused to tears, I saw them trickle down the good man's cheeks as he put into the hands of the black man the last dollar he possessed. The negro hailed the sloop, and cried, "God Almighty bless you master Baron!"

## FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE.

Brilliant Exploit in the Revolutionary War. It was in the evening during the Revolutionary War, when a number of whigs had assembled as usual to talk over the events of the day, in the Crawford and Donaldson's Insurance office, in Market street, that the circumstance of the General Monk being in the Delaware Bay capturing or overwhelming the coasters, came under consideration. It was resolved that a committee be appointed to obtain money and fit out a vessel for the express purpose of capturing the General Monk.

The money was obtained from the bank of North America and by individual subscription. The Hyder Alley was purchased from John W. Stanley, and the command of her given to Captain Barney, and a crew of volunteers, chiefly from the regular service were engaged; secrecy was fortunately preserved as to her destination; a commission of a letter of marque was duly issued. In a week Barney was ready for the expedition. The H. A. sailed. Barney gave orders, "when I command you to board, fire coolly, and deliberately, and with effect; and when I order you to fire, do you board." She went down the bay in gallant style, disguised as a merchantman, under a heavy press of sail, with two pilots on board, one on deck and the other below, in case of accident. Barney saw he could out-sail the General Monk, and ordered the drug anchor overboard; the consequence

was the rapid approach of the General Monk. Barney in a loud authoritative tone gave orders to prepare for boarding. The commander of the General Monk, deceived, directed his men to line the side of the vessel, and repel the assailants. The moment they were at their posts, Barney cried fire. The shock was sudden and severe. The commander of the General Monk and several other officers instantly fell. The General Monk returned the fire; but it was now too late to retrieve. When Barney ordered his men to fire, they boarded without resistance; a horrid sight met their view—nearly 100 killed and wounded lay upon the deck; the blood run in streams. The Gen. Monk was armed with 8 nine pounders, and a full and well disciplined force of 130 men. The Hyder Alley was armed with 4 nine pounders, 12 six pounders, and 120 landsmen. The General Monk lost, in killed and wounded about 100. The Hyder Ally lost 4 or 5 killed and 1 or 2 wounded. The victory was obtained in 15 minutes, and was one of the most brilliant achievements during the war. The General Monk was afterwards purchased by the government, and the Hyder Ally was returned uninjured to Mr. Stanley, and the money paid for the outfit was repaid by government.

Not long since, two of the most distinguished of the French literati, Messrs. Jou and Jay, were sent to the prison of St. Pelagie, for an obnoxious allusion to certain proceedings in one of the French criminal courts. While in confinement they wrote essays, which they have since published. One of these relates the visits of the female friends and relatives of their fellow prisoners. The following extract from it furnishes some attractive pictures.

The saloon of St. Pelagie presents on the Thursdays and Sundays of every week a spectacle well worthy the observation of every friend of the sex. These two days are the only ones on which persons who are confined for crimes properly deserving correction are permitted to receive the visits of their friends or relations.

The first remark which one is compelled to make, and to which, indeed, the whole of this chapter may serve as a commentary, is, that at these meetings women are found to be much more numerous than men. I have often prolonged my stay in this assembly, more noisy than brilliant, for the purpose of contemplating its general appearance, and the particulars which compose it.

Education and the various ranks in society establish certain distinctions among men, which are much less strongly marked among women, and which are often entirely effaced by two sentiments which seem to be part of themselves—pity and love. Among the unhappy persons whom they are engaged in succoring they are distinguished by their sex alone. they all seem to possess in the same degree the charming faculty of anticipating the tastes of supporting the courage, of managing the self-love of those to whom their affections link them; in a word, of pouring over the wounds of the heart that balm which their ingenious tenderness can alone prepare.—These moral cares are far superior to the physical care and material attentions which they bestow with no less profuse generosity.

Among the women with whom I have occasionally passed some hours on the visiting day, a young girl was pointed out to me, who for the last three years, had come from Nanterre twice every week on foot, and in all weathers, to bring her lover some small cakes made in that part of the country & of which he was extremely fond. To day he was scolding her for coming in such bad weather; and I listened with some emotion to all the little falsehoods which her heart prompted her to invent for the purpose of diminishing the merit of her devotedness. "It did not rain when she sat off: when the rain did begin, she had the good fortune to meet with Dame Françoise, and that good old milk woman had carried her in her little covered cart to the Boulevard de la Madeleine; and as she spoke she wiped her drenched clothes, and made a sign to an old man, who accompanied her, not to contradict her story.

On another bench I saw a woman, still possessing some pretensions to beauty, although in the decline of life; who pressed her son to her bosom with an expression of grief and tenderness to which no description can do justice: her husband turned away his face, filled with contempt and anger, from a son for whom he was compelled to blush; and the mother took advantage of this opportunity to slip into the young man's hand a little purse, which she drew from her bosom.

I know not by what indications I recognized the delicate and different shades of the same sentiment by which the countenance of all these women were animated: mother, daughter, wife or mistress, I discovered them, however, all at the first glance. I should not, indeed, have had to boast much of my perspicacity if it had been exercised upon subjects so obviously intelligible as a pretty young woman, who had taken possession, with the man whom she had come to visit, of the darkest corner of the hall; I only observed that it

would have been impossible to occupy less space than was taken up by this sentimental couple.

Maternal tenderness, filial piety, love, benevolence, and friendship, were the virtues of which the women here present offered me innumerable examples; but there are others of a kind which is more foreign from the sex—such as patriotism, courage and honor (in the chivalrous sense which belongs to the word,) in which the souls of some women have been exalted to the very height of heroism. I will mention one only, which my residence at St. Pelagie has made me acquainted with, Madame —'s letter, which I copy here, will render any further explanation unnecessary:

"You know how much I love you; my cares have secured your life but you are now accused of having acted as an agent in exciting the affair which is at this moment a subject of enquiry in the Chamber of Peers return then, and give yourself up as a prisoner, since there are no other means of removing the imputation of having committed a base action—Your judges are men; and although I am convinced of your innocence as far as regards the conspiracy I am far from being satisfied of the result of your trial. You may lose your life; but I know your heart, and I know that you will not for a moment balance such a sacrifice with the loss of your honour, of mine, and of that of our children."

The wish of this noble and courageous woman was accomplished: her husband returned; he was tried, the odious suspicion which had rested upon his name was removed for ever, and the sentence which deprived him of his liberty for a time, left him, in the tender affection of his wife, an ample recompense for all that he had lost besides.

My observations at St. Pelagie have only furnished some additional proofs to support this consolatory truth: the Arbiter of human destiny has placed in the heart of woman—in his generous care, in her tender soliloquy—a compensation for all the griefs, all the dangers, and all the evils of life.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.  
TO PREVENT THE FEMALE BREAST FROM GATHERING.

[Communicated by a Mother.]

Sir—You are a husband and a father and I greatly mistake your character, if it would not give you particular satisfaction to communicate in the Farmer, any means of mitigating the sufferings which mothers experience in endeavoring to give to their infants from their own breasts, their most congenial and healthful sustenance. There is perhaps in the catalogue of human pains, none more acute than those which are experienced from the gathering of the female breast, in time of giving suck—pains which soon often drive the devoted mother, with her health in jeopardy, to consign to a strange bosom, the beloved offspring of her dearest affections, thereby relinquishing the most interesting of all her maternal cares and duties, and losing the effect of the most endearing associations, provided by nature between mother and child. But the faithful wife and tender mother only can understand, for she alone can feel the nameless pleasure of imparting to her child in helpless infancy, its chief pleasure, its only nourishment.

None else, therefore, can estimate the privation, it is for them and their benefit I send you a remedy which I know by experience to be efficacious.

To prevent the female breast from gathering, or to cure them after they have gathered.

To the yellow of one egg, add one table spoonful of brown sugar, one of honey and one of rum, a small tea spoonful of powdered alum, and as much of rosin. This mixture should be put into a pewter vessel and mixed well together, then put over a slow fire, and stirred all the time with the finger, until it comes to a consistence that will spread easily.

A plaster of this spread over the breast before the child is put to them will prevent their gathering, or should a fever at any time fall in them, a plaster of this salve should immediately be applied, and it will certainly prevent gathering—should matter be formed before the application of the salve, the breast should be covered with a thick brown paper made wet with rum, and the salve over the diseased part only; when it breaks, there should be a tent kept in it, and the salve spread on lint, the salve side next ulcer—the child should be taken from the breast as soon as matter is discovered, which may be done without the least danger of losing the use of the breast, (which is too often the case by the skin cleaving to the bones,) after the cure is made the child may be allowed to suck, the milk will soon return.

It must never be made too hot to bear your finger in.  
\*On lint in order to keep the salve alive.

A medical pupil lately died in England, in consequence of the absorption of matter through a wound in his finger, when assisting in the dissection of a deceased body.

## FOREIGN.

### VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The fast sailing ship Diamond, Captain Macey, arrived at New York, sailed from Liverpool on the 19th of last month. By this arrival the editors of the Gazette have received papers of that date.—The late news from Gibraltar, relative to Spain, is confirmed; and some important particulars, connected with the fate of that unhappy country, will be found in the subsequent extracts, which are made in great haste. Our commercial and marine news is not complete; and we must therefore wait until the Diamond get up.

The French troops entered Cadiz on the 3d of October. They were received, say the French papers, with perfect joy. The Duke d'Angouleme ordered that only the red flag should be hoisted; the inhabitants, however, themselves added the white standard. Couriers have been despatched to all the corps of the army, with letters from the King of Spain, ordering them to lay down their arms. The militia had caused the gates of Cadiz to be shut, and refused to submit; but the King sent them a positive order to open them to French troops, and on the second they signified that they would receive a French garrison.

Cadiz surrendered by capitulation; the troops marched out with the honors of war, and the garrison to be sent to France. The officers and soldiers to retain their swords and all their property. It is believed that gold, as well as bullets have been made use of in this affair.

Admiral Duperre, commenced the bombardment of Cadiz on the 23d September. Subsequent accounts mention that the city had suffered considerably before it surrendered.

The London Courier remarks, that Ferdinand, King of Spain, has annulled, by his proclamation, all that was done by the constitutional government; but whether this decree will be executed, must be determined by future disclosures. Our opinion, says the editor, is, knowing the influence under which Ferdinand is acting, there will be no compromising with the Revolutionists.

The Liverpool Advertiser expresses an opinion that France cannot long maintain, through Ferdinand, the government of Spain. The same paper says the Duke d'Angouleme has probably engaged that there shall be an entire amnesty for all political offences since the commencement of the Spanish revolution, and the King to present to the Spanish people some show of a constitution.

Louis, Prince of Hohenlohe, took San-tona on the 27th of September, and found 1300 men, 150 pieces of cannon, &c.

A considerable portion of one of our London papers is occupied with the ceremony which took place on the 19th of September of investing the King of Portugal and his son Don Michael with the order of the Holy Ghost, which was concluded by a flight of rockets.

It appears, that the captain Pacha, with his fleet, left the Bay of Patras on the 30th of August, with a contagious disorder on board.

The campaign of the Turks, as far as concerns the object of conquering the Morea, has entirely failed for this year; but they had obtained advantages in Negro-pont over the insurgents.

Private letters assert, that the Albanians had treacherously abandoned the Pacha of Scutoria in the battles near Agrapha, and taken part with the Greeks.

The London Morning Herald of the 10th ult. states, on pretty good authority, that government had appointed three Consuls to South America for Chili, Buenos Ayres and Mexico; and would appoint another for Colombia.

The ex-Emperor Iturbide is now at Pisa, with a numerous suite.

The discovery ships, under Capt. Parry, arrived at Whiteby, October 16, all well.

The Waltham coal pit, near Whitehaven, exploded, and 32 persons were killed.

Mr. Conway, a comedian, was on the eve of leaving England for America.

### THE NEW POPE.

Cardinal Della Genga was elected Pope on the 27th of Sept. and has taken the title of Leo XII. He is an Italian. He was Nuncio during 14 years in the electorates of the Rhine. At the period of the persecutions exercised by Bonaparte against the head of the church, he was obliged to quit Rome with the other prelates and Cardinals born out of the states which remained to the Sovereign Pontiff. At the epoch of the restoration, he was sent by the late Pope (Pius VII) to congratulate Louis 18th; on his return, and he was elected at Paris with a long illness. In 1815 he was reinstated with the Roman purple. At the moment of his nomination he was Cardinal Vicar, that is, administrator, as regards spiritual affairs, of the diocese of Rome. He is, says the Journal des Debats, a man of great learning, accustomed to business, and of irreproachable morals.

The gallant Riego has been condemned to death by the Regency, but the sentence remained to be ratified by the King. We

may presume that he has been executed, like General Berton in France, and upon the same allegations and maxims. Mina, who was still in arms, is stated to have announced to the Regency, that if a hair of Riego's head should be touched, he would put to death a French general, several superior officers and two Bishops, who were prisoners in his hands. A letter is mentioned, which Mina wrote on the 12th September, to the Governor of Figueras, in which he complained of the defection that had taken place; answered for the steadfastness of Milans, Llobera, and Rotten, and pledged himself to remain faithful to the oath he had taken, even though he should be entirely deserted. This tallies with his character and career.

The Inquisition had been re-established at Valladolid. Other great cities will follow this example, says a letter from Bayonne of the 7th October, if we consider the addresses that have been sent; for instance, that of Saragossa, in which it is said: 'The tranquility of the nation will not be confirmed, unless the holy and august tribunal is established, because many persons do not dare to make declarations before the ordinary tribunals, for fear of drawing on themselves unpleasant consequences; whereas they would make them to the Holy Office, whose religious discretion is well known.'

We have extracted the following from the Liverpool Advertiser, which contains a summary of the most interesting news.

LIVERPOOL, October 18.

The foreign intelligence of the week announces the liberation of the King of Spain, and the complete discomfiture of the party in that country called Constitutional.

With respect to Spain herself, we are altogether unable to infer either good or evil from this accomplishment. Her affairs are as yet a troubled water, in which nothing can be clearly discerned. We spoke thus in anticipation of the circumstances now arrived, which were easily foreseen, and their mere arrival adds nothing to the means of forming a judgment of the consequences.

But with respect to France, the other party in this important transaction, it is impossible in viewing the completion of her enterprise, not to be struck with the very serious political advantage which she has obtained by its means.

By the success of this one short enterprise against revolutionary principles, more has been done by France towards extinguishing whatever might remain of these principles among her citizens, and towards consolidating her own institutions, than might have been effected by many years of good government in peace.

Our minds do but coldly apprehend either good or evil—success or discomfiture, if it arrive by a slow and gradual progression; it is the novel or the sudden alone that can excite a vivacious feeling.

Observe the enthusiasm of the citizens of Paris. About eight hundred of the labouring classes of Paris have paraded the streets to-day, October 12, bearing in triumph the bust of the Duke d'Angouleme, crowned with a garland of laurels, and surmounted with flag-flour de lise. On reaching the place Vendome, they placed a crown d'immortalites on the head of the statue of Louis XIV. The procession made the air resound with acclamations of Long live the King! Long live the Bourbons! Long live the Duke d'Angouleme! which were unanimously repeated by the spectators. The bust of his royal highness was also carried to the triumphal arch of L'Etoile, where it was placed amidst transports of indecribable enthusiasm.

Paris paper.

What period of duration of the more solid triumph of peaceful prosperity would suffice to create a sentiment of loyalty strong and lively as this?

In the decree issued by the King of Spain, many are surprised to find all the acts of the Constitutional government disclaimed & annulled. We find this perfectly natural and consistent. Since the king's name sanctioned all the measures of that government, it seems to us that, on his liberation and assumption of authority, no course was open to him but to disclaim all, to affirm at once that his acts were constrained during the rule of the Cortes. To except in favour of certain of these acts, would be to destroy the integrity of the best, the only principle by which it can be guided, namely, that he was in duress and coercion during the whole of the constitutional reign. The way, then, will, of course be, to sanction anew such of those acts as it may be deemed expedient to sanction. Had we had any confidence, therefore, in the security of the Spanish bonds before the issuing of this decree, that confidence would be nothing diminished thereby.

SPAIN.

We need not, we think, under a separate head of foreign news, mention the steps which preceded the event which forms the theme of our leading paragraph. The Cortes, it appears, have made no terms. The royal family would appear to have left Cadiz, simply because the confusion and dismay were such that no one had authority to prevent them. We are informed by the telegraph merely, that on the 3d the French troops entered the city; it was on the 1st that the king arrived at the French post.

Fifty thousand men of the French army are, it is understood, to remain to occupy Spain, until the establishment of tranquility under the King's government. The King is not expected in Madrid before the 18th: little it is probable, will be known of the purposes of the party now restored till then.

The Regency have of course, dissolved:—they issued an address, remarkable for the curious inflation of its style and sentiment.

Mina still continues in arms, and it is supposed will persevere in resistance.

From the Etoile.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING OF SPAIN. 'The scandalous excesses which preceded, accompanied, and followed the establishment of the demagogical Constitution of Cadiz, in the month of March, 1823, have been made public and known to all my subjects.

The most criminal treason, the most disgraceful baseness, the most horrible offences against my royal person—these, coupled with violence, were the means employed to change essentially the paternal government of my kingdom into a demagogical code, the fertile source of disasters and misfortunes.

My subjects, accustomed to live under wise and moderate laws, and such as were conformable to their manners and customs, and which, during so many ages, constituted the welfare of their ancestors, soon gave public and universal proofs of their disapprobation and contempt of the new constitutional system.—All classes of the state experienced the mischiefs caused by the new institutions.

Tyrannically governed, by virtue and in the name of the constitution, secretly watched in all their private concerns, it was not possible to restore order or justice; and they could not obey laws established by perfidy and treason, sustained by violence, and the source of the most dreadful disorders, of the most desolating anarchy, and of universal calamity.

The general voice was heard from all sides against the tyrannical constitution; it called for the cessation of a code null in its origin, illegal in its formation, and unjust in its principle; it called for the maintenance of the sacred religion of their ancestors, for the re-establishment of our fundamental laws, and for the preservation of my legitimate rights, rights which I have received from my ancestors, and which my subjects have solemnly sworn to defend.

This general cry of the nation was not raised in vain.

In all the provinces armed corps were formed, which leagued themselves against the soldiers of the constitution; sometime they were conquerors; but they always remained firm to the cause of religion and of the monarchy.

Their enthusiasm, in the defence of objects so sacred, never deserted them under the reverses of war and preferring death to the sacrifice of these great benefits, my subjects convinced Europe, by their fidelity and their constancy, that although Spain nourished in her bosom some unnatural children, the sons of rebellion, the nation in general was religious, monarchical and passionately devoted to its legitimate sovereign.

The whole of Europe, well aware of my captivity, and of that of all the royal family, of the deplorable situation of my royal and faithful subjects, and of the pernicious doctrines which Spanish agents were disseminating on all sides—resolved to put an end to a state of things, which constituted a common reproach, and which menaced with destruction all thrones and all ancient institutions, in order to substitute impiety and profligacy.

France, entrusted with so sacred an enterprise has triumphed in a few months over the efforts of all the rebels of the world, collected for the misery of Spain upon her classic soil of fidelity and loyalty.

My august and well beloved cousin, the Duke d'Angouleme, at the head of a valiant army, a conqueror throughout all my territories, has rescued me from the slavery in which I pined, and restored me to my constant and faithful subjects.

Replaced upon the throne of St. Ferdinand, by the just and wise hand of Providence, as well as by the generous efforts of my noble allies, and the valiant enterprise of my cousin the Duke d'Angouleme, and his brave army, desirous of applying a remedy to the most pressing necessities of my people, and of manifesting to all my real will in this, the first moment of my recovered liberty, I have authorised the following decree:

Art 1 All the acts of the government called constitutional (of whatever kind and description they may be,) a system which oppressed my people from the 7th of March, 1820, until the 21st of September, 1823, are declared null and void, declaring, as I now declare, that during the whole of that period I have been deprived of my liberty, obliged to sanction laws and authorise orders, decrees, and regulations, which the said government framed and executed against my will.

Art. 2 I approve of every thing which has been decreed and ordered by the Provisional Junta of Government, and by the Regency, the one created at Oyarzun, April 9, the other May 26, in the present year waiting meanwhile, until sufficiently informed as to the wants of my people, I may be able to bestow those laws, and adopt those measures, which will be best calculated to secure their real prosperity and welfare the constant object of all my wishes. You may communicate this decree to all the ministers.

(Signed by the royal hand)

D. VICTOR SAEZ.

Port St. Mary, Oct. 1.

MADRID, Oct 7.

The King our Sovereign has issued the following decree, dated Xeres, the 4th inst. 'His Majesty ordains that, on his journey to the capital, no individual who during the existence of the system styled Constitutional, has been a deputy to the Cortes in the two last legislative sittings, shall present himself, or be within five leagues of the route to Madrid.

This prohibition is also applicable to the ministers, councillors of state, the members of the supreme tribunal of justice, the commandants general, political chiefs, the

persons employed in the several departments of the secretaries of state, and chiefs and officers of the eidavant national volunteer militia, to whom his Majesty interdicts forever (para siempre) entrance to the capital and the royal residence, or approach thereto within a circumference of 15 leagues.

The will of his majesty is, that this sovereign decision shall not be applicable to the individuals who, since the entrance of the allied army, have obtained from the Provisional Junta or the Regency of the kingdom a new nomination to or confirmation of the office which they held by his Majesty's appointment previously to the 7th of March, 1820, but the parties here excepted are bound to prove their titles to the conditions of this exemption.

The present decree shall be communicated without delay to the commandants general of the provinces, in order that they may immediately take the necessary steps for its prompt execution.

Communication thereof shall be forthwith made to the captain general of Seville and Grenada, in order to avoid the least delay.'

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Nov. 15 FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Minerva, which arrived here yesterday, in 24 days from Liverpool, brought London papers of the 18th Oct from which we have extracted an address of the King of Spain to the Nation, published at Cadiz on the 30th September, the day before he left that city. If any reliance is to be placed on the assurances given in this document after Ferdinand had so often falsified his 'Royal word,' the Constitutionists of Spain have nothing to apprehend from the sanguinary dispositions of the men composing the late Regency. His Majesty, after a long preamble about his anxiety to promote the happiness of his subjects, proceeds to assure them 'under the faith and security of my royal word that if it should be found necessary to make any alteration in the existing political institutions of the monarchy, I will establish a government,' &c.—and this assurance he states he gives 'from my own free and spontaneous will and promise.' Were this unhappy monarch to be left to himself, we are inclined to think that he would fulfil these promises, and give to Spain a constitution adapted to the age in which he lives. But when we find him, the moment he arrives at Xeres, issuing a royal order, by which he gives himself entirely up to the spiritual direction of the Canon, of the Cathedral of Toledo, his former confessor and political adviser; and connects this with the official declaration in the Moniteur that 'his catholic majesty is re-established in the plenitude of his sovereign rights,' we are apprehensive that the people of Spain have little to expect from these promises.

The same 'free and spontaneous' assurance is given of a 'general act of oblivion complete and absolute for all that is past, without any exception,' the public debts and obligations contracted by the nation, are promised to be acknowledged; the generals, chiefs, officers, and privates of the army and navy, who have hitherto attached themselves to the existing government, are allowed to preserve all their grades, situations and emoluments; and a declaration is made that the militia and volunteers of Madrid, Seville, Cadiz and other places, and such other Spaniards as had taken refuge in the latter city, were at full liberty 'to return to their homes, or transfer themselves to any part of the kingdom they might think proper.' If the solemn assurances here given were to be realized in Spain, this would do more to settle the affairs of that distracted country, and give security to the throne of Ferdinand than the assistance he could derive from all the armies of Europe. Time only can show whether this weak and mistaken monarch has learned enough from experience to induce him with sincerity to carry into effect the solemn promises he has given.

It was reported on the authority of a letter from Madrid of the 9th October, that Riego had been pardoned in consequence of giving certain information which deeply implicated a number of persons in France and Spain. We give no credit to the latter part of this statement. But we think the pardon of Riego far from being improbable, as he is evidently included in the general amnesty proclaimed by the King before he left Cadiz.

The Duke d'Angouleme does not appear to have entered Cadiz. The command of that city had been assigned to General Bourmont, who was also expected to be left in charge of the army of occupation. Don Carlos D'Aunoy was appointed governor. The French head quarters were Xeres, and the Royal Duke was expected at Paris in December.

Among the rumors which are put in circulation for stockjobbing purposes, may be ranked the following:—France is to occupy Spain with 60,000 troops for four years, while England is to hold Cadiz for the same period, as a guarantee for the good behaviour of the former. A treaty has already been concluded betwixt France and Spain, by which it is agreed that the reduction of the Spanish Colonies to legitimate authority is to be attempted.

The Paris papers announce the death of Godoy, Prince of Peace, who had bequeathed to King Ferdinand his property amounting to 150,000,000 of rials—one million and a half sterling.

ADDRESS OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

Published in Cadiz, the 30th of Sept. 1823.

PROCLAMATION.

Spaniards— It being the first care of a King to promote the happiness of his subjects, and this being incompatible with the uncertainty which at present hangs on the future destiny of the nation, and of the individuals

comprising it, I hasten to calm the anxieties and inquietude arising from an apprehension that despotism will be established, or that it will be governed by faction. Identified with the nation, I have with her, run every hazard of the war to the last, but the imperative law of necessity, compels a termination to it. Under the difficulty arising from these circumstances my powerful voice alone can chase from the kingdom vengeance and persecution.

[The preamble goes on to state Ferdinand's anxiety to dissipate the horrors which threatened Cadiz, and to put an end to the disasters of war, with which view he had resolved to quit the city on the succeeding day, previously making known his own statements in the following manifestation:—

1. I declare from my own free and spontaneous will and promise, under the faith and security of my royal word, that if it should be found necessary to make any alteration in the existing political institutions of the monarchy, I will establish a government which will cause the complete felicity of the nation, guaranteeing the security of the persons property, and civil liberty of the Spanish people.

2. In like manner, I promise of my own free and spontaneous will, and have resolved to carry into effect, a general act of oblivion complete and absolute, for all that is past, without any exception, in order that by so doing tranquility, confidence and union, so necessary to the common good, may be established among the Spanish people, and which my paternal heart so earnestly yearns after.

3. In like manner, I promise, that whatever change may be made, the public debts and obligations contracted by the nation, and by my government under the present system shall be acknowledged.

4. I also promise and assure, that all the generals, chiefs, officers, sergeants, and corporals, of the army and navy, who have hitherto attached themselves to the present system of government in whatever part of the Peninsula, shall preserve all their grades, employments, salaries and honours; and in like manner, all other military functionaries shall preserve theirs, and also those civilians and ecclesiastics, who have followed the Government and the Cortes who depend on the existing system; and those who by reason of the reductions which may be made, cannot preserve their employment, shall enjoy, at the least, one half the salaries which they now have.

5. I declare and assure equally, that as well as the Militia, Volunteers of Madrid, of Seville, and of other places, who may now be in this Island, as also whatever other Spaniards may have taken refuge in it, who are not by reason of their employments being obliged to remain, may from this moment freely return to their homes, or transfer themselves to any part of the kingdom they may think proper, under the fullest security of their not being molested at any time on account of their anterior political conduct or opinions; and the militia who may be in need of it, will obtain for their journey the same assistance as the individuals composing the government army. Spaniards of that class, and strangers who may wish to quit the kingdom, may do so with equal liberty, and will obtain the necessary passports for the country where it may suit them to go.

FERDINAND.

Cadiz, Sept. 30, 1823.

A letter from an English Gentleman at Cadiz, dated Oct. 2, 1823, describes his state of the neighborhood as terrific. After Ferdinand had been to church after the liberation, 'all the dwellings of those marked for Constitutional principles became the prey of the blood thirsty 'Faithful,' the houses of many of our friends were ransacked and pillaged, and every thing which can contribute to freedom, instruction, or improvement, instantly burnt or broken to pieces in the streets, amidst 'Vivas' and rejoicings; some even of the higher class and priests, encouraged to the commission of this deed, Velastegui, Orlando and Padre Camano, being the most active.' 'The effervescence,' he adds, among the lower class of people is intense; authorised to satiate their passions, they hunt all those who are compromised as blood hounds on the scent, and assassinate them when discovered. The state of the country is dreadful, it surpasses all description in anarchy, confusion and bloodshed.'

The following paragraph from the same letter must attract notice—

'The French do little to prevent these cruelties; but should they depart, universal depopulation and desolation must ensue. The French, we understand, have already sent fast sailing vessels to Tenerife, Cuba and South America, to summon them to surrender to the Allied arms, and to return to unlimited obedience to King Ferdinand.'

NEW SYSTEM OF BANKING.

The New York Evening Post tells us that two Banks in the state of Connecticut are engaged in the following new and ingenious mode of Banking:

'They place in the hands of many brokers in New York, a capital of one or two hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of purchasing the notes of all the other banks in the state of Connecticut that are below par in New York, and then employ an agent to go round with these to the different banks and demand either New York city bank paper, drafts on New York, or specie. The former they prefer, because it immediately and without much risk or trouble, enables them to keep their funds in the place of traffic, and turn their capital often, which is a great desideratum in trade, and is supposed to yield a profit of 15 per cent. per annum.'

ANDREW JACKSON.

At a numerous meeting of the Democratic Citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, convened agreeably to public notice, at the County Court House, on Wednesday, the 25th Nov. 1823, Jacob Holgate was called to the Chair, and Zalegan Philips was appointed Secretary.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were offered by James Thackara, and the same being read and considered separately, were unanimously adopted, viz:

PREAMBLE.

At a crisis of solemn and unexampled importance in the history of this Republic, the friends and supporters of General Andrew Jackson have convened for the purpose of recommending him to the People as the next President of the U. States. In submitting the following Resolutions, the mind naturally reverts to the important occasion which has thus assembled us together. We are called upon to elect a Democratic Successor to Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.—These venerable heroes and sages of the Revolution, who all administered the Government on the principles of Liberty, which, by their arms, their courage, and their writings, they had contributed to achieve. It is a subject of proud satisfaction to us all, that another Hero of Seventy Six still survives to receive the homage of our gratitude and love by being placed in that distinguished station. While we continue to cherish a proud recollection of that bloody and glorious struggle, our Patriotism can never be doubted, nor our Liberties and Rights endangered. The star of Jackson's glory first emerged to brightness, from the clouds and darkness of our Revolutionary tempest. As a Patriot at that time, we hold him in profound admiration, and we owe him an unbounded gratitude. His stern Democracy, his powerful genius, and his great experience, all recommend him as the only suitable successor to the worthies who have gone before him, and without surrounding him with that halo of renown, which his numerous victories shed on his name, we perceive in the character of the Hero of Orleans, a concentration of worth, which must extort the support of every American. Democracy looks up to him at the present impending crisis, as the regenerator of her strength through the Union; and the champion of her purity and truth. Of the numerous Candidates before the People, who can prefer a claim equal to that of Jackson? Of all who ask our support, who more able, more pure, more totally void of all other than that glorious ambition which the love of Country inspires, and more entirely free from intrigue and cabal? R tired on his farm, the American Cincinnatus is cultivating with his own hands the soil that he defended from the grasp of a foreign foe; and surrounded by his friends and neighbors whom he rescued from the hatchet of the merciless and infuriate Savage—

Pre eminently qualified either to administer the laws, or to lead an army to victory;—always ready to resign power, before it is demanded of him,—always prompt to volunteer in his Country's service, where danger demands his presence; and never intruding himself upon the people, for office emoluments, or power.—ANDREW JACKSON appears the first man in the front rank of the Candidates now before the People for the first office in their gift—From such a man we may reasonably expect the military skill of a Washington, combined with the political sagacity of a Jefferson. Accustomed to act only for the good of the nation, he is a stranger to sectional views and indifferent to the prejudices of faction. As prompt with his pen, as he is skilful with his sword, equally distinguished as a Statesman and a Citizen,—he leaves us no deficiency to deplore, no weakness to regret, no violation of duty, over which we might desire to draw a veil of oblivion. Such a character distinguished through the two brightest eras of this Republic, the Revolutionary struggle and the last war, demands the gratitude of the Country and the united suffrages of the People. With one voice and one heart, let us proclaim the Hero of Orleans our next President; and here pledge ourselves solemnly to each other, to exert our individual interest and influence in his support; turning a deaf ear to the arts of intriguers, and resolved to conquer nobly in the cause of him who so nobly conquered for us; saving our soil from pollution, and our wives and daughters from brutal violence, and our Rights and Liberties from being trampled under foot by a daring and lawless foe. Therefore—

Resolved, That we hold it to be the imperative duty of the people, as well as a sacred right secured to us by the constitution, to select our own candidate for the Presidency of the United States, independent of all interference, and aloof from all dictation.

Resolved, That as DEMOCRATS we maintain the right to think and act for ourselves, and never will surrender to a self constituted Aristocracy, that freedom of opinion, which is at once the source of our greatness, and the preserver of our liberties.

Resolved, That in accordance with these principles, we will support General Andrew Jackson, as the next President of the United States.

Because he has always been a uniform and consistent Democrat.

Because, he is eminently qualified both as a Statesman & Warrior, to govern the nation wisely in peace, and to conduct her triumphantly through war.

Because, as a Patriot we have full confidence in his moderation, his virtue and his firmness; being a friend to the Rights of Man and Universal Suffrage.

Resolved, That we consider Andrew Jackson as having claims to the gratitude of this Republic, for this distinguished station which no other candidate can prefer, and which we are bound to grant, by love

our country, our devotion to liberty, and our admiration of Patriotism. Resolved, That this meeting pledge themselves solemnly to one another to devote all their exertions to promote the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That James Thackara, John Goodman, Steven Simpson, Jacob Holgate, Jacob Shearer, Thomas Leiper, James Ronaldson, Nathan Jones, (Blackley,) and John M. Taylor, constitute a Committee of Correspondence, to hold communication with similar committees throughout the state, and for the purpose of an interchange of sentiments with similar committees throughout the Union.

Resolved, That this meeting do earnestly recommend to the Friends of Jackson, throughout the state, to hold meetings and organize their strength in their several districts, thus taking a firm stand in defence of their country, the Constitution, and the glorious principles of Seventy Six.

Resolved, unanimously, That the proceedings of this meeting signed by the Chairman and attested by the Secretary, be published in all the papers in the city. JACOB HOLGATE, Chairman. Attest, ZALEGMAN PHILLIPS, Secretary.

### THOMPSON'S ISLAND.

By the schr. Ocean, John on, we have received letters from an esteemed friend attached to the station of Thompson's Island, communicating some information relative to the health of the place, of which we give such extracts as may be interesting to the public.

Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The detention of the Ocean allows me a moment to say a few words to you. The total loss of officers and men that have died under charge of the medical officers at Hospital is 24—15 at Hospital, 1 at Allenton, and 8 at the Marine Garrison. Many of them that were sent to Hospital came in a terrible situation, some helpless, some with black vomit, others on the 2d and 3d day.—Thus, you see we have had to bear the brunt of it, without the possibility of effecting cures. How many have died at Allenton I know not. The following valuable officers have died at Hospital: Midshipman Marsh, Lieutenant Somerville, Lieut. Carter, Lieut. Rogers, of Marines, Midshipman Reid, Midshipman Miles King, Acting Sailing Master Bainbridge, Mr. Navarro, Sail Maker, and Mr. Grice, Carpenter. These valuable men have been continually on the go since they left the United States; every hardship has been endured by them, and I am only astonished that we have one left to tell the melancholy tale.

We still have some very dangerous cases and when the disease will stop God only knows. It has been some days since we have had a death.

Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The return of the Ocean to Port Rodgers, an account of very tempestuous weather, gives me an opportunity of saying a few words more to you. We have 51 on the sick list this day—not one, however, who can be considered dangerous (although the weather has been extremely bad.) Midshipman George W. Simons, belonging to Georgetown, (D. C.) died on the 4th of this month, of yellow fever at Allenton.

The Pinnace, and the sloop Florida are here, also the Torrier, Capt. McKean, the schoar, Hero, and the Ocean. The Ferrer has not arrived from the United States. The Greyhound, Jackal, Wildcat and brig Spark are cruising about Cuba.

### ANTI-PYRICAL SQUADRON.

The vessel capt. of Com. PORTER, was hoisted on Saturday, on board the U. States Corvette John Adams, under a salute from that ship. We are much gratified at this circumstance, as it affords reason to believe that the life of so valuable and distinguished an officer, is not again to be committed to the casualties of Steam Navigation, on a tempestuous Ocean.

We learn that the U. States Ships John Adams, Peacock and Store Ship Decoy will sail from this harbour to-morrow, for the Navy Yard at Washington.

BELLEVILLE, Md. Nov. 6.

### SOMETHING RARE

Married, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Richardson, Mr. John Miller, aged upwards of 40 years, to Mrs. Julia Ann James, not quite 15, all of Harford county.

But the marrow of the story is that the above Parson, married the above Miller to his first wife, about five years before this last one was born; and she although not 15 years of age, has now been united in the holy bands of matrimony no less than three times!—Here we go, girls!

A Felon's impudence.—About six weeks ago the store of Captain Kingsbury at No. 260 in the Bowery, was robbed of various articles of merchandise. Last week it was entered again in the night season, and on the back of a letter directed to Captain Kingsbury, the following message was written and left by the robber:—

'The Devil's compliments to the captain, and informs him that he has taken nothing this time except a jug of brandy, two silver spoons, and pair of silver candlesticks—but the next time he will take the captain himself.'

N. Y. American.

The London Magazine, for September, describing the performances of Mathews, the comedian at one of the London theatres, observes—

'The only benefit we have yet gained by Mathews' trip to America is, that he has been forced into the drama, the legitimate drama—and to the taste of the Yankees, do we owe one of the best pieces of acting on the stage, we mean *Morbleau* in Monsieur Tonson.'

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 22.

We are authorised to state that the Rev. Mr. RAWLEIGH, of Dorchester county, will deliver a Discourse at the Methodist Meeting House, on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, immediately after the Installation of the officers of Coates Lodge, No. 76.

### REPUBLICAN GRATITUDE.

Colombian Republic.—We have received says the New York Evening Post, by the brig Georgetown Packet, from Lagaira, files of the *El Colombiano* to the 1st Oct. inclusive, published at Caracas, by which it appears that the first Constitutional Congress of the Colombian Republic terminated their session on the 6th August, after having decreed a pension to BOLIVAR for life of thirty thousand dollars annually, to commence on the day when he terminated his functions as President of the Republic. The preamble of the decree containing this magnificent testimony of the gratitude of the Republic, states, that 'at the time when the liberator, Simon Bolivar commenced the immortal work of liberating his country, and founding the Republic of Colombia, he was young and rich, and now that he has the glory of having completed this heroic undertaking, he finds himself, after having consumed the most flourishing years of his life, bereft of the patrimony which he inherited from his ancestors, in consequence of having consecrated his life and fortune, to the sacred cause of liberty and independence; that it is the duty of the Republic to provide a suitable and decent maintenance for one who has given it being, and from whom it reasonably expects to be exalted to that height of greatness and perfection to which its destinies call it: Do decree' &c.

The Colombian squadron was preparing to sail from Lagaira for Puerto Cavallo. It consisted of a 64 gun ship, a sloop of war, and 4 fletcheras.

It is confirmed that the Congress of Colombia passed a decree expelling from the territory of the Republic, those Spaniards and Americans, whose presence was considered dangerous to the state in consequence of their disaffection to the system of independence. This measure had caused some stagnation in business, and, as was to be expected, excited considerable clamour on the part of those against whom it was directed.

### DUEL.

The Washington Gazette states that an affair of honor took place on Wednesday 12th inst. between Lieut's LEAGRE and TILDEN, of the Navy which resulted in the latter being badly wounded, the ball having fractured one leg and lodged in the other. It has since been extracted, and Lieut. T. is doing as well as can be expected. Lieut. L. escaped unhurt.

### CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES.

The editors of the National Intelligencer state that in addition to that portion of their own time, which can be devoted to this object, they have secured the services of an accomplished Reporter for each House of Congress.

### EXTENSIVE FRAUD.

We learn that money to the amount of eight thousand dollars has been drawn out of the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania, at Lancaster, by means of checks forged in the name of Mr. Jacobs, Iron Master, of Lancaster County. The last of these checks, was presented for payment about a month ago, but it was not till this week that the fraud was discovered.

Philad. Gaz.

Mr. Van Ranst, the owner of the famous Horse Eclipse, has an offer of \$2500 for the use of him, in Kentucky, during the next season, which offer Mr. R. will probably accept unless he receive here 40 subscriptions at \$50 each before the first of December next, in which case he will be kept near the city, as usual.

N. York paper.

### ROYAL FAMILY OF SPAIN.

Much has recently been said of the Spanish Royal Family, which have been held in 'durance vile' in Madrid, Seville and Cadiz, by the Revolutionists, but who are now at liberty. The following is a list of them, with their ages:

- 1 FERDINAND 7th aged 39. Of the Bourbon dynasty. 2 His QUEEN aged 20, is niece of the King of Saxony.
- 3 CHARLES ISIDORE, Infant of Spain, brother of the King, aged 36. 4 His Consort, aged 23, is a daughter of the King of Portugal.—They have no issue.
- 5 FRANCIS DE PAUL, Infant of Spain, another brother of the King, aged 27. 6 His Consort, a daughter of the King of Naples, aged 23. They have a young son and daughter.—The whole eight have lately been imprisoned.

The Queen of Portugal, who preferred banishment and imprisonment to taking an oath in support of the Constitution, is a sister of Ferdinand. The Duchess of Lucca is another sister.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

The United States Ships John Adams, Peacock, and Decoy, forming part of the squadron for the West India Station, to be commanded by Com. PORTER, arrived below the Navy Yard in this city on Friday evening last—and it is supposed will be ready for sea in two weeks.—*Nat. Int.*

Mr. HOLMES, a Senator in Congress, from the State of Mississippi, and Mr. RANKIN, a Representative from the same State, arrived in this City on Thursday.— Though there have been occasional visits of Members of Congress to the City during the recess, these are the first arrivals direct. From all the remote parts of the Union we hear that the Members are in motion, many of them being actually on the road.

From the Washington National Journal of November 12.

### TREATY OF GHENT.

The joint British and American Commission, appointed under the mediation of the Emperor of Russia, for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens for private property taken and carried out of the waters of the United States by the British, after the ratification of the treaty of peace, adjourned on Wednesday last, to the 12th of January next. We understand that they have come to no decision yet as to the average valuation of slaves; and that the list of claims to be furnished by the Department of State, which is to be regarded as definitive, will not be handed in until this previous question shall be settled. Should the Commissioners disagree upon the subject of the average, the Convention prescribes a reference to the Russian Minister near our government, whose decision, in the name of his Imperial Master, will be conclusive. The first step in the duties of the Commission, must necessarily be one of great difficulty, arising from the varieties in the value of different kinds of slaves, and the great difference in the value of the same kinds, between the middle and southern states.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.

The semi annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Maryland was closed on Wednesday evening. The friends to the cause of humanity and the development of moral and intellectual light will rejoice to learn that the aggregate returns of the subordinate lodges show a steady increase of the Fraternity—while to the brethren at a distance, it will be gratifying to be informed that the means for discharging the semi annual interests upon the stock with the accustomed punctual faith, continue not only unimpaired, but are also becoming gradually enlarged.

We should be doing injustice to the taste and judgment of the gentlemen who have had the matter in charge, were we to pass without notice the appropriate and elegant manner in which the apartments for the accommodation of the Grand Lodge subordinate lodges, and Royal Arch Chapter have been furnished and decorated. The two latter are now entirely completed, and the general admiration which the whole have elicited is not a little enhanced from the consideration that the furniture, including the splendid chandelier in the principal room, is exclusively of domestic manufacture. We understand that ladies and gentlemen who have a desire to visit the interior of the Hall, will have an opportunity of doing so this evening. The apartments will be open after six o'clock.

### Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

We understand that the gentlemen to whom the management of this important work has been entrusted, expect to fix the line of Canal at an early period, and we cannot but congratulate our fellow citizens, not only on the prospect of its execution, but of its completion in such a manner as will make Philadelphia the seat of a widely extended and profitable commerce. Several engineers have been constantly engaged during the summer and autumn, in surveying the country and waters, ascertaining the nature of the soil the depth and capacity of the streams, the expense of excavation and all those various details which, although from their minuteness, they escape our observation, are yet essentially necessary to form a fit basis for the final decision of those who are called on to decide.

In addition to the professional gentlemen who have been employed on the ground, we are informed that the board have selected four of the most distinguished engineers of our country, and that it is their intention before the close of the present month, to submit to them every examination that has been made, to show them the various routes which have been proposed, and to ask for their opinion with regard to that which may be most eligible. These gentlemen are Mr. Wright, the Chief Engineer of the State of New York, Mr. White, the Chief Engineers of the Union Canal—and the two gentlemen composing the Board of Engineer of the general government. Such names are in themselves sufficient to warrant a correct decision, and it would be useless here to speak of the merits of those, whose abilities and skill the citizens of Philadelphia can so well appreciate.

Nat. Gaz.

At the Scholara Show, New York a married woman presented three infant daughters of one birth. As no premium had been offered for this most valuable of products, the bachelors present agreed to present the prolific lady with five dollars each, making in the whole a very handsome purse.

### MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Thomas Smith, to Miss Hester Love, all of this county.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.

PRICES CURRENT.	
FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.	
Flour wharf	\$6 00
Howard-street wagon	6 62 1/2
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 19
Do white do	1 15
Rye bushel	cts 40
Indian Corn bushel	38
Oats do	33

The news of the capitulation of Cadiz, has affected the prices of grain, flour, &c. as will be seen above. *Amer Farmer.*

## Masonic.

An Installation of the Officers of COATES LODGE, No. 76, Easton, being about to take place on Wednesday the 26th inst. which ceremony is to be performed by the Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, deputed by the Grand Master, and aided by sundry brethren of adjacent Lodges—

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To the brethren of the several Lodges on the Eastern Shore, and to all other Free and Accepted Antient York Masons, that the members of Coates Lodge will be highly gratified with their attendance at the said ceremony, to join in the Procession, assist in the labours, and participate in the festivities of so happy an occasion.

By order,  
THOMAS P. BENNETT, Secretary.  
Easton, Nov. 17th, A. L. 5823.  
[Nov 22—1w]

## Six Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 23d of June, 1823, an apprentice to the said subscriber, named John Ross, who has ever taken up said boy and delivers him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward but no charges.

NOAH ROSS.

Hunting Creek, Caroline county, Md. }  
November 22—3w

## For Sale or Rent,

The Farm now in the occupancy of the subscriber, situate on CHOP-PEANK River, about five miles from Easton, containing about 520 acres—This Farm has all the necessary buildings for a farm of its size, and in good repair. The terms will be made very moderate, and possession given on the 1st day of January 1824.

## Also—For Sale,

The FARM situate in Tulley's Neck, about eight miles from Centreville, Queen Ann's county, now in the occupancy of Mr. Bucker, containing about 250 acres.

## Also—For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT situate on the Landing road, adjoining the town of Easton. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber

CHARLES P. WILLSON.

Nov 22—1f

## \$5 Reward.

Lost off the mouth of Chester River, on Wednesday night 12th instant,

## A Batteaux,

About 14 feet long, nearly new—Whoever takes up said Batteaux and will deliver her to Col. Waters, in Baltimore, shall receive the above reward.

JOS. W. HILIAS.

Nov 22

## Pump Making.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he is now prepared to contract to make Pumps in the best manner, and on the most approved plan—he will also have pipes laid and Wells dug, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Apply at the Easton Hotel.

J. W. HILIAS.

Easton, Nov 22 3w

## MARYLAND,

### Talbot County Orphans' Court,

October Term, 1823. On application of William Townsend, Administrator with the Will annexed of John Sears, late of Talbot county, deceased; it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, and in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court; I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 21st day of November, 1823.

J. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

### Pursuant to the above order;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of John Sears, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 27th day of June, 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of November, 1823.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Adm'r.

of John Sears, dec'd.

Nov 22 3w

## WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. C. Burn, Late of the City of Baltimore, presents his respects to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, and tenders his services as a CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

He has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Jonathan N. Benny, in Easton, where by the exertion of his skill, and the most assiduous attention to his business, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may be kind enough to favour him with their custom.

Easton, Nov 15 1f

MARYLAND,

### Talbot County Orphans' Court,

October Term, A. D. 1823.

On application of William Townsend, Executor of the Testament and last will of Arthur Rigby, late of Talbot county, deceased; it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court; I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 21st day of November, 1823.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

### Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Arthur Rigby, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 27th day of May, 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of November, 1823.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Ex'r.

of Arthur Rigby, dec'd.

Nov 22 3w

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county court, made on Monday the 24th day of November next, in Cambridge at Mr. Flint's Tavern, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, all the real estate of which Benjamin I. Compton, Esq. deceased, was seized and possessed, to-wit: a Farm situate in Transquaker containing 261 1/2 acres—a Lot in Grand near Cambridge containing 11 1/2 acres—a Lot containing 3 acres—a Lot containing 7 acres—

A HOUSE and LOT in the town of Cambridge, and the Lot in Cambridge on which is a new and excellent office. The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser or purchasers securing the purchase money by bond or note with surties approved by the Trustee, when the whole of the purchase money shall be paid, a good title to the property will be conveyed by the Trustee.

JOHN R. W. PITT, Trustee.

Nov 1 w

N. B. The creditors of Benjamin W. LeCompte, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the clerk of Dorchester county, within six months from the day of sale.

J. R. W. P.

## Wanted,

A Minister of the Gospel of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Parish of St. Michaels, Talbot county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, who will receive \$600 per annum. A Clergyman willing to engage in and take upon himself the care of the Parish, will please address himself to the subscribers,

WM. HAYWARD,

CHAS. GOLDSBOROUGH.

The National Intelligencer will please copy the above until forbid, and forward their account.

Easton, Nov 15 2w

## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the Farm called "WARD'S GIFT," situate within two miles of Easton, and immediately on the Post Road, containing two Grist Mills; it contains about four hundred and ninety four acres of land, with a plenty of timber and firewood. This farm offers many advantages rarely to be met with, viz.—there runs quite through the farm a large meadow, which with little labour might be made to produce a large quantity of Timothy and Herd Grass; and through which there runs an inexhaustible stream of water. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet level, and requires but very little ditching. The improvements are a two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quarter, Corn House, a tolerable good Stable, and the frame of a large Barn, out of which might be made a very commodious farm house. Also a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well selected fruit.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further, as I presume those that are disposed to purchase will view the premises, which will be shown by Mr. H. Hardcastle, Jr. living on the farm. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near Easton,

J. G. THOMAS.

Nov 15 1f

## AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Members of the Maryland Agricultural Society are requested to meet on Tuesday the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, on business of importance.

EDW. LLOYD, V. President.

S. T. KENNARD, Sec'y.

Nov 15 2w

## Terrapins.

The subscriber wishes to purchase from one to three hundred Terrapins, for which he will give the highest price.

JOSEPH CHAIN,

opposite the Easton Hotel.

Easton, Nov 15 1f

## To Rent,

For the next ensuing year, the WHITE HOUSE and Premises, adjoining the Court House Square, now occupied by John Tomlinson—Also a FRAME TENEMENT behind the Court House.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Nov 15 w

## To Rent,

For the next ensuing year, the HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. Charles Goldsborough, nearly opposite the Bank. For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.

Nov 15 1f

**POETRY.**

In the new novel of Randolph, by the author of Logan and Seventy Six, there are several poetical effusions, from which the following is extracted.

**AMBITION.**

I've lov'd to hear the war horn cry,  
And panted at the drum's deep roll.  
And held my breath when, flowing high,  
I've seen our starry banners fly:—  
As challenging the haughty sky,  
They went like battle o'er my soul:

For I was so ambitious then,  
I burn'd to be — the slave of men.

I've stood and seen the morning light—  
A standard swaying far and free;  
And lov'd it like the conqu'ring flight  
Of angels, floating wide and bright  
Above the storm, above the fight,  
Where nations warred for liberty:

And thought I heard the battle cry  
Of triumph in the hollow sky.

I've sail'd upon the dull blue deep,  
And shouted to the eagle's soaring;  
And lung'd me from a rocky steep  
When all but spirits were asleep:  
And O, my very soul would leap,  
To hear the gallant waters roaring;

For every sound and shape of strife,  
To me was but the breath of life.

But I am strangely altered now:  
I love no more the bugle's voice—  
The rushing wave—the plunging prow,  
The mountain, with his clouded brow,  
The thunder, when the blue skies bow,  
And all the sons of God rejoice

I've learned to dream of tears and sighs,  
And shadowy hair and timid eyes.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

**THE PRINTER'S PRAYER.**

Oh! thou Great Head of earth and heaven;  
Who dost the howling tempest ride,  
Thy will the holy rule hast given:—  
Be thou the Printer's friendly guide.

When eve thy azure book expands,  
Hee'st in starry letters bright,  
The work of thy eternal hands:  
Great sovereign of eternal light.

With heaven's effulgent type serene  
The beautiful rainbow's cheering ray,  
Imprint upon his soul the scene  
That opens in celestial day.

And when his earthly mouldering form  
Is lock'd in death's cold icy clasp;  
Oh! save his spirit from the storm  
That hurls the vicious from thy face.  
And oh! when the last trump shall sound,  
And bid the slumbering dust arise;  
May he be in the columns found,  
That form the pages of the skies.

**ECCENTRICK HOSPITALITY.**

During the late war, a soldier who had been wounded and honourably discharged (but perhaps not paid,) being destitute and benighted, knocked at the door of an Irish farmer, when the following dialogue ensued:  
Patrick. And who in the devil are you now?

Soldier. My name is John Wilson.  
P. And where the devil are you going from, John Wilson?

S. From the American army at Erie, sir.

P. And what in the devil do you want here?

S. I want shelter to night; will you permit me to spread my blanket on your floor, and sleep to night?

P. Devil take me if I do, John Wilson; that's flat.

S. On your kitchen floor?

P. Not I, by the hill of Hoath; that's flat.

S. In your stable, then?

P. I'm d—d if I do that either; that's flat.

S. I'm dying with hunger; give me but one bone and a crust; I ask no more.

P. The devil blow me if I do, sir; that's flat.

S. Give me some water to quench my thirst, I beg of you.

P. Beg and be hang'd, I'll do no such thing; that's flat.

S. Sir, I have been fighting to secure the blessings you enjoy; I have assisted & contributed to the glory and welfare of the country which has so hospitably received you. and can you so inhospitably reject me from your house?

P. Reject you! who in the devil talked a word about rejecting you? May be I am not the scurvy spalpeen that you take me to be, John Wilson. You asked me to let you lie on my floor, my kitchen floor or in my stable; now, by the powers, do you think I'd let a perfect stranger do that, when I have a dozen soft leather beds all empty? No, by the hill of Hoath, John; that's flat. In the second place, you told me that you were dying of hunger, and wanted a bone and a crust to eat; now honey, d'ye think I'd feed a hungry man on bones and crusts, when my yard is full of fat pullets and turkeys and pigs? No, by the powers, not I, that's flat. In the third place, you ask me for some simple water to quench your thirst; now as my water is none of the best, I never give it to a poor traveller without mixing it with plenty of wine, brandy, whiskey, or something else wholesome and cooling. Come into my house my honey; devil blow me, but you shall sleep in the best feather bed I have; you shall have the best supper and break, fast that my farm can supply, which, thank the Lord, is none of the worst; you shall

drink as much water as you chuse, provided you mix it with plenty of good wine or spirits, and provided also that you prefer it.

**ANECDOTE OF SHUTER.**

Shuter, travelling in the Brighton stage, with four ladies, one very warm day, the party were thrown into the utmost consternation by the coach suddenly stopping to receive a sixth person who was a perfect Falstaff in appearance. The ladies expressed their sorrow to Shuter at this additional incumbrance—but he with a smile desired them to take comfort, for he would soon remove the man mountain. Accordingly, when the unpleasant intruder had taken his seat and the coach was once more moving, Shuter with much gravity asked one of the ladies her motive for visiting Brighton. She replied, her physician had ordered her to bathe for a depression of spirits. He turned to her next neighbor, and repeated his enquiries—the she was nervous—the third, bilious—all had some complaint, of which the sea was to be a cure. When each had told the history of their disorders, the humourist heaving a most tremendous sigh, exclaimed, 'all your complaints put together are trifling to mine—they are nothing—Oh, mine is dreadful to think of.'—'Good God! sir, cried the corpulent stranger with astonishment, 'what is your complaint; you look exceedingly well.' 'Oh, sir,' replied Shuter, 'looks are deceitful. You must know three days ago, I had the misfortune to be bit by a mad dog, for which I am informed the only cure is immersion in salt water. I am going therefore, for though I am as you observed, looking well, yet the fit takes me in a moment, when I bark like a dog, and endeavor to bite every one near me.'

'Lord have mercy on us ejaculated the fat traveller, in a tone that was meant to be a whisper. 'But sir, you—you are not in earnest—you'

'Bow! wow! wow!' 'Coachman! Coachman! I say let me out.' 'Now your honor, what's the matter?' 'A mad dog is the matter—hydrophobia is the matter—open the door; the devil is the matter.'

'Bow! wow! wow!' 'Open the door, never mind the steps. There, thank God, I am once more in safety; let those who like it, ride inside; I'll mount the box.' Accordingly he continued to proceed on the outside of the coach for the remainder of the journey, much to the satisfaction of the comedian and his companions, who were exceeding merry at his expense; the former every now and then regaling him with a sonorous 'Bow! wow! wow!'

**A GOOD APOLOGY.**

In the court of Sessions in Scotland, the judges who do not attend or give a proper excuse for their absence, are by law, liable to a fine. This law, however, is never enforced; but it is common, on the first day of the session, for the absentee to send an excuse to the lord president. Lord Stonefield having sent such an excuse, on the president mentioning it, the Lord Justice Clerk Braxfield said in his broad dialect, 'What excuse can a stout fellow like him hae?' 'My lord,' said the president, 'he has lost his wife.' The justice, who was fitted with a Xantippe, replied 'Has he? that is a gude excuss indeed; I wish we had a' the same.'

**For Sale,**

A likely and healthy Negro man of about 20 years of age, for a term of 18 or 20 years, who is a good plain cook and an excellent farming hand.—For terms apply to the Editor.  
Nov 8 3w

**Notice.**

The subscriber will be at the Easton Hotel in Easton, on or before the 10th day of November next, when he will have cash to give for Slaves of both sexes, from the age of 10 to 20 years.  
JOHN S. HUTCHINSON.  
Nov 8 3w

**TOWN TAXES IN EASTON.**

Public Notice is hereby given to all persons in arrears for taxes for the year 1823, that unless their taxes be paid by Wednesday the 26th November (inst.) the property taxed and liable to be sold will on that day be set up and sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, to pay the said taxes.  
R. D. RAY, Collr.  
of Town Taxes for years 1819 and 1823.  
Nov. 3

**SULPHATE OF QUININE.**

A Fresh supply just received, and will be neatly prepared in any form it may be required—by  
T. H. DAWSON & Co. Druggists.  
Oct 11

**CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE**

**Canal Company.**

Old Stock.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That all shares of old Stock in this Company, on which fifty dollars shall not have been paid, on or before the 12th day of December next, will be exposed to public auction, or forfeited according to the provisions of the charters of incorporation.  
H. D. GILPIN, Secretary.  
Canal office, Philadelphia, Aug. 23, 1823.—Sept. 20—12w

**Public Sale.**

On Tuesday the 9th of December next, will be sold on a credit of six months, at the residence of Edward Coursey, Esq on Wye River, all his stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Mules & Farming Implements. If the day should be unfavourable, the sale will take place the next fair day.  
Mr. Coursey's negroes are also to be sold, and will be delivered to purchasers at the end of the present year; but they are to be sold at private sale, and not against their consent.  
WILLIAM GRASON, Agent  
of Edward Coursey.  
Oct. 18—3w

**REMOVAL.**

CHAPLAIN & DONOVAN  
Having removed four doors below their old stand and having just received

A GENERAL SUPPLY OF

**Seasonable Goods,**

Which they determine to sell very low, invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.  
Cambridge, Nov 8 4w

**SHOES & BOOTS.**

Joseph Scull  
Has just returned from Philadelphia with

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

**SHOES,**

A PART OF WHICH ARE  
Ladies Morocco Walking Shoes  
do Leather do do  
do Coloured Prunelle do do  
do White do do do  
do Black do do do  
do Morocco Spring Heels do do  
do Military Heels do do

WITH A VARIETY OF

**MISSES, CHILDRENS & MENS SHOES;**

He has also a large assortment of Easton made Boots and Shoes, all of which he will sell at the very least prices for cash.

He has also a large assortment of Leather, Morocco and Kid, of the best quality and he will endeavour to have Boots and Shoes made in the best manner.  
Easton, Nov 1—tf

**NEW GOODS.**

**Clark & Green**

Have just received and are now opening a large and general

ASSORTMENT OF

**Fall & Winter**

**GOODS;**

Selected with great care in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations, which will be offered extremely low for cash, they respectfully invite their friends and the public generally to give them an early call.  
Nov. 1—tf

**Very Cheap**

**FALL & WINTER GOODS.**

The Subscribers having now received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and opened

THEIR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF

**Fall and Winter**

**GOODS,**

Beg leave respectfully to invite their customers and the public to give them an early call, as they can assure them their stock is large and cheaper than at any former period.  
Among other things they have a very large supply of New England COTTON YARNS, from number 3 to 24.  
GROOME & LAMBDIN.  
Easton, October 25th, 1823—tf

**Fall and Winter**

**GOODS.**

**Thomas & Groome**

Have the pleasure of informing their customers and the public generally, that they have received a large and general assortment of GOODS, suited to the season, all of which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash.  
Easton, October 23—tf

**An Overseer**

Is wanted immediately, and for the next year, on my plantation at Shoal Creek. A single man would be preferred; but, if such an one, of suitable qualifications and character, cannot be got, a man with a small family would be received.  
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Shoal Creek, Nov 1 4w

**To Rent,**

For the ensuing year a Dwelling HOUSE, situated on Washington street, between Thomas Perrin Smith's and Bennett Jones' now occupied by Thomas Meconkin—For terms apply to William Needles, or to the subscriber.  
SAM'L. T. KEMP.  
Oct 11 tf

**Land for Sale.**

The subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, the farm whereon he lately resided. This farm contains in all two hundred and thirty five and three fourth acres of land, with a sufficient proportion of timber, lying about 4 miles from Easton, and directly on the road leading to Centreville. It offers many advantages that are rare to be met with in small farms viz: It has an inexhaustible stream of water running through the centre of the fields, which affords abundance of natural grass, and might with very little labour to clear it, produce abundance of Timothy and Herd—It has a prime young apple orchard containing near two hundred well selected fruit trees—the dwelling & other convenient out Houses are in good repair with a spacious Barn sufficient to cure a pretty considerable crop of Tobacco. It is presumed to be unnecessary to say any thing further, as persons wishing to purchase will call & view the property and make themselves acquainted with the terms.  
JAMES DENNY,  
Agent for Thomas Benny.  
Oct 25

**NEW GOODS.**

**Jenkins & Stevens**

Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

**Fall & Winter**

**GOODS,**

Which they offer to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash. They invite their friends and the public generally to give them an early call, as they are disposed to sell unusually cheap.  
Nov 15 3w  
N. B. Also a quantity of Salt for Sale.

**For Rent,**

**THE NEXT YEAR,**

That large, convenient and comfortable BRICK HOUSE in Cambridge, where Mr. Robert Wallace now lives, opposite to Dr. White's

ALSO, a LOT opposite to Mr. Houston's Store. There is a large and Valuable GARDEN attached to the House, and a GRASS LOT to the Stable and Carriage House—the terms will be very reasonable.

The Subscriber will sell on a credit of several years, the property owned by him at Easton Point, consisting of a convenient and comfortable Dwelling HOUSE and GARDEN, and two LOTS of Ground, with the greater part of the Wharf that used to belong to Captain Samuel Thomas—This property will suit any person disposed to keep a Public House, a Packet or a Lumber Yard—the Lot next to the Wharf is large enough for a Lumber Yard, Dwelling House, Granary, &c. Possession may be had immediately.

I have also, 2 or 3 FARMS to rent for next year.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Easton, August 2, 1823.

**To be Leased,**

For a term of one or more years, from the 1st of January next:

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS

**TAVERN**

**IN CAMBRIDGE.**

At present occupied by Solomon Wilson, situated in a convenient and central part of the town, and containing, exclusive of garret, and a spacious dry cellar, twelve excellent rooms, one of which is fifty two feet long.

It is confidently believed, that the zeal and energy which have been displayed in the recent improvements of the town, will continue; and that, from its Geographical advantages, Cambridge will necessarily become the rendezvous of a majority of travellers between the southern and northern sections of our peninsula, when the facilities of conveyance, now established, are more extensively known; from which, it may be fairly anticipated, that an enterprising man, with competent resources to conduct such an establishment, would do a large and profitable business.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, E. S. Md. 2  
August 16, 1823. 3

**To be Leased,**

For one or more years, commencing from the 1st day of January next, the

**Union Tavern,**

in Easton, at present occupied by

Mr. JAMES C. WHEELER.

To a good tenant, (a man who knows how to keep a Public House) taking a lease of more than a year, I will give the most accommodating terms as to the first year's rent, as I am desirous to re-establish the best stand for a Tavern on the Eastern Shore, as was proved by the management of Mr. Thomas Peacock.  
JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton, Sept 27, 1823—tf

**Notice.**

The subscriber being about to retire from public business, requests all those indebted to him to call and close their accounts by note or otherwise, those neglecting this notice, cannot receive any further indulgence, at the same time he feels it his duty to return his thanks to a generous public, for the very extensive share of custom which they have bestowed on him since in business (say 10 years).  
Public's Humble Serv't, &c.  
SAM. CHAPLIN.

Centreville, June 14—

**MARYLAND,**

**Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court.**

NOVEMBER TERM, A. D. 1823.  
On application of Rettilla Clendennen, formerly Rettilla West, Administratrix of Simeon West, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased; it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphan's Court; I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of November, 1823.  
THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

In compliance with the above order,

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Simeon West, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 20th of May 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of November 1823.  
RETTILLA CLENDENNEN, Adm'r.  
of Simeon West, dec'd.

Nov 15 3w

**PRINTING,**

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

**Valuable Lands**

**FOR SALE.**

To be sold on Monday the 1st of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, several fine Tracts of LAND, (part of the estate of Edward Tilghman, Esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased) containing about

**1900 ACRES**

of arable and woodland, which will be divided into farms of convenient size, and into lots of woodland. These lands are about four miles below Centreville, on the post road to Easton, and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it.— Possession will be delivered on the 1st day of January next, with a crop of wheat growing. A liberal credit will be given; the terms to be made known at the time of sale.  
Wm. TILGHMAN, Trustee.  
Philadelphia, Oct 4—9w

**Sherwood Forest**

**FOR SALE.**

The subscriber offers for sale, that beautiful Farm on which he at present resides, the former residence of his father Hugh Sherwood dec'd. This farm is handsomely situated on the head waters of Broad Creek, and bounded with said creek on the south and west, on the north and east with the post road leading from Easton to Haddaway's Ferry.

The Dwelling House is large and well calculated for comfort and convenience, is eligibly situated on a rising ground at a convenient distance from the post road, and commands a view of part of the waters of Miles river, which are within half a mile of it. This farm contains by a late survey 272 acres, 100 acres of which is covered with wood and timber. The title clear of all incumbrances. The purchaser can see what the ensuing fall. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises or to Edward N. Hambleton at Easton.

THOMAS SHERWOOD.

September 6

**CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.**

Mrs. Spencer having taken the house formerly occupied by the Reverend Mr. Smith, tenders her services to Parents and Guardians on the Eastern Shore to teach the following branches of Female Education on the annexed terms, payable quarterly in advance.

Boarding and Tuition per annum \$100  
Piano Forte 5  
Theorem Painting 5

DAY SCHOLARS,  
Spelling and Reading per quarter 3  
Writing and Grammar (extra) 1  
Arithmetic and Geography 1  
Mapping and Use of the Globes 2  
Plain and Ornamental Needle Work 1  
Embroidery 2

N. B. Produce convertible to family use will be taken for Board.  
Oct 11 5m

**WANTED,**

**A Blacksmith,**

At my Mill in Queen Ann's county, Of experience, industry and steady habits, where he will find a comfortable Dwelling House, and a Blacksmith's shop of long standing and a number of good customers, if his work is approved of. A good Wheelwright and also be accommodated with a Work Shop can Dwelling—Possession given 1st January next.  
EDWARD HARRIS.  
August 30, 1823—



**THE STEAM-BOAT**

**MARYLAND**

Will commence her regular routes on Saturday the 8th of March, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Sunday the 9th will leave Easton by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of October, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark.

Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.— Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The MARYLAND will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown, on Monday the 10th day of March, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season—Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.  
CLEMMENT VICKARS.

March 1, 1823—tf

**Additional Notice.**

For the greater convenience of the inhabitants of Cambridge & of the lower counties on the Eastern Shore, and others travelling to those districts from Annapolis and Baltimore, the Proprietors of the Maryland have built a good & substantial wharf at Castle Haven, & have engaged Captain Levin Jones to keep Horses and Carriages for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge; and on after Sunday the 7th September, the Maryland will call at Castle Haven instead of Todd's Point in her routes to and from Annapolis and Baltimore, to land and receive Passengers, Horses and Carriages. The price of Passages will be the same to and from Cambridge (including Stage fare) as to and from Easton.  
C. VICKARS, Captain.

August 30—

N. B. On the 1st of October she will leave Baltimore and Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. instead of 8 o'clock during the remainder of the season.

# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE.—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."—  
Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29, 1823.

NO. 50.

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

## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

### MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR No. 4. REPORT ON HORSES.

The horse has been the theme of admiration in all ages, and is of such great use in the affairs of Agriculture, Commerce, War and Sporting, that all laudable means should be used to improve the breed of an animal, at once so noble, and extensively employed.—We are happy to discover a spirit in our state favorable to this improvement, and no doubt, the institution of premiums by the Society, will have a most happy effect.

The committee to whom has been confided the important duty of deciding on the merits of horses, beg leave to report, that they have assigned to Mr. Henry Cost, of Frederick county, the first premium for his bay horse young Post Boy, possessed of size, strength and figure rarely to be met with in a blooded horse.

To Mr. T. R. S. Boyce, of Baltimore county, the second premium for his grey horse Fagdown, his fine action, power and docility, recommend him as a valuable animal to improve the stock of road horses.

To Mr. Thomas P. Stabier, of Montgomery county, the first premium for his bay mare, having proved herself a fine brood mare, from the exhibition of her colts, which are very promising animals.

To Mr. Samuel Owings, of Baltimore county, the second premium, for his fine full bred mare Primrose.

There were also exhibited several other horses, and the committee would have been gratified, if premiums had been placed at their disposal equal in number to those, which in their estimation merit them, and of this class they particularly designate Mr. Thomas Lewis' bay mare, as also a full blood filly belonging to Gen. Ridgely, and a filly the property of Mr. John Schwartz, 5 months old, of beautiful proportion, and in uncommonly fine condition; the two latter, however, do not come under the denomination of brood mares, to which class the committee were exclusively confined.

The committee have to lament, that the state of the weather was peculiarly unfavourable for the exhibition of horses, it being in most cases impracticable to view them in action—there were a number entered for premium, which from the above circumstance, were not submitted to their consideration.

HENRY THOMPSON, Chairman.

### REPORT ON ASSES AND MULES.

The committee appointed to adjudge the premiums for asses and mules take leave to report, that there was no jack nor jennet offered to the Society for premium, and that but two pair of mules competed for your premiums.

We adjudge unanimously the premium for the best mule, to Wm. Patterson, Esq. of the city of Baltimore, and

To the same gentleman, the premium for the second best mule.

The committee regret that there was not a fuller exhibition of this kind of stock, as they believe it to be highly valuable to the farmer.

All which is respectfully submitted,

THOMAS EMORY,  
Chairman.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CATTLE.

The Committee on Cattle report, that the animals presented for their inspection were generally very fine, and their improvement furnishes the strongest example of the good effects of that spirited system which annually produces a competition among the farmers of our state in relation to our valuable live stock. As a further evidence of the fine quality of the cattle, the Committee declare, that they had much difficulty in deciding upon the respective merits of some of the classes, and were often divided in opinion.

Taking the cattle in order, as presented to them on the list, they award the first premium for the best bull over two years old, to Mr. Caton, for his full bred Alderney bull, five years old, there being no other in competition, and they were bound by a rule, in such case made and provided.

The premium of a silver can, for the best bull under two years old, they award to the Honorable Edward Lloyd, for his bull calf 'Piggrim,' by Blaze, out of White Rose, eleven months old.

The premium of a silver can, for the second best bull under two years, they award to Mr. J. W. McCulloh, for his bull calf 'Warrior,' by Champion, eight months old.

\*This mare was raised, and is owned by Richard Brook, of Montgomery county.

On this class of cattle, the Committee cannot refrain making mention, in the highest terms of commendation, of several other fine and beautiful animals, among which are Mr. Carnan's bull calf, seven months old, by a full bred Bakewell bull of Gen. Ridgely's breed, (between whom and 'Warrior' there was some difficulty in deciding;) the young Holderness bull, 'Comus,' exhibited by Mr. Joseph Gales, Jr. of Washington city. This animal, 14 months old, is by Columbia a bull of the Holderness blood, being sired by Gorham Parson's bull Holderness, out of an Holderness cow, which took a prize at the Brighton Cattle Show; Col. Thomas Emory's bull calf, 16 months old, by Bergami, Mr. Henry Thompson's bull calf 'Clifton,' 12 weeks old, out of an imported Devon cow, by Mr. William Patterson's Devon bull. Mr. William Patterson's Devon bulls; Mr. William Lorman's brindle bull 15 months old; and Mr. J. W. McCulloh's bull calf 'Reuben' of the Tuscan breed, 3 months old, by Duke of Tuscan, imported by Commodore Bainbridge.

### MILCH COWS.

The premium of a silver cream pot, for the best milch cow, is awarded to Mr. Christopher Carnan, for his black cow, mother of the 7 months bull calf of such high merit, before spoken of.

The premium of a silver tumbler, for the second best milch cow, is awarded to Mr. David Williamson, of Baltimore county, for his large spotted cow of Doctor Fall's breed, with a calf by her side.

Among the other milch cows, there were several whose merits were very considerable: Mr. Whitmore's fine cow, Mr. John Mercer's Hereford cow, with her calves; together with Mr. Lloyd N. Rodgers' two cows which were conspicuous for thriftiness and size.

### HEIFERS.

The premium of a silver cream pot, for the best heifer, was awarded by one vote to the Honorable Edward Lloyd, of Talbot, for his heifer 'Flora,' 17 months old, by Bergami, in competition with Mr. Lloyd N. Rodgers' 'Snow Ball.'

The premium of a silver tumbler for the 2d best heifer, was unanimously awarded to Mr. Lloyd Rogers, of Baltimore county, for his heifer 'Snow Ball,' 18 months old, of the improved Short Horn breed, got by 'Bishop,' out of 'Europa.'

Of this class of cattle, there were many of real merit and beauty. The Committee particularize Mr. Henry Thompson's red and white heifer 'Fanny,' 16 months old, by Mr. William Patterson's full bred Devon bull, out of a cow bred by Gen. Ridgely, of the Holland and English breed; Dr. Allen Thomas' half Devons, and a heifer of the Bergami breed; Mr. William Patterson's Devons, Mr. Morris' Devon.

The premium of six silver table spoons for the best yoke of oxen, is awarded to Mr. James Gettings, of Long Green, for a yoke of black oxen, not 3 years old.

The premium of a silver can for the 2d best yoke of oxen, is awarded to Mr. James Gettings, of Long Green, for a second yoke of black oxen.

But few yokes of oxen were presented for premium, and they were all good indeed, fine; a yoke of Mr. David Williamson's, of Baltimore county, was admired, but excluded from competition in consequence of one of them being bred out of the state.

The Committee close their report with remarking, that although they feel conscious of having discharged the duty assigned them with their best judgment, yet such was the unfavourableness of the weather yesterday, and so great was the exposure and suffering from the rain, when called to view the cattle, that there may have been some animals of much merit, not particularly specified in this report, an inadvertence arising from such causes they hope will be pardoned, and they congratulate their brother farmers, from the specimens exhibited at this Cattle Show, upon the great improvement that is now so generally making in the breed of our stock of cattle.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH  
PEREGRIN WETHERED  
AARON CLEMENT  
D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.  
SAMUEL T. KENNARD.

### REPORT ON HOGS.

The Committee to whom was referred the examination of the swine, offered for exhibition, beg leave to report, that they have attentively examined the same. Before entering upon the description of those offered for premium, they cannot forbear stating to the Society, their unfeigned regret that so few of that description of stock should have been brought for exhibition; but judging of the future from experience, they hope that as the usefulness of this institution increases in the public estimation, the exhibition of swine will be more ample.

The Committee award the premium of one soup ladle, value \$10, for the boar, offered by Theodore Anderson, of Baltimore county, of the Suffolk breed, 3 years old.

The Committee award a premium of one gray spoon, value \$5 for the second best boar, of the Parkinson breed, 4 years

old, to James Cunningham, of Frederick county.

The Committee award a premium of a soup ladle, value \$10, for the best brood sow, to Mr. J. W. Stone, of Baltimore county.

The Committee award a premium of a gray spoon, value \$5, for the second best brood sow, to Mr. D. Williamson, Jr. of Baltimore county.

The Committee beg leave further to add, that there were exhibited 4 pigs, of rather upwards of 3 months old, of a mixed breed, very deserving of attention, by Mr. Barney, of Delaware, but inasmuch as these do not come within the rules of the Society, the committee can only remark on the superiority of the breed.

To these may be added 4 other pigs, belonging to Mr. John S. Skinner, forwarded to him by Mr. Johnston of Bridgeton, which the committee are sure will be found to be a valuable acquisition in the improvement of the breed, of that valuable race of animals.

GRAFTON DUVALL,  
SAMUEL OWINGS,  
JOHN MARSH.

### REPORT ON SHEEP.

The committee appointed to examine the sheen, have performed that duty, and beg leave to report, that they first proceeded to inspect those of the merino breed. In deciding upon the merits of this sort of sheep, which are principally valuable for their wool, the committee felt themselves bound to direct their attention chiefly to the quality of the fleece. Although several other rams of great merit were exhibited, yet the committee after a close inspection were unanimously of opinion, that the ram belonging to General John Mason, of Annapolis Island, had the finest fleece, and therefore award to him the premium of a pair of salts, value \$10.

Governed by the same principle, the committee after inspecting the merino ewes, decided in favour of the pair exhibited by Dr. Richard G. Stockett, of Anne Arundel county, and award him also a pair of salts value \$10.

In deciding upon the merits of other breeds, the merino committee had a principal regard to the value of the carcass, and were of opinion, that the two rams of the Dishley breed, offered by Mr. Barney, of Delaware, for a premium, were the best exhibited, and award him a goblet, valued at \$10.

After an examination of the ewes of other breeds than the merino, the committee decided in favor of a pair exhibited by Dr. Allen Thomas, of Anne Arundel county, a cross of the Dishley, with the broad tailed Barbary sheep, and award him a premium of a goblet, valued at \$10.

In awarding the premium, offered for the five best fat wethers, the committee were governed by the same principle; after some hesitation, between the merits of those exhibited by Edward Lloyd and Charles C. Brown, Esqs. of the Eastern Shore, although the fleeces of those belonging to the latter gentleman were superior, yet the carcass of those belonging to the former, were somewhat better, and the premium of a can was accordingly awarded to Mr. Lloyd, valued at \$10.

The committee cannot close their report without expressing their satisfaction, on inspecting the fine sheep exhibited by several other gentlemen. They, in a particular manner, viewed with much pleasure a parcel of ewes, of the Dishley breed, shewn them by Mr. Barney of Delaware, also another parcel, with two rams of the same breed, exhibited by Mr. Clements of Pennsylvania, and the broad tailed Barbary ram, exhibited by Dr. Allen Thomas of Anne Arundel county.

VIRGIL MAXCY,  
JAMES GITTINGS,  
R. W. BOWIE,  
J. SYKES,  
J. S. WILLIAMS.  
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Long Haired Africans.—Hugh Campbell, of the English navy, has addressed a letter to the editor of the London Courier, dated September 29, 1823, on the subject of intelligence lately published in the British newspapers, that a horde of savages, with long flowing hair, had made a mischievous incursion into Caffre Land, and there spread havoc and destruction among the Caffres and settlers. As the fact respecting these long haired savages has been doubted, Mr. Campbell says that in 1802-3, there were more long haired natives on the island of Fernando Po (an island to the northward of the equator) than those with the common curled hair of Africans. He also states that while in a bay near Cape Lobos, a tribe of upwards of an hundred long (flowing) haired natives presented themselves. These also were evidently of European extraction, the colour of their skins being nearly similar to that of the Choctaw Indians. From the above facts, Mr. Campbell thinks it not improbable that in the long lapse of time since the passage to India by the Cape was known to Europeans, and the thousands of shipwrecks that are known to have occurred on the southern coast of Africa, that similar hordes to those of Fernando Po and Cape Lobos may have sprung up on many parts of the southern coast.

### From the New York, American, Nov. 14. COURT OF SESSIONS.

A case altogether unprecedented in this state was yesterday committed to the consideration of a Jury to the Court of Sessions. Mr. John Degez, a respectable citizen, was indicted for having disturbed, on the Sabbath evening of the 26th of October, the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Broome street, during the time of Divine service. It was proved on the trial that the defendant attended the meeting at the time referred to, and after the second hymn had been sung he was observed to talk loudly with a person on his left, who was ascertained to be a Mr. Warren. This continued for some time, and he was requested by Mr. Thompson and Mr. Westervelt to desist. He continued his loud talking, however in a manner that excited the attention of the whole congregation; so much so, that those below looked up to the gallery to know what was going on. Mr. Westervelt, one of the trustees of the Church, finally took hold of his arm, whereupon the defendant arose from his seat, and, addressing himself to the preacher, Mr. Van Velzer remarked, 'You contradict yourself; last Sunday evening you said that God and the Holy Ghost had combined to rob Jesus Christ of his bread.' The defendant was then directed to stop his disturbance or to go out.—He said he would not, but told the preacher he might go on if he would proceed with order and decency, and not use any more blasphemy. He continued afterwards to talk loud, but remained until the service was closed, contributed to the plate, and departed. It was shown in extenuation of the offence, that the interruption by the defendant was during a pause in the sermon, wherein the clergyman had asked the question—'Is there any universalists here?' and waited as if for a reply. It appeared however that he went to the meeting with a preconcerted design to ask of Mr. Van Velzer an explanation of the doctrine advanced by him on the former evening. When questioned, the minister stopped, and the exercises of the meeting were suspended six or seven minutes.

Mr. Scott for the defendant contended that mere interruption by speaking, unaccompanied by such acts as constituted a breach of the peace, were not punishable at common law. That it was only a statutory offence, & was to be regulated by its provisions. That the statute prescribes the punishment of a fine to be imposed by the Mayor, Recorder, Alderman or Justice of the Peace, and of course it was cognizable by the Court of Sessions.

The Court decided that the offence complained of was punishable by common law, and a precedent was adduced from Chitty to support it. The Recorder, in his charge to the jury, referred to the constitution of the state, which provides for the protection of religious liberty, and to the great and golden rule of moral action requiring to do to others as we would that others should do to us.—No man of the jury, whatever might be his religious creed, could consent that any individual, much less a person not belonging to his church, should disturb the congregation by catechizing the minister. The jury, without leaving their seats, pronounced a verdict of Guilty.

### NEWBURGH, N. Y. Nov. 13.

On Wednesday last, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, we witnessed the most singular occurrence of family events which has ever come within our observation. The first was a wife, by her testimony consigning her husband to imprisonment for sixty days—the next a father and mother swearing against a son, and he is consigned to a prison—and lastly, a daughter swearing against a father, and he is consigned to a prison for life.

### Selected for the Munchausen College.

Extraordinary Workmanship.—It was stated on Saturday at Hutton Garden that some years ago, a prisoner, a man of extraordinary talents, made a coach, with four wheels, of gold and ivory, not bigger than a pea, with a complete set of gold harness for two fleas, which drew the carriage; each flea had a chain of gold around its neck, consisting of one hundred and sixty links, fastened on by a gold padlock, and which they drew along on a table, and, being examined by a microscope, appeared in every respect perfect in all parts; and when he fastened them from the coach, he let them feed on his wrist, or on the back of his hand, and then put them into a little box, in which there was a bit of cotton; the coach he kept in a separate box, each not bigger than a nut, and that this extraordinary curiosity was shown at the time to their late Majesties, and the principal nobility in the kingdom. A gentleman remarked, that a flea was the strongest living thing in nature, that it could carry a thousand times its own weight, and leap upwards of two thousand times its own length; and had but an elephant the strength and activity of a flea, in proportion to its enormous bulk, it could carry the Monument on its back, and leap from Hyde Park to Greenwich. This extraordinary curiosity the prisoner lost when in a state of intoxication at a public house on Clagenwell Green.

English Paper.

## FOREIGN.

### From the British Press PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE. PARIS, Oct. 9.

The ministerial and monarchical party have long regarded Ferdinand's devaracca as certain and inevitable. They have consequently been extremely busy in forming plans for their future conduct in Spain when that wretched Prince shall be reinstated in the fullness of despotism. But there is only one point on which the 'fanatics' and the 'politicians' are agreed—the difficulty, or rather the impossibility, of establishing any tolerable or durable system with such a frail prince as Ferdinand VII. He has confessedly become an object of hatred and contempt with all parties. Cruel and arrogant in prosperity—mean, cowardly, base, contemptible at the slightest appearance of danger, his reign was the rule of a tyrant, and his downfall the triumph of fear.—His whole life has been a career of baseness.

The Spaniards have not forgot even his unprincipled conduct before he was placed on the throne, nor the unparalleled meanness and degradation he sought for afterwards. One single specimen of the atrocity of his character will paint the whole measures of his reign. To escape from the tyrannic influence of Godoy, Prince of Peace, he commenced a series of correspondence with Napoleon; on the correspondence the Duke de Infantado and the Baron Escoquit to his father, as having led him astray by their wicked counsels. To escape from any chance of risk, this treacherous dissembler began by betraying his confidential counsellors. This was his maiden essay in political life, and the whole of his subsequent conduct shows that he is worthy of such a debut.

After yielding to Napoleon's menaces at Bayonne, with all the obedience of a well whipped school boy, he pestered his gaoler with incessant demands for the hand of one of the Princesses of his family, and on his return to Spain, made the object of his life consist in ferocious persecution of every man independent or virtuous in his nation. When the insurrection of the Isle of Leon broke out, he never thought of courageously defending the power he had abused, but with his usual cowardice, hoped to shun the threatened danger by hypocritical declarations of his attachment to that constitution he had proscribed during a period of six years, and whose most ardent defenders he had either exiled to Africa or put to death. But, perfidious as well as dastardly, he was constantly busy in conspiring against the constitution he daily swore to preserve.

After secretly leaguering on the 7th July, with Morillo and Martinez de la Roa, to change the constitution, he abandoned them the moment he thought his guards had entered Madrid and were on their way to the palace; he tore in pieces the plan of a mixed Constitution which these temporising counsellors had made out, and which he had promised to support and adopt. He declared, in the confidence of anticipated triumph, that he would have nothing less than the plenitude of his former power. The events of the 7th July were in fact an epitome of his whole life of baseness, cowardice and perfidy. When the Constitutionalists were triumphant on that occasion, he applauded the massacre of his guards, who had come to deliver him; the officers who had marched to Madrid in obedience to an order signed by his own hand he suffered to be shot without making the smallest effort in their favour.

One act of duplicity has constantly succeeded another till absolute power has reverted to him again, and he is become uncontrolled tyrant over all Spain at Cadiz, by the hands of the French army, without having ever displayed the slightest spirit, or taken any step to recover it. These facts, and the licentious immorality of his private life, are known to all Spain. The Ultras themselves are forced to acknowledge that it is impossible that such a being can ever inspire the Spaniards with either respect or confidence. 'France itself,' they say, 'cannot depend on the sincerity of the promises he may make, nor on his firmness against the dangers that may arise. He will not only violate the engagements he may enter into with the French Government, but if any tidings of insurrection should awaken his fears, he will begin again to swear to any Constitution that may be offered him.'

For these and various other considerations the Ultras have come to the conclusion, that Ferdinand can no longer reign over Spain.—They are of opinion that he should be reinstated in his authority, for the purpose of rendering legitimacy triumphant; but that after a lapse of two or three months, he must be brought, by some means or other, to abdicate the Crown in favour of his brother. He will be allowed a pension, and a residence at Rome; and the Infant Don Carlos will become King of Spain and the Indies. Don Carlos is not only a partisan of absolute power, but he is almost new on the political scene; and neither the Constitutionalists can reproach him for his perfidy, nor the Royalists for his cowardice. Hence it is imagined that

a Government with him at its head might maintain itself in Spain. Ferdinand's abdication has frequent precedents in Spanish history. Besides those of Charles V. and Philip V. it has not been forgotten that Ferdinand VII. mounted the throne only through the abdication of his father, Charles IV. The fanatics and politicians (as the two parties in the French Ministry are called) see no inconvenience in this plan of operations, but, on the contrary, a great many advantages; they hold it to be so proper; and of such almost infallible success, that they no longer conceal their hopes. They confess the difficulties that are daily rising up to oppose the termination of anarchy in Spain, to restrain the violence of party, and to form any just, regular, or tolerable form of Government; but they imagine they have found the cure to escape from the labyrinth that has been formed by their own operation, while it is probable that the very means of safety they rely upon will only plunge that unfortunate country into still greater wretchedness and confusion. Such are French politics, and such the plans of De Villele and his Cabinet, at this important juncture.

#### From the New York Statesman. HIGH LIFE.

Eight closely printed columns of the Liverpool Mercury of the 10th of October, are occupied with a description of a grand Fancy Ball, or Masquerade which took place at the Town Hall in that city, at the close of a great musical festival, which engaged most of the week, & the proceeds of which were appropriated as a charity. The festival consisted of oratorios, concerts and balls, at which the whole amount collected for charitable purposes was nearly 16000.

At the concluding scene on Friday night, which is said to have surpassed any of the masquerades of the British metropolis in former times, 1475 persons consisting of all classes and professions, noblemen, bishops, and other ecclesiastics, soldiers, lawyers, physicians, merchants, and people of every other description, were present, and played such parts as suited their tastes and humours. Among the rest, we observed the names of several American gentlemen. Mr. Hudson, of Schenectady, in this state, personated a well dressed Spaniard, and Major Gamble, of Washington city, an Indian Chief. Some idea may be formed of the variety and extent of the characters assumed from the following string of alliterations, embracing the whole alphabet. From a more specific detail given afterwards, here appears to be little or no exaggeration for the sake of rounding out the catalogue. "Here," says the Mercury, "in the dance, promenading, or conversing, were seen, about, Algebrists, a quines and angels, barous, bravos, barometers and beauties, clowns, courtiers and catfishes; dukes, Dames and dowagers, engines, equines and egotists; farmers, faces and flower girls; Germans, gossips, Germans and gardeners; huzzars, highlanders and hindons; Indians, infants and Ievanders; J. Ws, Japanese and jokers; kings and Kancianaries; lawyers, lords, lovers, ladies and Laplanders; mayors, magistrates and mandarins; nobles, nobles and Neoplatonians; officers, Oonians, outlaws and oddities; princes, peasants, priests and pirates; queens, quakers and quinnies; robbers, Romans and racers, Spaniards, sailors and shipwreckers; Tartars, Tuks, tyranis and Tyrolises; usurers and Utopians; Venetians, villagers and villains; warriors, woodmen and warblers, youths and yeoman; zealots and Zealarders."

We have not space for an abstract of a description of the splendid apartments, of the company with which they were crowded.—"It was impossible," says the editor of the Mercury, "not to be struck with the tout ensemble, on a first entrance, the company promiscuously strolled about and the eye had but a moment to rest on any magnificent figure ere it was drawn off by another, which was again displaced by successive characters, jostling together, and each claiming its position of attention. To complete the circuit of the rooms was a sort of circumnavigation, after which a strict observant might have sat down and composed a book of travels, giving no inadequate picture of the several tribes, civil and savage, amongst whom he had sojourned. It was indeed, a living map of the world, by means of which he could not only see, but converse with, the intelligent of every province. Nor would his journey be otherwise uninteresting. The food of recognition, given him by some as they passed, and the salute of others might convince him that he had obtained no inglorious notoriety. Here a Turk would claim acquaintance with a native of Kamshakka; here a Sultan and there an Alpine Shepherdess; and indeed, as a citizen of the world, he might occasionally be found in amicable converse with a robber, or a lawyer. The happy visage of one; the demureness and gravity of another, would open to him an index to a variety of facts and surmises; and he might occasionally be present at the meeting of Kings, Emperors, Princes, and dignitaries, from the several continents in congress assembled, to discuss, no doubt, the general destinies of mankind! Here, indeed, he might learn, what his Mightinesses of Verona intended to do with Spain when she was prostrate before them; what with Greece and South America, and whether, in the end, they might be obliging enough to make a grasp at the commerce and possessions of England."

Time would fail us, were it worthy the attention of our readers, to enumerate the splendid costumes and various tastes of the performers in this grand pageant, which seems to be a revival of an obsolete custom. We cannot neglect to mention however, that Mr. M Dowal, the editor of the Liverpool Advertiser, is represented as having effected his entrance at 10 o'clock pre-

cisely. He appeared in the appropriate costume of the Turkish Secretary, for the purpose of recording the proceedings of the night in his journal of next morning; and is said to have sustained his intellectual character with great truth and fidelity. He retired about 3 o'clock, to describe the splendour, and beauty, and variety of the scene; but unfortunately he was found about four in a deep sleep, the recording pen moving even then mechanically in his fingers.

At one o'clock in the morning the company began to retire; and at two the rooms were comfortably thinned. The several amusements were kept up with much spirit until 5 o'clock, soon after which Mr. Hutchinson, who personated the Speaker of the House of Commons, the orders of the day having been disposed of, adjourned the house, sine die.

So they do things in England.  
From the New York National Advocate.  
November 23  
FROM ANTIGUA.

By the brig *Spartan*, which arrived here last evening, we have received regular files of the Antigua Weekly Register, to the 28th of October, inclusive. They contain an account, which we give below, of the loss of the schooner *Patriot*, Captain Bunker belonging to New York, whence he sailed on the 19th September. We regret to find that two of the crew were drowned; and that fears were entertained at Antigua for the schooner *Diana*, also belonging to this port. It will be seen that intelligence had been received from Barbadoes, that an attempt had been lately made to burn the town, and that on the evening of the 19th October, the Methodist chapel was levelled to the ground by a mob consisting entirely of white people.

**Loss of the American Schooner Patriot.**  
The Schooner *Patriot*, Captain Booke, sailed from New York on the 19th September, having been chartered by Samuel L. Darrel, Esq. for a voyage to this Island, with a cargo of corn meal and staves. On the 28th, in latitude about 37, she encountered a dreadful gale from the Southward the sea running tremendously high broke frequently over the vessel, and the gale continuing to increase the balance mainsail, under which she was lying to, split and was in an instant blown from the bolt rope, which obliged them to put her before the wind. At 4 P.M. the wind moderated and suddenly shifted to the North West blowing a perfect hurricane; in attempting to hoist the jib, it was torn to shreds by the violence of the storm. The vessel thus exposed between the two conflicting elements (the wind blowing from the North West, and the sea running from the south west) became unmanageable, and was upset by a heavy sea, before the masts could be cut away. She lay on her beam ends nearly an hour, when the mainmast fortunately gave way, and she righted completely water logged. It was then discovered that Stephen Joy, one of the seamen was missing from the wreck, and shortly after Francis Cutler, another of the crew, was swept off by the sea. In this dreadful situation they remained all the 24th instant, exhausted by famine and fatigue expecting every wave would wash them in its yawning abyss—the horrors of night were rendered more awful, the roaring and flashing of the waters, which broke around them and the day offering a spectacle at which the stoutest heart must shudder—numerous large sharks, instinctively drawn to the vessel, and apparently emboldened by the distress of the unfortunate men, seemed impatient at the delay which yet withheld from them their expected prey. On the last mentioned day, the American Brig *Spartan*, Capt. Delano, which arrived here on Friday, from Barbadoes, was observed standing towards the wreck: such was the effect of this sudden appearance of unlooked for succour, on minds so lost in despair, that it was long before they could feel persuaded of its reality. The *Spartan* having reached the *Patriot*, Captain Delano took the men on board, and subsequently bestowed on them all the attention they required; and on being brought to this port, the Consul of the United States also rendered every kindness and assistance which the duties of his office, or the feelings of humanity, could dictate.

The Schooner *Diana* from New York a faster sailer than the *Patriot*, sailed a few hours before her. We hope she may yet arrive safe; but apprehensions may be reasonably entertained.

ST. JOHNS, Oct. 28.  
Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, dated October 20th.

"We have said doings here: an attempt of a daring character was made to burn the Town last Saturday night; and last evening an infuriated mob of white people attacked and literally levelled to the ground the Methodist Chapel, a large and beautiful brick building, and the Parson (named Shrewsbury) obliged to fly for his life."

Extract of another letter, of same date.  
"I am sorry to have it in my power to inform you that the Methodist Chapel was destroyed last night by a lawless mob which, I fear, will end in serious consequences to our peace and comfort. I expect the Governor will use his authority to suppress such lawless practices."

The two Houses of Legislature are to meet on Thursday next.

JAMAICA.

We have received a letter from our correspondent, dated Kingston, Jamaica October, 14th, 1823, in which he states that an attempt had been made to organize a conspiracy in that city was generally believed. Several aliens of colour had been taken up, and one had been sent off the island. The conspirators had formed a lodge of pretended Masons, and was initiated into some mysteries by a brown man from St. Domingo, and corresponded with

Admiralla Padilla on the Columbian coast. The Master of the Lodge was a black man named Nicholas Pinerio (a barber, and the individual sent off the island). From numerous other suspicious circumstances, it was considered necessary to probe the business, but no very material discoveries had been made. The island was in a considerable ferment respecting the attempt made in Britain to legislate for the Colonies and emancipate the slaves. Nothing but resolutions of all kinds expressing the state of public feelings, and some were rather warm, others absolutely absurd.

From the Maidstone Gazette.

#### The Quack and his Patient.

On Tuesday last a great sensation was created in the town of Maidstone, by a report that a person named William Lansell, one of the patients of a quack doctor (James Kean) practising near the Cavalry Depot, in this town, had died under the medical gentleman's hands. By some it was asserted that the unfortunate deceased expired with his mouth full of the Doctor's powders, by others it was said that the Doctor had bled his patient too freely. But these rumours as to the cause of the man's decease proved to be incorrect; but that he died in the house or hotel of the Doctor was too true, and the cause and manner of his death will be shown by the following particulars of the Inquest—

On Wednesday morning at ten o'clock, the Inquest was held at the New Inn, before C. Stacey, Esq. Mayor, and Coroner. Previous to the examination of the witnesses, the Jurymen went to view the body at the Doctor's lodging. The place in which it lay was very small, and appeared like a wash house, and the smell, either of the room or the body, was extremely offensive, but it was the Doctor's bed chamber, and he had actually laid in it all night by the side of his departed patient.

The first witness examined was Anne Bennett, better known by the familiar appellation of "Moll," by which the Doctor always addresses her. She deposed as follows—

"I first saw deceased yesterday morning he was taken out of a gig by two men. He was very bad, and they put him into my chair, and he set warming his hands a little while for he was very cold and chilly. He asked me for a pipe, and I gave him one, and he smoked a little while. He then put it down, and I went out. I heard him say something, but what I don't know; and when I came in he seemed to me in a doze and I thought as he was so fatigued, I would say nothing to him. Mr. Kean soon came in, and looked at him, and said 'he is going very fast.' Mr. Kean then went to the Coach (the New Inn) to tell the young man that brought him, that he was dying, and he died just as the young man came into the room. Deceased had taken nothing to eat or drink except a quarter of a glass of brandy, which I got him because he was so damp and chilly; he was damp but not to say wet, Mr. Kean lodges in my house; he has been there nearly three years, his name is James Kean. I am quite sure deceased had nothing in my house but the brandy. I never saw him before, and I wish I had not seen him now, for I'm almost dead myself along of it; he said he was very ill and had been so a long time; he spoke to Mr. Kean about it. He mumbled and groaned a great deal. He said something, but I don't know what; he went off very easy. Mr. Kean never saw him before the man said he wanted to have come before; but they dilly dallyed him about. These was strangers in the house, who came to Mr. Kean. I do not know their names. We never asked them where they came from."

The next witness called was James Kean, when in waddled the Doctor. In the person of this modern Esculapius we beheld a fat, pale old man, with an immensely large surcoat, bearing some half dozen collars; and if we had not been prepared for the appearance of Doctor Kean, we should have supposed him to be a representative of the grave digger in *Hamlet*. The examination of the Doctor was as follows—

Coroner—What is your name?

Witness—My name is James Kean.

Coroner—What are you?

Witness—Why, I am a man as sells—no! not sell—I gives away pills or any thing else that lays in the way. I'm n trade. I charge nothing nor does not defraud nobody.

Coroner—You are not charged with any such thing now. It is time enough for you to defend yourself when you are accused.

Witness then proceeded with his testimony—He could not remember in a gig I can't account for the cause of his death, he was dead before he came to me; he was dead as near as possible. He was very low and shivering and shak'g, and I sent for three penny worth of brandy. He sat down, and soon died. It rained very hard, and he was very wet. He was lugged out of the gig, there was a crutch and a stick but he was carried out of the gig. I could hardly speak to him, nor he to me, he was so weakly. He told me as how he'd got a pain here (pointing to his chest), and had water in his chest. I give'd him nothing but the brandy. Two women com'd from his place this morning, and they know'd him 15 or 16 years, the young man as brought him's not here.

The Coroner—it seems to have been a very imprudent thing to bring the poor man here in an open gig.

Dr. Kean—Oh yes [shaking his head.] he oughtn't to ha' brought the man at all. He wasn't fit to be moved 20 yards. He com'd from Canterbury. He was in a deep decline, that was his complaint.

After this luminous display of learning and medical skill, Doctor Kean waddled

out, 'to give away pills or any thing else that lay in the way.'

Mr. Eyre surgeon, examined—My opinion is that the deceased died of complicated disease of the abdominal viscera. There were no external marks of violence on the body, I cannot positively say what was the cause of his death without I open the body; there were no appearances of any thing improper having been administered to him. There was the mark of a blister on his back, but not recently. I consider his case not to have been a decline. He was right, perhaps, about the water in his chest, there was water without doubt; there being water in the pericardium; the removal of him here might have accelerated his death. The damp air, without the fatigue, might have been sufficient to hasten his death.

Robert Pattenden examined—I did not know the deceased. I put up at Mr. Lansell's yesterday, at Sittingbourne. I saw a man put into a gig, and should know him again if I was to see him. He had on a great coat, and was lifted into a gig. I have not seen the body, but should know it to be the same man. When I saw the man put into the gig, I thought him not fit to be moved.

A Jurymen—it is very strange that his brother should suffer him to come away in an open gig.

The Coroner stated that the brother of the deceased, and the young man that brought the deceased, were summoned, but had not yet arrived. But if the jury were desirous of seeing them, he would most willingly wait for them.

The jury agreed in opinion that the examination of those persons was unnecessary, and, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict—Deceased died by the Visitation of God hastened by the fatigue of his journey.

We have considered it a duty to society to give a full report of the above inquest. The Doctor, in whose house the deceased expired, is a man who does not profess to have any education. He declares himself to have an intuitive skill, above the reach of art; and which he cannot communicate to any one (which we believe.) This skill he has by virtue of his being the seventh son of a seventh son!!!!!! His manners, appearance and language, are the most repulsive that can be imagined. His custom in fine weather is to stand, without a coat, before the door of his mansion, looking out for customers, and as soon as he spies a cart or any thing that bodes a job, he returns and puts on the coat of state in which he figured before the jury. But, notwithstanding his ignorance; and other amiable qualities, people come to this man from all quarters. The sick are brought to him lying on beds in carts, some of whom he does not suffer to be taken out, but merely crosses their forehead with his finger; which he declares to be quite as useful as his medicine. It really does move our indignation to witness the folly that can induce people to put their lives in the hands of a such man.

#### From the Maryland Herald.

In me let the toe feel the paw of a lion.  
The battle once ended, the heart of a lamb.

It is the wish of an old, consistent, and undeviating Republican, to call on the public at large, or more properly on those citizens, who during the period of intestine jar, mustered under the banner which now floats victorious throughout our country to reflect whether it be magnanimous or even expedient to maintain our pickets, videttes, scouts and ambuscades, when there is no enemy—not a trace of a foe on the field. Are we still to fight our battles over again, and thrice to slay the slain? Shall we keep on our armour as if afraid of this gun powder Percy, although he be dead?

Is it not a fact, that party spirit has lost sway, in every head under the rule of sound reason, in every heart which is animated by disinterested zeal for the public welfare?

It is useless to enquire why those who once disagreed so widely, are now so completely united in opinion; the ground of our disunion no longer exists. Our government was a novel and bold experiment, which our fathers agreed to make. In arranging it, there arose differences of opinion as to the fitness of certain measures from which some anticipated one result, and some another, and while all remained matter of experiment, we disputed vehemently. The long agony is now over, and although we then differed in speculation, the eyes of all are enlightened by the result. Sober, his orical fact now stands in place of the hopes of one party and the fears of the other, and the highest toned federalist no longer wishes for a stronger government while the most fervid democrat is satisfied that the existing checks on individual will could not be dispensed with or weakened, without endangering the public safety. Unnecessary taxation is alike oppressive and unwelcome to federalists and republicans; gunboats and terrapin policy are no longer thought desirable by one side, nor do standing armies and sedition laws remain lovely in the eyes of the other. Federalists do not think that we really thirst to sell our home and country to French domination, nor can we believe that they, in their hearts, wish to have their "free necks gored" by the yoke of England.

I cannot conceive any matter or thing for the attack or defence of which at this time we on the one side should rally, while on the other 'their wonted fires would glow in the ashes of federalism.' For who do federalists wish, which we do not also desire. What have we to fear, which is not equally an object of dread to them?

I am aware, that although the sensible and sound hearted part of the community absolutely sicken to hear persons 'talk politics' as the phrase is, there still are some individuals ready to sound the tocsin

or vociferate the old yell of party. And who are they? Mark them well! A e they not men who owe all their little consequence to a shew of party zeal? Men, devoid of merit, have no hope of being considered in the distribution of good things unless they can perpetuate an empty outcry the effect of which is to exclude the high minded and honourable of all parties. I have heard it said that before republicans will extend the hand of fellowship to the federal party, the latter must succumb—yield unconditionally. Perish the ungenerous, ignoble thought! Do we expect them to beg pardon on their knees for having dared to differ from us in opinion? Do we wish them to crave permission to gather the crumbs which fall from our table? Do they not every day and every where manifest as true love of country as ourselves? And what submission or acknowledgment could be exacted by us or made by them without dishonouring both?

I lay it down as undeniable, that in this state, at this time, between those who have been called federalists and those called democrats, there exists not a shadow of difference in principle, in objects, or in the means by which those objects are to be obtained. Are we then for ever to possess those who once held views of policy different from our own? Are we always to be deprived of the public services of our Taney's, Goldsboroughts, Herberts, and other wise, learned and patriotic, though (as we deem) once erring citizens?

Is a man, by being once classed with federalists, physically disqualified to be a justice of the peace, a councillor or a judge?—a bank director, tax commissioner or member of the levy court? Is he absolutely unfit to be chaplain, committee clerk, or even door keeper or messenger to the houses of assembly?

The mass of Republicans do not think thus: The honourable and disinterested spirit such ideas.

Why then is the disgusting practice of causing still kept up as the commencement of every session of the legislature? In both houses at present there are not more than 14 or 15 of those who have been denominated federalists; they agree with us in every thing but the name, and yet to please a designing and paltry few, seventy or eighty honourable republicans must go into convulse, to juggle them out of that vote in appointments to which they are by law, and every way entitled. Oh, shame!

But it may be said that causes save time and money; aye, but at what expense of principle! If it be necessary and expedient to have a meeting previous to voting in the house, to canvass and examine the relative merits of the numerous candidates for the posts of governor, councillor, &c. why not invite the attendance of members of a assembly generally? Would those 14 or 15 forlorn federalists (who if we would permit them, would be as good democrats as the best of us) embarrass the proceedings of the meeting? I cannot think it, unless indeed they found that the meeting was got up for the purpose of securing, beyond doubt, a particular junta, all the good gifts of the state.

I trust that gentlemen will no longer shrink from opposing an illiberal and unrighteous procedure, which they cannot, but condemn. A protest is not to be looked for from the handful of proscribed delegates; it would be undignified for them to complain—but I cannot suppress the hope that our own democratic delegation, from this county, which from days of difficulty to those of triumph, has been so steadily republican, will step forward and vindicate themselves and their constituents from the disgrace of sharing in the unballooned powder of an unarmed, or rather a reconcoered foe.

The writer of this paragraph is, as before stated, and has been since the days of childhood, a democratic republican. His party being universally dominant, if he were an officer hunter, or did he aim at the advancement of his own pecuniar benefit, it is manifest that he has taken a wrong path in opposing the spirit of party. This paper is the offspring of neither fear, favour nor affection, but proceeds simply from a wish that truth and justice may prevail. If aught can be said in favour of that system which it is the object of this essay to break down, let its advocates manfully come forward and prove its consonance to the everlasting rule of right and the fitness of things. And on the other hand, I call on the lovers of truth and liberty, to rouse up and strike. PRO PATRIA.

#### DEWITT CLINTON.

The *Petersburg* (va.) *Republican*, though opposed to Mr. Clinton as a candidate for the Presidency, says,—"We candidly believe him deficient to few men in our country for deep research, splendid talents, masculine powers of mind, and an intimate knowledge of the political concerns of the Republic a d of Europe, which should constitute the character of a really great statesman."—But then, say the editors, "he is ambitious"—and therefore they prefer Mr. Crawford. This has drawn from the able editor of the *National Democrat* an eloquent appeal to the people of New York, calling on them to rise in their strength and vindicate the rights, the honor and the dignity of the State. Mr. Clinton is charged by the *Virgin* editor with ambition. "We have seen this charge," says Mr. Southwick "so often exhibited against Mr. Clinton, and particularly by Virginia editors, and the fools and minions, and to his and hirelings, who in this State re-echo their clamour, that we can not any longer believe it is levelled against the man. The man is attacked, as one of the means adopted to keep down the STATE; to sink her once more to the level of a secondary member in the alaxy of the Union. It is supposed at the South that the completion of the Canal has given such a spring to Clin-

ton's popularity, that he will stand in the way of the Southern Candidate for the Presidency. Their spies perhaps have informed them with what shouts and acclamations the name of CLINTON was received by TEN THOUSAND FREEMEN, who witnessed his passage through the last lock of the Erie Canal, on the memorable eighth of October. Then the well-known rang with his name, and the long loud shouts, re-echoed from the neighboring and distant hills, evinced the gratitude of the people, whilst the squinting eye of envy turned askance from the scene, and certain political daudies trembled in their shoes, as did Belshazzar when he saw the hand writing on the wall. Hence the charge of ambition against Mr. Clinton, at Petersburg, in Virginia. It is the clamor of fools, the trick of knaves.—Show me the man who is not ambitious, and I will show you a wretch that would pick your pockets at an auction, rob you of your purses on the highway, or break into your houses at midnight and steal your money from your desks, if his necessities required, and the fear of the State's prison did not deter him.—*Conn. Herald.*

### CINCINNATI, (Ohio) Nov. 7. GREAT FIRE.

It has become our melancholy duty to record the first instance, of destructive conflagration, that has occurred in this city for many years, which could be considered a public calamity. The great STEAM MILL, situate on the bank of the river, owned by Oliver Ormsby, of Pittsburg, IS IN RUINS. About 11 o'clock, on Monday night, it was discovered to be on fire, in the wool carding room in the third story; and although the clamor was at work at the time, in an adjoining apartment, and the several Fire Companies and citizens generally repaired promptly to the place, the fire spread so rapidly as to render, in the course of fifteen minutes, all efforts to extinguish it unavailing. In about three quarters of an hour, this immense pile of building, with its valuable contents of machinery, grain, flour, whiskey, &c. together with all the account books and papers belonging to the establishment, were completely enveloped in flames; and presented a scene of awful sublimity and terrific grandeur, beyond the efforts of imagination to conceive of the human gen. to describe. Nearly every part of the city exhibited an appalling spectacle of the most brilliant illumination, as also the towns of Newport and Covington, on the opposite side of the river. At times, immense columns of flame were seen ascending from the lower floor, to the height of more than one hundred and fifty feet; and passing off to the E. N. E. fitting the atmosphere, to a very considerable distance, with innumerable sparks of fire, and ignited cinders. Large quantities of these cinders were taken by the wind, which blew fresh from the W. S. W. to the neighboring hills, at least half a mile from the scene of destruction. Many wooden buildings on Front street caught fire, but were extinguished, without any material injury, by the active and persevering exertions of the Firemen.

The total loss which has been suffered by this fire, may be estimated at about one hundred thousand dollars; more than eighty thousand dollars of which is sustained by Mr. Ormsby. In addition to the building, engine and machinery, which belonged to it, there were consumed 8000 bushels of wheat; all of which, excepting about 400 bushels which had been brought in to exchange for flour, belonged to Mr. Ormsby, 1300 bushels of bran; 3 tons of middings and shorts; 800 bushels of corn and rye; 300 barrels of flour, packed; 50 barrels of flour not packed, 13 barrels of whiskey. The cotton spinning machinery, (together with a set of tools, &c.) of the value of \$6000, also consumed was the property of Herman Long and Martin Baum, of this city. Nothing of any value was saved, excepting 4 or 500 yards of cloth, which had been brought in from the country, to be dressed.

That the public may have some adequate idea of this stupendous edifice, we subjoin the following description. It was constructed of lime stone & on the side next to the river, nine stories high; its length 87 and its breadth 62 feet, and the walls from 5 to 10 feet thick. It had 21 doors and 90 windows, and contained four pairs of 6 feet mill stones; machinery for carding, fulling and dressing cloth; an extensive distillery, and a large cotton spinning manufactory; all kept in operation by a steam engine of 70 horse power. This establishment was capable of manufacturing, annually, 12000 barrels of flour, besides the other branches of manufactures. It furnished constant employ to a large number of men, women, and laborers, and consumed, yearly, about 12000 bushels of mineral coal. The walls are yet standing, but are supposed to be so much injured as to be of very little value.

It is not yet known how, or from what cause the fire originated. Conjecture attributes it to spontaneous combustion, and to the friction of some part of the machinery as the flour mill was in operation at the time. But we cannot learn that there is any sufficient reason for these conjectures, and do not think it probable that it has been the work of some incendiary.

*National Republican.*

However valuable ancestry may be in the eye of a man of family, it is in little estimation among farmers, if we may judge by the reply of a country lad made to one who boasted of his ancient family. So much the worst for thee," said he, "every body knows the older the seed, the worse the crop?"

**MAGISTRATES' BLANKS**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29.

### CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

We insert on our first page a part of the Proceedings of the Fourth Cattle Show and Fair of the Maryland Agricultural Society, held on the 5th and 6th inst. near Baltimore, from the Patriot of the 25th, being all that number contained of the proceedings—The Farmer of last week, no doubt, contains the whole of the proceedings, but unfortunately it has not yet been received.

The Fifth Cattle Show and Fair, we understand, will be held in Easton sometime in October next.

Our State Legislature meet on Monday next.

### Proceedings of the Maryland Agricultural Society.

The Maryland Agricultural Society met in Easton on Tuesday the 25th Nov. 1823, agreeably to public notice—The Vice-President in the Chair.

The Constitution as amended being under consideration, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Articles of Association as amended at an adjourned special meeting of the Maryland Agricultural Society, held at Baltimore on the 23d June, 1823, be and they are hereby approved and adopted, as the Constitution of the Society.

The Society then proceeded to appoint twelve Trustees, when the following persons were unanimously elected, viz: Nicholas Hammond, Edward Lloyd, Samuel Stevens, Fench Lightham, Perry Benson, Robert Moore, Robert H. Goldsborough, Daniel Martin, Thomas Hayward, Henry Hoiday, Lambert Reardon, and Samuel F. Kennard.

Joseph Haskins, Esq. was unanimously re-elected Assistant Treasurer, and Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, Assistant Secretary in the place of Samuel F. Kennard who declined a re-election.

Resolved that the above proceedings be published in the American Farmer, the Easton Gazette and Republican Star.

EDW. LLOYD, Vice President.

SAM'L T. KENNARD, Ass't Secretary.

N. B. The Trustees are requested to meet at the 'Easton Hotel' on Saturday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Eighteenth Congress will assemble at Washington on the first day of December next. It is expected there will be another sharp contest for the Speaker's chair, the candidates named are Mr. Barbour, the last Speaker, Mr. Clay, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Webster. Several of the members have already arrived at and near the seat of government, and others are on the move.—*Balt. Pat.*

### HENRY CLAY.

A letter received by a gentleman at Cincinnati, from an intimate friend of Mr. Clay, is said to state that he is still in a dangerous situation, and that the surgeons had given up all hopes of his recovery his complaint being of such a nature as to cause fears of his death. Should he ultimately recover, it is not probable that it will be in time for him to be present at the opening of the session of Congress, and consequently he will not be likely to be a candidate for the Speaker's chair.

*Del. Gaz.*

### SMALL POX.

The Board of Health of New York officially announce the existence of several cases of Small pox in that city.

In Philadelphia the weekly bills of mortality show that this disease continues to carry off its victims.

### SHOCKING.

An inquest was held, on the 9th inst. by the Coroner of Sussex County, over the body of an unknown infant, which was found in Muddy creek, near the bridge, and which was pronounced by the Jury to have been drowned by some person unknown. It has since been ascertained that a woman who called herself Charlotte Briddle, and who had been residing for some time near Cannon's Ferry, in that county, had eloped from the place, on the morning on which the body was found, having previously confessed that the child was hers, and that she had thrown it into the creek, but not until after it was dead. It is believed that the child was not dead when it was thrown in. It is supposed that she has returned to Worcester county, Maryland, whence she came, and it is hoped that she may be brought to suffer the punishment she merits.

*Del. Gaz.*

Caster Oil of excellent quality has been manufactured at St. Augustine, East Florida. The soil, otherwise deemed useless, is considered well adapted to the culture of the plant from which the oil is made.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

To Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. Editor of the Star, and Post Master at the Town of Easton.

All the Quindnuncs, all the News Readers, and last, though not least to be regarded, all the Ladies of the county send compliments to Mr. Smith, and unite in their entreaties that he will use his good authority and best exertions for procuring the earlier arrival of the mails, particularly on Saturday evenings that their contents may be distributed to the country by tea time—Let Mr. Smith reflect a moment how grievous a thing it is to us all, after going through the various and respective occupations and labours of the week, having them snugly closed up by sun set, and all burning with impatience to spend the welcome leisure of Saturday evening in the enjoyment of the diversified details of the public Journals, to be told by the messenger "The Mail has not arrived"—Could he then see the numerous dejected countenances, the evaporated hopes, the cruel disappointment; could he hear the deep regrets, the spiritless sighs, the mortified expression—could he witness the Quindnunc all aback, the news Reader in the suds, the Politician more enraged than Justice Gattle when the supper was over set, the Farmer yawning in chagrin, and beauty in dismay, he would summon all his post riders to a review and read them such a lecture upon despatch, as would make both whip and spur do their office the better to prevent such miseries in future.

Do good Mr. Smith put on your persuasive, and if that will not do, deal out a little wholesome authority among the creeping, sleeping, dilatory crew of 'Heralds of a busy world with news from all nations lumbering at their backs,' who are as insensate to our concern as the long goaded side of their horse is to the spur point, and cause them to minister a little more kindly to our anxieties and our gratification.

We do not mean to be understood as entertaining the least complaint against the administration at your office, we only ask your efficacious interference and intercession in our behalf with the Mail carriers, who, contented, if they arrive at any time within the specified hours, so that they are exempt from fine, loiter away the time at every intermediate post town or post office, creep on the road as may suit their whim convenience or fancy, and unreasonably procrastinate their time of arrival at their last stage for the evening; thus inflicting upon us the hide miseries and grievances before set forth—Raise up good Sir, in our behalf, avenge our wrongs and rectify these abuses under which we labour and we as in duty bound will ever pray.

ZEBULON QUIDNUNC,  
TIMOTHY NEWS READER,  
CIMON THE POLITICIAN,  
FARMER GILES,  
SWEET ANN PAGE.

Special Committee to prepare this petition.

Several years ago, Mr. Clay raised his voice against Congressional caucus nominations—against the practice of abstracting the free expression of the will of the people,—declaring that "It was virtually assuming a power which the Constitution has literally guarded against, in reference to its dangerous consequences." Mr. Clay will have to break a lance with those protracted constitution lawyers & disinterested pleaders,—the Editors of the National Intelligencer.—*Nat. Gaz.*

A letter from Rome, (Italy) dated in the last summer says—"Jerome Bonaparte has lately taken up his residence in the palace of Lucien, which the latter quits, as he is about to leave Europe for America, and is selling off all his property preparatory to his departure." Lucien would be welcomed in this country as an accomplished gentleman,—a man of letters and of highly cultivated taste in the fine arts—who has lived in his retirement with the munificence of a prince and the spirit of a philosopher. His opulence is said to have been reduced by the liberality of his expenditure.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Nearly thirty thousand men are at present employed on the great canal between Texel and Amsterdam. The marshy earth which is found towards the bottom of the canal, is taken out with bag nets, and fills more than a thousand boats each day. The canal will be twenty five feet in depth, so that the largest East and West Indiamen, may pass direct to Amsterdam without unloading part of their cargoes at the Texel. The canal will be more than sixty English miles long, and will cost, without including the great flood gates, more than ninety million guilders.—*London Paper.*

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Silas Duncan, commander of the U. States schooner Ferrit dated

St. JAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 28.

I arrived here on the 19th, and have been detained on this part of the coast of Cuba in consequence of having understood that an American brig had been carried into a place about fifty miles from this, by pirates. I proceeded to the place immediately, and found the vessel stripped of every thing that could be removed. I however brought her round to this place, for better security, and gave her in charge to the American Consul, for the owners. Her crew it is supposed, were murdered, as nothing had been heard of them. I shall write from Thompson's Island, where I expect to arrive about the last of next month.

MARRIED  
By the Rev. Mr. Bayne, on Thursday last, Lieut. Benj. Richardson, of the Marine corps, to Miss Emma Singleton, daughter of the late John Singleton, esq.

## Public Sale.

Will be sold at the subscribers, on Wednesday the 31 day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day—a valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and 3 Yoke of Oxen—a quantity of Corn and Corn Blades Farming Utensils, &c. Also a good Double Carriage and Horses. A credit of five months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving a note and good security bearing interest from the day of sale. The terms of sale must be complied with before the delivery of the property—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JAMES TILGHMAN.

Bay Side, Nov 29—1w

### FOR HIRE, FOR 1824.

Negro Men, Women, Boys and Girls—Also some negro Children to be put out for their victuals and clothes.

RACHEL L. KERR.

Easton, Nov 29 3w

## To be Rented,

FOR THE NEXT ENSUING YEAR,  
On a moderate rent, my House and Lot, on Goldsborough's street. Easton. For terms enquire of John M. G. Emory, Esq. at Easton, or George Martin, Denton.

Nov 29 3w

### WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

The visitors and Governors take leave to inform the public, that they have elected the Rev. Timothy Clowes, L. L. D. the principal of this Institution, and that he has entered on the duties of his office. The board latter themselves that their choice has fallen upon an individual who would do honour to any seminary of learning, and they feel confident, from the high recommendations which they have received of this gentleman, both as a scholar and a teacher, that full justice will be done to the pupils committed to his charge.

The price of Tuition in the classical and Mathematical department is \$25 and in the English department, conducted as heretofore by Mr. C. Ferguson is \$20 per annum.

The Visitors have also made arrangements with the Rev. James Thomas, to board the Students in the College, who may resort to the institution from a distance; and the public may rest assured that the utmost attention of the principal and of the Rev. Mr. Thomas, will be paid to the morals of the youths committed to their care.

The price of board is established at \$100 per annum; the pupils being expected to furnish their own rooms.

Chertown, Md. }  
Nov 29 3w }

## Sale of Land.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county Court, will be sold on Monday 22d December next, at Mr. Flint's Tavern, in Cambridge, all the Real Estate, of which the late Samuel Tregoe and Joseph Tregoe died, seized and possessed, to wit: A FARM situate in Transquakin, near Airy's Meeting House, where the deceased formerly resided, containing about 114 acres, and also

A HOUSE AND LOT at Airy's Meeting House, now occupied by Mrs. Tregoe. The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give a bond with good security.

The creditors of Samuel Tregoe & Joseph Tregoe, deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereon, to the Clerk's office of Dorchester county Court, within six months from the day of sale.

JAMES CHAPLAIN, Trustee.

Cambridge, Nov 29 1s

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county court, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d day of December next, on the head of Church Creek, at Williams' & Dixon's Store, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, all the Real Estate of which Dr. Harrison Dixon, deceased, was seized and possessed, to wit: a valuable tract of Woodland, situate near the head of Church Creek, containing 250 acres. This land is perhaps as rich as any unimproved land in the county, and most of it within half a mile of navigable water, which together with its adjacency to the village of Church Creek, makes it valuable and desirable property—it will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. The terms of sale will be a credit of 18 months, the purchasers securing the purchase money by bond or note with securities approved by the trustee, when the whole of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the sale, shall be paid; a good title to the property, will be conveyed by the trustee.

NOAH DIXON, Trustee.

Nov 29 1s

N. B. The creditors of H. Dixon, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the Clerk of Dorchester county, within six months from the day of sale.

## Joseph Chain,

OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL,

Has just received a supply of

## BEER & CIDER,

Which he will sell by the barrel, half or quarter barrel.

### HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE

Apples by the barrel or bushel  
Onion Cloves by do or do  
Chesnuts by the bushel  
English Walnuts do

Beef Tongues and Dried Beef, cured in a superior manner by himself, which he warrants to be equal, if not superior to any cured in this state. All of the above articles he will sell very low.

Easton, Nov 29 1f

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the certificate of a half share, No. 19,903 of the Stock of the Union Bank of Maryland, has been lost and that application will be made for its renewal.

JAMES CARROLL, Ex'r.

of H. D. Gough.

Nov 29 4w

The editors of the Fredericktown Herald, Hagerstown Torch Light and Easton Gazette, will please insert the above four times, and forward their accounts, with certificates of publication annexed.

## \$200 Reward.

Runaway from the farm of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county, deceased, on Saturday 29th August last, two negro men by the names of Perry and Nace, Perry is a very bright mulatto, twenty two or three years old, 5 feet 5 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, pleasant in his manners when sober, but when intoxicated uncommonly insolent, Nace is a clerk mulatto, twenty two or three years old, 5 feet 5 or 10 inches high, has a small scar across his nose, very stout and well made rather a pleasant countenance, clothing not known as they took a variety of them. A Reward of \$100 will be given for either of them, if taken out of the state, and \$50 if taken in the state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above Reward of \$200 for both, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r.  
of A. ROSS, dec'd.

Caroline county, Nov 29—1f

### MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,  
November Term, A. D. 1823.

On application of Richard Spencer, Esq. Executor of the testament and last will of Col. Perry Spencer, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty three.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

### Pursuant to the above order,

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Col. Perry Spencer, late of Talbot county deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 24th day of November, A. D. 1823.

RICHARD SPENCER, Ex'r.

of Col. Perry Spencer, dec'd.

Nov 29 3w

### SULPHATE OF QUININE.

A Fresh supply just received, and will be neatly prepared in any form it may be required—by

T. H. DAWSON & Co. Druggists.

Oct 11

## To Rent,

For the next ensuing year, the

HOUSE

at present occupied by Mr. Charles Goldsborough, nearly opposite the Bank. For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.

Nov 15 1f

### VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the

Farm called

"BARD'S GIFT,"

beautifully situate within two miles of Centerville, and immediately on the Post Road and adjoining two Great Mills; it contains about four hundred and ninety four acres of land, with a plenty of timber and fire wood. This farm offers many advantages rarely to be met with, viz.—there runs quite through the farm a large meadow, which with little labour might be made to produce a large quantity of Timothy and Herd Grass, and through which there runs an inexhaustible stream of water. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet level, and requires but very little ditching. The improvements are a two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a brick well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quarter, Corn House, a tolerable good Stable, and the frame of a large Barn, out of which might be made a very commodious farm house. Also a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well selected fruit.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further, as I presume those that are disposed to purchase will view the premises, which will be shown by Mr. H. Hardecastle, Jr. living on the farm. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near Easton,

J. G. THOMAS.

Nov 15 1f

### MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

October Term, A. D. 1823.

On application of William Townsend, Executor of the Testament and last will of Arthur Rigby, late of Talbot county, deceased; it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court; I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of November, 1823.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

### Pursuant to the above order,

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Arthur Rigby, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereon to the subscriber, at or before the 27th day of May, 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of November, 1823.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Ex'r.

of Arthur Rigby, dec'd.

Nov 22 3w

# POETRY.

From the *Hudson Whig*,  
TIME.

I saw him hastening on his way,  
And mark'd his lightning flight;  
Where'er he mov'd there stern decay  
Spread its destructive blight.  
Rapid the gloomy phantom hied,  
Envelop'd in the storm—  
His eye shone out in sullen pride,  
And fearful was his form.

I saw him grasp the warrior's wreath  
Won in the gory fray;  
The laurel withering sunk in death—  
Its beauty fled away;  
That wreath was stained with bloody dew,  
Unhallow'd was its bloom—  
It met the phantom's chilling view,  
And bow'd beneath its doom.

I saw him pass by beauty's bower,  
And listen to her lay—  
Around the spot was many a flower  
Blooming its summer's day;  
With icy hand the spectre came,  
Her lovely form compress'd—  
She met his lurid eye of flame—  
The tomb stone tells the rest.

On Youth's warm breast his hand he prest,  
'Twas cold as mould'ring clay  
He laid his arm on Manhood's breast,  
The life pulse ceased to play—  
His fell sirec o'er Nature past  
And low she droop'd her head—  
Her blossoms withered in the blast  
And all her virtue fled.

From a London paper of Oct. 14,  
SIMULATED DEATH.

A very extraordinary case of this nature occurred a few days ago, at Hammer-smith, in the person of Harriet Smith, a young woman of interesting appearance, who served as housemaid in the family of Robert Emmerson, Esq. of Oxford street. This girl, it seems, had, about three years ago, been thrown from the top of a stage coach, and received many severe contusions both internal and external which seriously affected her strength, and brought on a gradual decay of nature. Being incapable of performing her customary business, she relinquish'd her situation, and obtained an asylum beneath the roof of a female relative at Hamner-moth. Here, notwithstanding her total cessation from all corporeal labour, her complaint still advanced; she every day grew weaker, and was frequently subject to long faintings. Through the kind attention of some with whom she had formerly lived every aid that eminent professional advice could afford was rendered to her, with a constant supply of such necessaries and comforts as her helpless situation demanded. On Thursday week she had been taken out for an airing, and returned home with renewed strength, and in rather better spirits than usual. After taking some refreshments, she complain'd of excessive inclination to sleep, and was therefore placed in bed between the hours of six and seven in the afternoon.

In apparent enjoyment of profound repose, she remained until a far advanced hour the following day, when on attempting to rouse her, she was found to be quite cold; her lips were colourless, and her eyes glazed; all pulsation had ceased; every thing bore testimony to the power of the fell destroyer death. The last offices to her remains, which are directed by decency, were then performed; the corpse was attired in the usual grave clothes, and laid on a bed, where it remained from Friday noon until Sunday morning, the afternoon of which day was fixed for the interment. Happily however, the horrible event, which we fear occurs but too often, was frustrated. On the removal of the body from the bed to the coffin, one of the persons engaged inadvertently placed her hand on the bosom and fancying its touch imparted a sensation far more warm than the damp and clammy feel of a corpse, she naturally expressed her opinion to those who were assisting in the melancholy office; a closer examination convinced them they were about to commit to the cold grave a living subject. The cheeks were still livid and colourless, the eye exhibited no sensation of vision, but the vital principles reigned about the region of the heart, and on the application of a glass breathing was once more perceptible. The physician who had attended during her illness was instantly sent for. On his arrival, signs of returning animation were so manifest, that he concluded bleeding and the application of warm bricks would be productive of immediate restoration. He therefore opened a vein, first in one arm, and then in the other, but with effect; every other effort proved equally unavailing, until about 5 o'clock in the evening, when a rapid change took place, the throbbing of the heart and the pulse became audible, the cheeks and lips partially regained their crimson, respiration returned with ease and vigour, and in a few moments all the animal powers assumed their functions. During the interesting interval, the various insig-nia of death were removed, in order that she should not be terrified by their appearance when perception returned, but being questioned as to her health in the customary manner, she manifested no knowledge of what her situation had been, merely saying that she felt cold and weak, with an extraordinary oppression and a sensation of fear, no unlike that which is experienced in dreams when afflicted with the complaint commonly called night mare. She has improved every day since her visit to the other world, and is now likely to be long an inhabitant of this.

## For Sale,

A likely and healthy Negro man of about 20 years of age, for a term of 18 or 20 years, who is a good plain cook and an excellent farming hand—For terms apply to the Editor.  
Nov 8 3w

## WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. C. Burn,

Late of the City of Baltimore, presents his respects to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, and tenders his services as a

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

He has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Jonathan N. Beany, in Easton, where by the exertion of his skill, and the most assiduous attention to his business, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may be kind enough to favour him with their custom.  
Easton, Nov 15 1f

## MARYLAND, Talbot County Orphans' Court,

October Term, 1823.  
On application of William Townsend, Administrator with the Will annex'd of John Sears, late of Talbot county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, and in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office, affixed this 21st day of November, 1823

J. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

## Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of John Sears, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereon to the subscriber at or before the 27th day of June, 1824, they otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of November, 1823

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Adm'r of John Sears, dec'd  
Nov 22 3w

## \$5 Reward.

Lost off the mouth of Chester River, on Wednesday night, 12th instant,

## A Bateau,

About 14 feet long, heavily built—Whoever takes up said Bateau and will deliver her to Col. Waters, in Baltimore, shall receive the above reward.

JOSEPH DARDEN  
Nov 22

## Pump Making.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he is now prepared to contract to make Pumps in the best manner, and on the most approved plan—he will also have pipes laid and Wells dug, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Apply at the East on Hotel

J. W. HILEAS.  
Easton, Nov 23 3w

## Six Cents Reward.

Run away from the subscriber on the 25th of June 1823, an apprentice boy named Solomon Manslop, about 19 years of age—Whoever takes up said boy and delivers him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward but no charges.

NOAH ROSS  
Hunting Creek, Caroline county, Md.  
November 23—3w

## For Sale or Rent,

The Farm now in the occupancy of the subscriber, situated on Camp Bank River, about five miles from Easton, containing about 520 acres. This farm has all the necessary buildings for a farm of its size, and in good repair. The terms will be made very moderate, and possession given on the 1st day of January 1824.

## Also—For Sale,

The FARM situated in Luney's Neck, about eight miles from Centreville, Queen Ann's county, now in the occupancy of Mr. Bucker, containing about 150 acres.

## Also—For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT situate on the Landing road, adjoining the town of Easton. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber

CHARLES P. WILLSON.  
Nov 23—1f

## To Rent,

For the next ensuing year, the WHITE HOUSE and Premises, adjoining the Court House Square, now occupied by John Tomlinson—Also a FRAME TENEMENT behind the Court House.

WILLIAM CLARK.  
Nov 15

## Wanted,

A Minister of the Gospel of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Parish of St. Michaels, Talbot county, Eastern Shore of Maryland; who will receive \$600 per annum. A Clergyman willing to engage in and take upon himself the care of the Parish, will please address himself to the subscribers,

WM. HAYWARD,  
CHAS. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
The National Intelligencer will please copy the above until forbid, and forward their account.  
Easton, Nov 15 3w

## REMOVAL.

CHAPLAIN & DONOVAN

Having removed four doors below their old stand and having just received

A GENERAL SUPPLY OF

## Seasonable Goods,

Which they determine to sell very low, invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.  
Cambridge, Nov 8 4w

## SHOES & BOOTS.

Joseph Scull

Has just returned from Philadelphia with a

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

## SHOES,

A PART OF WHICH ARE Ladies Morocco Walking Shoes do Leather do do Coloured Prunelle do do White do do do Black do do Morocco Spring Heels do do Military Heels do

WITH A VARIETY OF MISSES, CHILDREN'S & MENS SHOES;

He has also a large assortment of Easton made Boots and Shoes all of which he will sell at the very best prices for cash.

He has also a large assortment of Leather, Morocco and Kid, of the best quality and he will endeavor to have Boots and Shoes made in the best manner.  
Easton, Nov 1—1f

## NEW GOODS.

Clark & Green

Have just received and are now opening a large and general

ASSORTMENT OF

## Fall & Winter GOODS;

Selected with great care in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations, which will be offered extremely low for cash. They respectfully invite their Friends and the Public generally to give them an early call.  
Nov 1—1f

## Very Cheap

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The Subscribers having now received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and opened

THEIR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF

## Fall and Winter GOODS,

Reg leave respectfully to invite their customers and the public to give them an early call, as they can assure them their stock is large and cheaper than at any former period.

Among other things they have a very large supply of New England COTTON YARNS, from number 3 to 24.  
GROD E & LAMBDIN.  
Easton, October 25th, 1823—1f

## Fall and Winter GOODS.

Thomas & Groome

Have the pleasure of informing their customers and the public generally, that they have received a large and general assortment of GOODS, suited to the season, all of which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash.  
Easton, October 25—1f

## Terrapins.

The subscriber wishes to purchase from one to three hundred Terrapins, for which he will give the highest price.

JOSEPH CHAIN,  
opposite the Easton Hotel.  
Easton, Nov 15 1f

## Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, the farm whereon he lately resided. This farm contains in all two hundred and thirty five and three fourth acres of land, with a sufficient proportion of timber, lying about 4 miles from Easton, and directly on the road leading to Centreville. It offers many advantages that are rare to be met with in small farms viz: It has an inexhaustible stream of water running through the centre of the fields, with a meadow ground attached to the same, which affords abundance of natural grass, and might with very little labour to clear it, produce abundance of Timothy and Herd—It has a prime young apple orchard containing near two hundred well selected fruit trees—The dwelling & other convenient out Houses are in good repair with a spacious Barn sufficient to cure a pretty considerable crop of Tobacco. It is presumed to be unnecessary to say any thing further, as persons wishing to purchase will call & view the property and make themselves acquainted with the terms.  
JAMES DENNY,  
Agent for Thomas Denny.  
Oct 25

## TOWN TAXES IN EASTON.

Public Notice is hereby given to all persons in arrears for taxes for the year 1823, that unless their taxes be paid by Wednesday the 6th November (inst.) the property taxed and liable to be sold will on that day be set up and sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, to pay the said taxes.  
R. D. RAY, Collr. of Town Taxes for years 1819 and 1823.  
Nov. 8

## NEW GOODS.

Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

## Fall & Winter GOODS,

Which they offer to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash. They invite their friends and the public generally to give them an early call, as they are disposed to sell unusually cheap.  
Nov 15 3w

N. B. Also a quantity of Salt for Sale.

## To be Leased,

For a term of one or more years, from the 1st of January next:

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS

## TAVERN

IN CAMBRIDGE.

At present occupied by Solomon Wilson, situated in a convenient and central part of the town, and containing, exclusive of garret, and a spacious dry cellar, twelve excellent rooms, one of which is fifty two feet long.

It is confidently believed, that the zeal and energy which have been displayed in the recent improvements of the town, will continue; and that, from its Geographical advantages, Cambridge will necessarily become the rendezvous of a majority of travellers between the southern and northern sections of our peninsula, when the facilities of conveyance, now established, are more extensively known; from which, it may be fairly anticipated, that an enterprising man, with competent resources to conduct such an establishment, would do a large and profitable business.  
JOS. E. MUSE.  
Cambridge, E. S. Md.  
August 16, 1823.

## To be Leased,

For one or more years, commencing from the 1st day of January next, the

## Union Tavern,

in Easton, at present occupied by

MR. JAMES C. WHEELER.

To a good tenant, (a man who knows how to keep a Public House) taking a lease of more than a year, I will give the most accommodating terms as to the first year's rent, as I am desirous to re-establish the best stand for a Tavern on the Eastern Shore, as was proved by the management of Mr. Thomas Peacock.  
JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton, Sept 27, 1823—1f

## Notice.

The subscriber being about to retire from public business, requests all those indebted to him to call and close their accounts by note or otherwise, those neglecting this notice, cannot receive any further indulgence, at the same time he feels it his duty to return his thanks to a generous public, for the very extensive share of custom which they have been so good to him since in business (say 10 years.)  
Public's Humble Serv't, &c.  
SAM. CHAPLIN.  
Centreville, June 14—

## MARYLAND,

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court.

NOVEMBER TERM, A. D. 1823.

On application of Retilla Clendenen, formerly Retilla West, Administratrix of Simeon West, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, affixed, this 7th day of November, 1823.

THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r of Wills for Queen Ann's county

## In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Simeon West, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 20th of May 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of November 1823.

RETIILLA CLENDENNEN, Adm'r. of Simeon West, dec'd.  
Nov 15 3w

## CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE

## Canal Company.

Old Stock.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all shares of old Stock in this Company, on which fifty dollars shall not have been paid, on or before the 12th day of December next, will be exposed to public auction, or forfeited according to the provisions of the charters of incorporation.

H. D. GILPIN, Secretary.  
Canal office, Philadelphia, Aug. 23, 1823—Sept 20—12w

## Public Sale.

On Tuesday the 9th of December next, will be sold on a credit of six months, at the residence of Edward Coursey, Esq. on Wye River, all his stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Mules & Farming Implements. If the day should be unfavourable, the sale will take place the next fair day.

Mr. Coursey's negroes are also to be sold, and will be delivered to purchasers at the end of the present year, but they are to be sold at private sale, not and against their consent.  
WILLIAM GRASON, Agent of Edward Coursey.  
Oct. 18—3w

## Valuable Lands

FOR SALE.

To be sold on Monday the 1st of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, several fine Tracts of LAND, (part of the estate of Edward Trighman, Esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased) containing about

## 1900 ACRES

of arable and woodland, which will be divided into farms of convenient size, and into lots of woodland. These lands are about four miles below Centreville, on the post road to Easton, and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it. Possession will be delivered on the 1st day of January next, with a crop of wheat growing. A liberal credit will be given; the terms to be made known at the time of sale.

Wm. TILGHMAN, Trustee.  
Philadelphia, Oct 4—9w

## Sherwood Forest

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, that beautiful Farm on which he at present resides, the former residence of his father Hugh Sherwood dec'd. This farm is handsomely situated on the head waters of Broad Creek, and bounded with said creek on the south and west, on the north and east with the post road leading from Easton to Haddaway's Ferry.

The Dwelling House is large and well calculated for comfort and convenience, is elegantly situated on a rising ground at a convenient distance from the post road, and commands a view of part of the waters of Miles river, which are within half a mile of it. This farm contains by a late survey 272 acres, 100 acres of which is covered with wood and timber. The title clear of all incumbrances. The purchaser can see what the ensuing fall. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises or to Edward N. Hambleton at Easton  
THOMAS SHERWOOD.  
September 6

## CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

Mrs. Spencer having taken the house formerly occupied by the Reverend Mr. Smith, tenders her services to Parents and Guardians on the Eastern Shore to teach the following branches of Female Education on the annexed terms, payable quarterly in advance.

Boarding and Tuition per annum	\$100
Piano Forte	5
Theorem Painting	5
DAY SCHOLARS,	
Spelling and Reading	per quarter 5
Writing and Grammar	(extra) 1
Arithmetic and Geography	1
Mapping and Use of the Globes	2
Plain and Ornamental Needle Work	1
Embroidery	2

N. B. Produce convertible to family use will be taken for Board.  
Oct 11 3m

## WANTED,

At my Mill in Queen Ann's county,

## A Blacksmith,

Of experience, industry and steady habits, where he will find a comfortable Dwelling House, and a Blacksmiths shop of long standing and a number of good customers, if his work is approved of. A good Wheelwright and also be accommodated with a Work Shop can Dwelling—Possession given 1st January next.  
EDWARD HARRIS.  
August 30, 1823—



## THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Saturday the 8th of March, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Sunday the 9th will leave Easton by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of October, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.—Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patuxent River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

THE MARYLAND will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown, on Monday the 10th day of March, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season—Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All Baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.  
CLEMENT VICKARS.  
March 1, 1823—1f

## Additional Notice.

For the greater convenience of the inhabitants of Cambridge & of the lower counties of the Eastern Shore, and others travelling to those districts from Annapolis and Baltimore, the Proprietors of the Maryland have built a good & substantial wharf at Castle Haven, and have engaged Captain Levin Jones to keep Horses and Carriages for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge; and on and after Sunday the 7th September, the Maryland will call at Castle Haven instead of Todd's Point in her routes to and from Annapolis and Baltimore, to land and receive Passengers, Horses and Carriages. The price of Passages will be the same to and from Cambridge (including Stage fare) as to and from Easton.  
C. VICKARS, Captain.  
August 30—

N. B. On the 1st of October she will leave Baltimore and Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. instead of 8 o'clock during the remainder of the season.