

# 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.

### MARYLAND TOBACCO.

Mr. Fiddemon Rolle, of St. Michaels, Talbot county, sold his crop of Tobacco last week for 6 and 8. Mr. Rolle is a young planter, this being the first crop raised under his superintendance, and was of excellent quality. We believe this is the highest price obtained this season for Eastern Shore Tobacco, and is a just reward for good and judicious management.  
Am. Farmer, Aug. 30.

### POTATOES

May be spoiled by bad management in harvesting. They should be dug in cool overcast weather, and picked immediately after the hoe, free from sun and air, and kept moist with much dirt about them. If dug in fine weather and they remain exposed to the sun, they will sweat in summer, and be soft, waxy and strong. By lying to dry in the sun, they turn green, become in a degree poisonous, operate as physic of a purgative nature, and, it is said, sometimes prove fatal.

In gathering a crop of potatoes it has been recommended to run furrows on each side of the rows, and then a pretty deep one in the middle, which turns up most of the roots to the surface. A fork, with four prongs with the addition of what may be called a fulcrum, fastened by a pivot to the back part of the handle may be used for raising the potatoes, not turned by the plough.

In the report on the agriculture of the county of Hereford, drawn up for the British Board of Agriculture, is a description of an excellent implement invented by Mr. Yeldall, for taking up potatoes, having four prongs, or bars of iron, with a tang, in the form of a double mould board, drawn by three horses or four oxen. It enters the ground, under the bed of potatoes, and throws them to the surface.

In feeding stock on potatoes it is best to steam, boil, or bake them. Sir John Sinclair, a famous Agriculturalist (who, we believe has corresponded with Gen. Washington on subjects of rural economy,) in his celebrated Code of Agriculture, asserts, that, there is something injurious in the juice of the potatoe in a raw state, which cooking eradicates, or greatly dispels.

We have however, heard it asserted by farmers that raw potatoes, given in moderate quantities to working oxen in the spring of the year, answers a valuable purpose. They are said to prove cooling, and opening, and serve at once for food and physic. Where cattle are fed part on Indian corn or meal, which is in some degree astringent and heating, raw potatoes given occasionally we have been told, promote the health, and add to the appetite of the animals.

The farmer's Assistant says, 'We never should advise to feed much cows with potatoes, either boiled or raw; as we have frequently known cows to be greatly lessened in their quantity of milk, by being fed on this root.'—New England Farmer.

James Sisson, Esq. who lives on Warren Neck, about three miles from the village of Warren, R. I. is well known to the public as an enterprising Agriculturalist. He is always seeking improvement in what is most useful to his fellow-citizens, viz: Orchards, the introduction of new kinds of grain, the best mode of cultivating his farm, &c.

He imported from Bremen, in Nov. 1820, two pairs of the largest kind of Geese, supposed to be the largest in the world, weighing when fatted, 20 pounds and it is considerably asserted, some weigh 30 pounds. At first he was rather discouraged, as they would not eat Indian corn, and the spring following they sat early and both geese reared but one to maturity. That one, however, this spring, brought off two litters, and the two old pairs each brought up a litter; he has now 17 young & 5 old ones, all perfectly white and healthy, and of full size. They feed and set as well as any of our common geese, the young come off healthy and strong, and yield about double the quantity of feathers. I was at his farm a few days since, and was highly gratified in viewing on the lawn directly in front of his house, two beautiful flocks of snowy whiteness—he has the common geese, feeding near them, and they resembled ducks in point of size—and I have no hesitation in recommending to the farmers of New England that they introduce this valuable breed of poultry into their barn yards.

Mr. Sisson will dispose of a few pairs, if applied for soon, and the opportunity ought not to be neglected.

H. I. American.

### THE SEASON.

We hear of one farmer in New York raising 3000 bushels of wheat this season, his acres averaging forty bushels each; and we have been told of other instances of unusual ingathering of early harvests. Throughout New England the fields are loaded with excellent Indian corn; uncommonly fine crops of rye, barley, and oats, have been well housed. Potatoes, and all the other vegetable tribes, promise abundance in size and superiority in quality; and the orchards in almost every direction are literally breaking down with the loads of rich fruit with which they are burdened.  
Boston-Gaz.

### YORK, Pa. August 27. REFRESHING.

On Friday and Saturday evenings, we were blessed with refreshing showers of rain. The "cloudy cisterns" were opened, and their contents poured out upon the parched earth. The rain seems already to have given a new face to nature, and renovated spirits to society.

In the unexampled prostration of vegetable life and beauty, which has been witnessed on the face of the earth in this neighbourhood, and in the sickly anxiety which began to be depicted on the countenances of its living inhabitants—how forcibly are evinced the weakness and helplessness of man. If the fountains be dried up, all nature perishes.—And a cooling shower is the harbinger of health and life. Let us remember these things.—Recorder.

### COARSE SALT.

We yesterday received from Colonel Wheeler, of Salina, as a sample, a small box of Salt, made at his works at Salina by the process of slow evaporation, by means of heated tubes passing through vats of salt water. This we are told is altogether a new invention in the history of making salt, and for which Col. W. has, or is about to procure a patent from the United States. The process is a simple one, and may be described as follows:—There are two cisterns, or vats, made of plank, the upper cistern 50 feet long by 20 feet wide, the under one 50 by 25. The salt water is pumped into the upper cistern, and there brought a salting state, so as to crystallize all the sulphate or carbonate of lime, and settle the same. The Water is then drawn into the lower cistern, where it is heated by means of fire operating on the tubes, which are of cast iron, to about 100 deg. Far. till it forms crystals, some larger, others smaller, but all of the cubical form. One small fire warms both cisterns, by operating on the tubes. The water in the upper cistern is sometimes as hot as 150 deg. Far.

We are unable to say with what facility salt may be manufactured on this plan; but we are informed it can be made with much less expense than by the usual mode. The sample sent us is very superior, and resembling in some respects, the St. Ubes salt.—Onondaga N. Y. Register.

### A MERMAID.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Philip, representative of the London Missionary Society at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, dated April 26, 1822:

'I have to-day seen a Mermaid, now exhibiting in this town. I have always treated the existence of this creature as fabulous, but my scepticism is now removed. As it is probable no description of this extraordinary creature has yet reached England, the following particulars respecting it may gratify your curiosity and amuse you:

The head is almost the size of a baboon's. It is thinly covered with black hair, hanging down and not inclined to frizzle. On the upper lip and on the chin there are a few hairs resembling those upon the head. The osso malarum, or cheek bones, are prominent; the forehead is low—but, except in this particular, the features are much better proportioned and bear a more decided resemblance to the human countenance, than those of any of the baboon tribes. The head is turned back, and the countenance has an expression of terror, which gives it an appearance of a caricature of the human face; but I am disposed to think that both these circumstances are accidental, and have arisen from the manner in which the creature met its death. It bears the appearance of having died in great agony.

The ears, nose, lips, chin, breasts and nipples, fingers and nails, resemble those of a human figure. The spinous process of the vertebrae are very prominent, and apparently arranged as in the human body. From the position of the arms, and the manner in which they are placed, and from such an examination as could be made in the circumstances in which I was placed at the time I saw it, I can have no doubt that it has clavicles,—an appendage belonging to the human subject which baboons are without.

The appearance of the teeth afford sufficient evidence that it is full grown, the incisors being worn to the upper surface. There are eight incisors, four canine and eight molars. The canine teeth resemble those of a full-grown dog; all the others resemble those of a human subject. The

length of the animal is three feet; but not having been well preserved, it has shrunk considerably, and must have been both longer and thicker when alive than it is now. Its resemblance to the human species ceases immediately under the mamme. On the line of the separation, and directly under the breast, are two fins. From the point where the human figure ceases, which is about twelve inches below the vertex of the head, it resembles a large fish of the salmon species. It is covered with scales all over. On the lower part of the animal the scales resemble those of a fish, but on that part of the animal which resembles a human form, they are much less, and scarcely perceptible, except on a near inspection.—On the lower part of the body it has six fins one dorsal, two ventral, two pectoral, and the tail.

The pectoral fins are very remarkable; they are horizontal, and evidently formed as an apparatus to support the creature when in an erect posture, like that in which it has been sometimes represented combing its hair. The figure of the tail is exactly that which is given in the usual representations of the Mermaid.

The proprietor of this extraordinary animal is capt. Edes, of Boston, in the United States of America.'

### FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

No. 41.

### To the People of the United States.

In the "National Intelligencer," of the 14th of the present month, will be found a most elaborate defence of the administration, as regards the disposition and expenditure of the public money, and of the vigilance, zeal and economy of those who have had the management of our national affairs "within the last six or eight years."

Regarding, as every body does, these remarks of the "Intelligencer" as emanating from much higher authority than the spontaneous reflections and declarations of the editors of that journal—they merit, and shall receive that consideration and notice which the importance of the subject demands.

An attempt is made by the administration, through its organ, the National Intelligencer, to impose upon the people the belief, that, whatever malversations in office may have taken place some ten or twenty years ago, there has, "within the last six or eight years," been pursued by our executive rulers, the most unexampled course of systematic prudence, rigid economy, and zeal for the pecuniary interests of the country; that they have every reason to believe our public agents have never been as faithful [not even during general Washington's administration] from the commencement of our government, as they have during the last six or eight years; and that the present list of balances due from individuals to the United States, and reported to congress at the last session, "are defalcations, almost without exception, of older date than six or eight years."

These, fellow citizens, are a few of the bold assertions, not to say "gross misrepresentations" of the editors of the court paper, designed to deceive you and keep in power some of the present incumbents of the administration. How far these assertions are supported by proofs, or warranted by facts, let us now coolly and dispassionately examine; and if I shall be able to show you, as I am sure I shall, from proofs of no less authority than official documents and the records of the country, yourselves, that these assertions are totally untrue, and made directly in the teeth of the real facts in the case—you will judge for yourselves as to the degree of consequence which ought to be placed in a newspaper, which is admitted on all sides, I believe, to speak the language and the sentiments of the Executive authority of this country. One thing, however, I find the "Intelligencer" now admits, which it seemed altogether to deny last year—namely: that there are "defalcations" to a considerable amount.

But the editors seem now to console themselves, and endeavor to console you, because, say they, these "defalcations, almost without exception, are of older date than six or eight years." Last year, they would not directly admit there were any considerable defalcations among the public agents and others; but endeavored 'to impose on you the absurd belief,' that in these reported balances, there was nothing due; that they were merely "exparte and unsettled accounts." In another year, it is to be hoped, the court editors may, on further reflection and examination, be induced to acknowledge the whole truth, and cordially agree with a late writer in a New York paper, "that scandalous defalcations in our public pecuniary agents, gross misapplication of public money, and an unprecedented laxity have occurred, and been suffered, under our government, for the last six or eight years."

We will now to the proposed examination of the declarations of the "Intelligencer." You will, I hope, believe what I shall prove to you, in preference to taking for granted the mere assertions of the court paper.

In the first place—upon an examination of the public documents, I find there are now no less than FIFTY delinquent collectors of the late internal revenue and direct

tax—some in small and some in large amounts; & that each of these defalcations happened 'within the last six or eight years.' On examining the list of public defaulters reported by the 4th auditor of the treasury, (formerly the accountant of the navy department) I find a considerable number of them to be of recent date, though the auditor does not state at what time the defalcation took place. Those, however, who are on the list this year, and were not on the list of last year, must, of course, have become delinquents within the last three years,—since the officers of the treasury are enjoined by law to report all persons who shall have owed money to the public more than three years. A few of these recent delinquencies are below inserted by way of sample:

1. John H. Fawn, formerly navy agent, Norfolk, a finally liquidated balance against him, \$151,556.58 cents. The auditor subjoins this remark—"Principal died insolvent, [after pocketing \$150,000 of your money!] judgment has been obtained against his sureties for \$20,000—but no money has been recovered and you, on this judgment, and it is probable none will be recovered. There is a perfect understanding now-a-days, between principals and sureties, of which I shall inform you in due season.

2. Robt. Greenleaf, paymaster marine corps, Providence, R. I.—finally liquidated balance against him \$12,912.97 cents—insolvent Reported last year.

3. Nathaniel Ingraham & Son, navy agent, Charleston, S. C. balance \$13,870.77 cents. We are told that this balance is "considered to be safe"—though we are told nothing of the prospect of getting the money in these times of public need.

4. Joseph North, formerly a purser at Philadelphia, settled account—balance due from him \$66,276.96 cents. All the information which we have given us by the treasury, respecting this large debt is, that the delinquent is "dead." We are told nothing about his property or his sureties, or whether, indeed, he gave security for the faithful discharge of his duty. If the truth could be known, it is highly probable we would be justified in putting down this sum as a total loss.

5. N. W. Rothwell, formerly a purser Delaware—liquidated balance against him \$233,078.14 cents—two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and seventy-eight dollars and fourteen cents! The following is the only remark which the treasury vouchsafes to annex to this enormous defalcation, namely—"dead" It might have added,—"a total loss to the people, owing to the improvident and "scandalously" large advances of the public money to this individual." And yet, in the face of this, and of hundreds of cases like it, the National Intelligencer gravely tells us they have "every reason to believe our public agents have never been so faithful since the commencement of our government!"

Comment on such "gross misrepresentations" as this, is quite unnecessary. The people will—must understand it, or their ruin is inevitable.

The subject shall be resumed in my next communication.

### A NATIVE OF VIRGINIA.

## FOREIGN.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser of Aug. 28.

### FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The brig Wilson, Capt Britton, arrived last evening from Dublin, bringing London dates of 19th, Liverpool, of the 20th, and Dublin of the 22d July.

### SPAIN.

The latest accounts contained in the papers as to the state of matters in the Peninsula, are dated Madrid 8th July, on which day the revolted guards left the Prado, and after reconnoitering the city, with the view of forming a junction with their brethren in the palace, or getting possession of the King's person, they attacked it in three divisions, two of which were immediately discomfited; and the third, after some hard fighting with the National Militia, compelled to retire.

In the meantime (say the accounts) several demonstrations were made about the palace. Morillo seized the royal stables. At this period great consternation prevailed in Madrid, and the confusion is likened to that which prevailed in Paris on the famous 10th of August. Finally, it is said, a deputation from the Cortes, insisted that the king should dismiss the two remaining divisions of his guards, under certain stipulations, and put himself under the protection of the regular troops. Ferdinand acquiesced; the guards were dismissed, and he was completely in the hands of the Constitutionals.

In this business, no person of the rank of a general was engaged on the side of the rebels. On the side of the people, Morillo and Ballasteros were most active. It is charged to the Duke del Infantado that he was guilty of attempting to involve the peasantry of Madrid in the disgrace of the day; which accusation, if proved, may cost him his life.

The last Paris papers which had reach-

ed London, (of the 16th July,) contained no later intelligence from Madrid, from which circumstance, it was supposed the communication between France and Spain was obstructed by the movements of the hostile parties.

Subsequent accounts add, that the Duke del Infantado and one hundred and twenty eight others had been arrested as the chiefs of a conspiracy to effect a counter revolution, in which some agents of France were likewise implicated. The Secretary of the War Department had resigned rather than obey the injunctions of the King, who had insisted that orders should be sent to General Espinosa not to come to Madrid. A body of revolted Carabineers had been entirely destroyed by the militia in Andalusia. On the whole it appears, that the triumph of the Constitutionals had been complete, and that this last attempt to restore the ancient tyranny had few or no partisans among the people, or even among the officers of the army.

The Constitutional, alluding to these events, says that a meeting of the foreign Ambassadors had been held at Madrid, at the house of the British Minister. The Austrian and another Minister proposed a species of report on the recent proceedings in the Spanish capital, to be drawn up for the information of their respective Courts, the preamble of which report was to declare, that all the disturbances in Madrid, and the dangers to which the King's Throne and life were exposed, had been occasioned by the Liberal Faction, popular ideas and the manoeuvres of secret societies. Our Minister (Mr. Forsyth) refused to sign any such document, because it was contrary to the truth and declared, that if it should be published he would contradict it in the face of the world, and assert that the King was the prisoner of the Royalist Faction, by which alone all the disorders had been caused and the Monarch's person endangered. This determination is said to have been approved of by the majority of the Diplomatic Body, and a note prepared, founded on the basis of Mr. Forsyth's declaration which had been signed by all the Ambassadors but one; who had, it was believed, demanded his passports. His name is not mentioned.

Accounts from Bayonne, of the 8th, state that the insurgent chief, Quesada, had completely routed the troops under Banos; and that the Army of the Faith had taken Leida, except the citadel, which the constitutionalists could not hold two days longer.

### MADRID, July 8.

The following proclamation by the Constitutional Junta of Madrid was issued last evening.

People of Madrid—Spanish blood has flowed in the streets of this City, shed in consequence of the conduct of traitors to their country; perjured men, who have violated the sacred oaths by which they swore to defend liberty. The rebel battalions of the Royal Guards, which had taken a position in the Prado during the night, secretly entered the capital and attacked the defenceless population, the gallant national militia, and the no less gallant troops of the garrison. But the perjured rebels paid dear for their temerity. Overthrown in every direction, dispersed and straggling, those who have saved their lives endeavour to repair to the palace of the monarch—Many are concealed in houses.—Those wretched men obtain, perhaps, a merciful asylum from the generosity of the persons, they intended to assassinate. Public tranquility and public safety, however, require that all these measures, which the existing circumstances call for, should be promptly adopted. Your constitutional Ayuntamiento therefore, orders every citizen to deliver up without delay, any guardman whom he may have received or concealed in his house, under the penalty which the laws inflict on criminals guilty of high treason. Citizens, the unfortunate wounded, as well as all the other prisoners who have fallen into the hands of the brave defenders of our liberties, have been treated with that compassion and generosity which the contemplation of unhappy men, misled by black intrigue and vile seduction, dictates to truly liberal minds. In fine, though factious, they are Spaniards; they are our brethren, & the conquerors are Liberals. The cause of the country has triumphed—the Nation, the Constitution, and Liberty for ever.

By order of the Ayuntamiento.

FRANCISCO FERNANDEZ,

SECRETARY.

We are indebted say the editors of the N. York American to the politeness of a friend for the following extract from a private letter, dated

PARIS, July 13.

"An express arrived here this night bringing news from Spain of the 9th inst. (in four days,) stating that the royal guard, which was encamped at the Prado, marched in the night between the 7th and 8th inst. (July) to the palace, for the purpose of carrying off the King. The Constitutional troops which surrounded the palace, commanded by Morillo and Riego, made a strong resistance and repulsed the guard. They formed again, however, at the Prado, where they were attacked by the national troops, and all were cut to pieces or made prisoners. By a subsequent convention

the King has agreed to disband his royal guards, and to be protected hereafter only by the military or national troops."

#### FRANCE.

In the London Statesman of the 19th July, there is an extract of a letter from Paris, dated on the evening of the 15th, in which the writer says, that 'government has just concluded a contract for 10 000 horses for the artillery, &c. All the different officers have been ordered to their posts, and the conscripts of 1821 are ordered to join the army.'

#### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The private advices from St Petersburg, which are to the 30th of June, continue to mention the return of the Imperial guards, and that the continuance of peace is no longer doubtful. Accounts from Odessa to the 22d of June; announce it to be the Emperor Alexander's intention to appear in person, at the Congress, to be assembled in September at Florence. It was expected that Odessa would soon be restored to its former privileges of a free trade. Letters from Constantinople of the 16th June state, that all business had been suspended there in consequence of the Fast of Ramadan, which was attended with the usual excesses.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, Aug. 31.

#### LA FESŒ FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived this morning the fast sailing ship Factor, Captain Sheed, from Liverpool. She sailed from that port on the 28th July, and we are indebted to the politeness of the captain for London papers to the 26th, being seven days later than any previously received. We make several extracts from them for this day's Gazette, principally relating to the affairs in Spain. We find nothing in them which sheds additional intelligence as to the condition or prospects of the Greeks. Some articles of minor importance on this subject, shall be given hereafter.

The treaty between France and the United States was published in the London Morning Chronicle of the 28th July, unaccompanied by any remark.

The intelligence of Iurbide being elected Emperor of Mexico, was published in London on the 23d July.

Subscriptions for the relief of sufferers in Ireland flowed in most bountifully. On the 19th of July, the amount received was 1198 569 2s & 10d—in addition to which the Times of the 25th July, contains an amazing long list of Liberal contributions which we have no time at present to sum up—Such munificent charity reflects credit on the country.

We have received no Liverpool papers by this arrival, and are not therefore able to furnish any marine news, other than that communicated by Captain Sheed.

LONDON, July 25.

We received the Paris papers of Monday, last night by express. The following extracts are respecting Spain.

MADRID, July 12.

The attitude, as tranquil as generous which the inhabitants of this capital have maintained since the brilliant victory obtained over the old troops of the elite, cannot fail to confound the enemies of the Constitution. Posterity will find it difficult to believe that so much moderation was united with so much courage. But in being moderate, the inhabitants of Madrid are very far from neglecting every possible precaution. The volunteer militia and the garrison continue under arms, and in the same positions which they occupied in the morning of the 7th. They wait till every thing shall be restored to its natural state. This brave militia now shares with the troops of the line the honor and fatigue of guarding the palace of the King, who repeatedly testifies to them his satisfaction. It is said that his Majesty proposes immediately to have a general review of the volunteer militia.

After numbering them this morning at the depot, the prisoners of the royal guard were brought back to the city, and were found to amount to 820. The number of wounded conveyed to the city hospital is inconsiderable. It appears that that of the dead is still more so. This rebel guard has been decimated in the combats which took place within and without the city. What a subject for regret, to the machinations of this conspiracy! But what must still torment them more, is the having themselves destroyed a privileged corps, which constantly presented to them a nucleus for their conspiracies against the liberties of their country. The new guards will be organized in an entire patriotic and national spirit, according to the late regulations decreed by the Cortes. The Municipality of Madrid presented, on the 9th, to the King a very energetic address, which has produced a great impression.

BILBOA, July 5.

The disorders continue in some northern provinces and other districts. With a weak and corrupt Ministry they might have acquired a dangerous character; but the seven heads of the hydra are cut off at Madrid, and under a ministry worthy in all respects of a free nation, they will soon disappear.

The Duke del Infantado is sent to Badajoz.

The Marques de las Amarillas, late Minister of War, Inspector General, Privy Counsellor to the King, is deprived of his functions, and quits Madrid. He is to be sent to Grenada. There is every reason to believe that other persons attached to the Court will soon find themselves in the same situation.

The wrecks of the Royal Spanish Guards are sent 100 leagues from the capital, separated from four detachments. The Chiefs are detained at Madrid.

It is stated, that those of the Royal

Guards who had retired, to the Escorial, seeing a party of factious endeavouring to approach his majesty, fired, distrustful after the late events, all the promises which had been made to them.

It is believed that M. Casco will be appointed Political Chief of Madrid.

A special messenger from Catalonia has, it is said, brought intelligence of the capture of Sea d'Urgel by the Constitutionalists, the factions having 1000 killed & 9000 wounded.

It is reported that the Counter Revolutionary Party offered General Morillo 5,000,000 to put himself at the head of the Guards. He answered, 5,000,000 is a handsome sum, but the oath of a Spaniard is still better.

The Universal contains a letter from the Deputy, D. Vicente Berhan de Lis, rendering an account to the Political Chief of Madrid of the excellent conduct of a corps of volunteers, whose courage efficaciously contributed to disperse the factious.

ODESSA, June 27.

Accounts from Constantinople state, that a special messenger had arrived there from Vienna, with an invitation to the sublime Porte to send a Turkish Commissioner to Raminiee Podolski, to treat direct with our Court.

MADRID, July 12.

From the Courier Francoais of the 20th.

The insurgent Guards who escaped on the 7th from the Palace, at the moment when the capitulation was about to be executed, and who fled into the fields by the bridge of Segovia, were briskly pursued by a squadron of the regiment of Almanza, by the cavalry of the National Guards, and by a piece of artillery.—Frequent charges were made by the cavalry, in which many of the insurgents were killed. When arrived at the pass of Alcorcon, the Guards separated into three detachments, each taking a different direction. One, the most numerous of them, scaled the walls of the Casa del Campo, and from thence fired on the cavalry.

Those insurgents who could not succeed in taking refuge in the Casa del Campo were exposed to a continued pursuit. The plain was covered with the killed & wounded, and some prisoners were made. The cavalry pushed on to the village of Humera, where they halted. In that place they were reinforced by a squadron of the regiment del Principe with a Brigadier General Palleria at its head. Night was fast coming on, and this squadron together with some detachments from the regiment d'Almanza, repaired to watch the motions of the guards shut up in the Casa del Campo.

The cavalry succeeded in gaining an entrance into this pleasure house of the King, by a gate which opened on the fields. The insurgent is occupied an advantageous position and had formed themselves in a square, waiting for an attack. Before the cavalry drew up in order of battle, Cassero, Lieutenant of the Guards, who accompanied them, was sent to summon the insurgents to surrender, with the assurance that their lives should be spared.

The obscurity of the night, the position occupied by the guards, and the small force of the column of cavalry, all conspired to render this course the prudent one. Lieutenant Cassero returned with an officer of the insurgents bringing their consent. The fusils of the Guards were formed into bundles, and at two o'clock on the morning of the 8th, these revolters were conducted, in two columns, to Madrid, and there placed in confinement.—The number was 366 soldiers and 9 officers.

The fugitives of the morning of the 7th, and those who in the evening had been unable to effect an entrance into the Casa del Campo, again united at the Prado, and from thence proceeded towards the Escorial. The reunion rendered it necessary, on the 9th, to send thither a column of infantry and cavalry with a piece of artillery, to force the revolters' submission. These troops were under the command of Brigadier Don Joseph Ruiz Torras, who despatched before him an officer to the Escorial with offers of peace.

The number of Guards prisoners at the barracks of the ex-Body Guards, was yesterday morning 820, without including the wounded in the hospitals.

The King has given orders that a process shall be immediately drawn relative to the conduct of the four infantry battalions of the Guards who took refuge in the Prado, and their hostile attempt against the capital on the morning of the 7th.

On the 9th, General Riego presented himself to the municipality of Madrid, to offer them a silver medal struck at Cadiz, in commemoration of their establishment of the constitution on the 1st of January, 1820, & as a testimony of his sense of the efforts made during the last few days, for the consolidation of our liberties.

After the presentation of the medal, Gen. Riego appeared at the balcony, from whence he harangued the people. He entreated them no longer to use the cry of 'Live Riego,' since it has become the pretext of popular disorders, but confine themselves to that of 'Live the Constitution.' He also told them, that in order to undeceive the King on his account, he had waited on his Majesty and renewed the oath to defend his sacred person.—Finally, he added, that the King had replied, that the greatest proof he could give him of his sincerity, was to use his influence with the constitutionalists, for removing all motives for division, and that one of the circumstances that had given rise to it, had been the popular application of the song of Tragalá.

On the same day the municipality, by a proclamation, exhorted the citizens to abstain from crying, 'Live Riego!' and to exclaim only, 'Live the constitution!'

'Live the nation!'—'Live the constitutional King!' They also besought them to lay aside the Tragalá, which song, although a patriotic one, had been a main cause of popular disorders and of civil dissensions.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 24.

#### CRUELTY UNPARALLELED.

On Monday last Charles Stephens was arraigned before Joshua T. Chase & Isaac Lyman, Esquires, at Kittery-Point, charged with the murder of his son Charles Henry Hopely Stephens, aged 9 years.—It appeared in evidence before the magistrates that Stephens, recently an intelligent shipmaster, was in the frequent habit of abusing his wife and children. On Saturday morning the 21st of July he was heard by a neighbour at the distance of 60 rods to whip his wife severely; her shrieks were very loud; and his son Charles was heard to cry 'I shall die; I shall die.' On Sunday the 11th of August the same person heard him beat his son severely, who after beseeching his father in vain for mercy, said, he 'wished God would take him out of the world that moment.' On Tuesday the 6th inst. Stephens and his wife returned from Boston; at tea table a quarrel arose between them, and he beat her severely. She disappeared soon after, and had not been found at the period of the examination.

[It has since been ascertained that she effected her escape to Boston, dreadfully mangled, and now lies secreted in the house of one of her friends.] On Wednesday the 13th inst. he gave his son several severe whippings with a rope. In the evening of that day a lad called on Stephens on an errand, his son went to the door, and appeared to be much exhausted from the chastisements he had received. He has not since been seen. The day following the dwelling house of Stephens was closed, the windows and doors fastened, and all attempts to gain admittance were ineffectual, though his little daughters were heard to cry, and beg for the admission of their aunt, who was knocking at the door. On Friday four persons only gained admittance but they saw nothing of the missing child.

From the circumstances of the mysterious absence of Mrs. Stephens, and Charles not having been seen since Wednesday, a suspicion arose that the latter had been murdered. Several persons accordingly watched near the house on Friday evening. Between 8 and 9 o'clock a man was seen in a boat making from the neighboring wharf to the cove in front of Stephen's house; having gained the shore, he went up to the house and soon returned, bearing in his arms a burden, which he deposited in the boat, and sculled round the point out to sea, at first very moderately, but afterwards very fast. The boat was on Saturday taken up, 8 miles from land and the painter, which was a chain, was gone. On Friday morning Stephens sent his little girl to the house of Mrs. Jane Seavey, at the distance of a mile and a half, to enquire if she knew where Charles was. Mrs. S. observing that the child looked ill, asked her what ailed her. The child was unable to tell, and Mrs. S. examined her body. Language is inadequate to describe the shocking picture which presented itself; the little victim was so discoloured from her neck to her heels that the stoutest heart could not look upon her unappalled. On her back and arms were severe wounds, and on the abdomen a contusion which it was then feared would prove mortal. She was so much swollen and bruised that Mrs. S. was obliged to cut the linen from her back. The child is an unusually delicate girl of seven years. She testifies that her father whipped her on Wednesday with a rope, at the same time that he whipped Charles, whom he also beat with the whips, saying, 'he would fix him.' The little girl was immediately put under the care of two respectable physicians, and is likely to recover. On Sunday evening Stephens came to this town and entered a fictitious name on the stage-book for Boston, but was apprehended the next morning. He has been committed to York jail, to take his trial at the term of the Supreme Court, to be holden at Alfred on Tuesday next.

#### HOW TO PRESERVE CIDER.

A correspondent in the Providence Journal, having in view the prospect of an abundant cider season, recommends to those farmers whose orchards are well supplied with apples and who are desirous of preserving their wholesome juice to seasons less productive, the following manner of preservation, which has been successfully tested by experiment.

Take your first made cider, which is fit only for the still, and convert it into brandy; put nine gallons of this brandy into a new barrel; then fill the barrel with late made cider, well strained, and bung it tight. This gives you the strength of near four barrels of cider, in one. The strength given to it by the brandy, will preserve its sweetness entire, for many years. The barrels should be new, and clean. To guard against the rotting which is caused by damp cellars, they should be iron bound, and well painted. In this manner any farmer who has the fruit, may put up, in six barrels, the essence of twenty barrels of good cider, and keep it until a time of need. It will fine itself; and will grow better with an increase of age. Besides, if it is not wanted as cider, it is a very pleasant cordial, when undiluted; and, with the addition of a dash of wild grapes bruised, and put into each barrel, it imbibes the peculiar flavour of the grape, and becomes a very pleasant wine.—Now is the time for grinding up the early wingfalls; and the cider which these produce, if distilled, will furnish the brandy necessary for making the cider wine.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

#### THE STRANGER, No. 4.

BY ALEXIS AIRCASTLE.

I find I am getting so rapidly into notice that I have already three correspondents. My servant Carlos was, the other day, sent on an errand to Easton, and on his return he gave me the following letter, which he said was handed him on the road, by a polite, well dressed young man, who complaisantly offered him an eleven-penny-bit for the trouble of delivering it safe into my hands. Whether it is the author's desire to have it made public or not, I am uncertain—I shall, however, give it to my readers, trusting that my young friend, as he seems to be a good natured fellow, will pardon me, if in so doing, I shall have acted contrary to his wishes.

OLD MR. AIRCASTLE.

So you have been living amongst us these fifteen years, and yet no one knew any more of the circumstance than if you had taken up your residence in some remote corner of the moon.—I can tell you, Sir, it was not at all neighborly, & so my Aunt Biddy thinks.—'Nepheew' says she to me the other day (it was just after your third number made its appearance) 'I think, may I am certain no one can accuse me of being fond of prying into the affairs of other people.—No, thank God, I am not given to curiosity in things that don't concern me, like some folks I could mention,—but is't not it provoking that so strange a gentleman as Mr. Aircastle should have resided so long in our vicinity, without any ones being the wiser of it? I have been making some enquiries among the neighbors if they knew of any family that leads a very solitary life—and was told of several in the lower parts of the county that were never out of sight of the smoke of their own chimneys in their lives, except perhaps on election days, but still I can get hold of no clue by which one could be led to form a probable guess where this family lives—not, Nepheew, that I am actuated by a foolish curiosity, but that I think it my duty to call on Mrs. Matilda, who it appears is a decent, sensible kind of a personage—I wonder how she could bring herself to consent to so total a seclusion from society so early?' 'Early' said my sister Jenny—'early do you call it aunt!—methinks thirty three is no very youthful period of a woman's life—but bless me I am astonished how Miss Emily—and she seventeen too! could put up with the whims and oddities of her old grumbletonian of a father, and bear to remain so long cooped up like a nun; I declare its enough to give one the horrors only to think of it—I am sure I should have soon put such queer notions out of his head.—And now forsooth, he must go quixotting about, prying into other people's characters, before he lets the poor thing out of her cage.—The world, I can tell him is a very good kind of a world, notwithstanding what that miserly wretch Gripe says.—And only to think the hunks instead of exchanging the old furniture and carriage for others more becoming christian people, is having them rubbed up—I do think I should die out of pure vexation—and then I suppose Emily is to be rigged out in some of the antique finery in which her aunt flourished at Ballston and Saratoga some twenty years ago'—'Sister,' said I, 'you are a silly, giddy headed girl—don't you think Mr. Aircastle ought to be allowed to judge what is most conducive to the interest and advantage of his own family?' Now my views in writing you this letter are, to show, what you doubtless were in some measure aware of before, that you will make some enemies, and get no little abuse from the thoughtless and malignant; but the reflecting part of society will know how to appreciate, and thank you for the instruction and amusement which your essays afford—I myself, let me tell you, am one of your warmest admirers, and so is my Uncle Jeremy—who is a person of much observation and some shrewdness—though we are afraid to take your part before aunt Biddy and my pert sister—I am disposed Sir, to render you some assistance too in your laudable undertaking, and have it in contemplation, if you should approve of it, to furnish you from time to time with some of my Uncle Jeremy's remarks and observations—in the mean time I am apprehensive of tiring your patience; and so conclude your friend and obedient servant.

Jeremy Hayloft the younger.

Mr. Jeremy will please to accept my thanks for his friendly notice of me, and rest assured that I am desirous of a further acquaintance with him. I must, at the same time, inform Miss Jenny that her giddy, unbecoming prattle furnishes additional evidence, that I ought 'to pry' a little 'into other people's characters before I let my daughter out of her cage.' Emily has always been a dutiful child, and I shall by no means consent that she should incur the risk of contamination by an intercourse with young ladies of a different stamp. Miss Jenny will probably hear something more about my old furniture in the course of a week or two.

I lay before my readers another letter, which was left for me at the Office of the Gazette. The author informs me that he has been unfortunate as a politician—I will ask him if he has not also been unsuccessful in love? I feel a strong curiosity to know

more about him, & in publishing his communication, I am not without hopes that some one of the Easton belles will take it upon herself to furnish an additional sketch of his history and character.

To ALEXIS AIRCASTLE.

Sir, After the solicitation you have manifested, in one of your numbers, to receive the communications of correspondents, I trust what I shall now transmit for your consideration will not be deemed an intrusion. As my situation is somewhat similar to your own, I take a peculiar interest in addressing you. I was born in this town some time before the close of the last century, and have spent the greatest portion of my life within its limits, having left it only for the purposes of education or amusement. I have mixed indiscriminately with all ranks and by this time you must naturally conclude I have no slight acquaintance with its inhabitants, either collectively or individually; as my pursuits in life have been directed to no definite object, enjoying a competency by inheritance, I have spent my time in lounging from corner to corner, in courting the company of the fair, & busying myself at elections, for my fidelity in which I have been rewarded with an office of —. I once had the presumption to believe my popularity was such in this place, that nothing would satisfy me but I must offer myself as a candidate for a town commissioner. As it was an office within the gift of the people, I concluded my election would be sure, out in this I was mistaken and my pride instead of being flattered was mortified. I was unable to withstand this sentence of condemnation passed upon me by my fellow townsmen; the consolation of my friends were of no avail; in vain they assured me that real worth was seldom or never duly appreciated, that the public was always ungrateful, they said, was proverbial. I determined, however, to forsake the walks of public life to find that ease and quiet which alone flows from the comforts of social intercourse. It is in this situation I now write, and it is not with the vain hope I assure you of charming either yourself or your daughter with the lively prospect of society in this part of the world now presents, that I have presumed to sketch a hasty and imperfect picture of what the young and those who are again to mingle with the world must expect. There are few persons indeed, about entering into the world, but anticipate a pleasure which before they had never enjoyed; the youth who is employed in those duties which fit him for the pursuits of after life, looks for amusement in every situation; the trials to which he is subjected in his various avocations to him are unknown; he looks forward to that period of life as if his happiness was to be consummated and every thing which fancy can depict was to be realized; he sees not in the miseries of others a picture of his own woes, but lives as if misfortune was ever at a distance, the yet gloomy picture to which he is to be introduced, upon a more intimate acquaintance with the world, is excluded from his view; every scene around him appears to be made for happiness and happiness alone, until an intercourse with mankind unfolds to view the delusion with which his imagination is bewildered. The dispositions with which men have to deal in their communications with each other, have a powerful influence in determining the happy or unfortunate state of society, and as the fortunate or unfortunate situations of persons in life predominate over the trace their effects; the perplexities of man in the business of the world, the embarrassments which harass his mind and load it with misfortunes, from which it is impossible to be extricated, cast a gloom upon every thing around him. The ease which wealth introduces engenders pride; the influence which in all ages attached to its possessor, gives the man of little mind so perfect a disregard for all personal worth, that he becomes the object of scorn and contempt to all around him; causes like these and many more of a similar nature which might be enumerated, have a tendency to destroy all social union. But what is the effect of an intercourse among mankind? it strengthens reciprocal affection and introduces a purer state of manners; an association of the more refined with those that are less so, spreads throughout every rank of society, all those sentiments which alone should actuate the bosom of an enlightened community and tends to render it more and more happy by a strengthening of union and of interest. Man is a creature fitted by nature for social purposes; whenever he debars himself that pleasure which must ever flow from an intercourse with his fellow, he defeats one of the objects of his creation, so completely is he formed for all the various duties of social life, that without intercourse with the world he can anticipate but little real enjoyment. If he has at any one time met with disappointment in his worldly concerns, should he immediately withdraw himself? There are no situations in life to which vexations are unknown, and if he shuns the world to avoid its ills, he takes a step more dangerous than that which he has attempted to obviate; the man whose disposition is not calculated to render him happy and yet live in intercourse with all mankind, cannot find contentment even in retirement; there is something in his disposition which must determine his happiness or misery, for wherever we look for happiness we find it in the mind alone, it is that which in itself 'can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven.'

When society is languishing it becomes a matter of serious consideration, and one in which all, more particularly the rising generation, must feel a deep interest, when it is more and more contracted, when every thing is gloom and promises but little ame-

liation, what are we amiable and so well society as your Emily, rience in the walks of life, coming into the vision of all the enjoyment flow from an agreeable those of her own sex, else expect but that she, and what, let me as ion of all she will see? introduced to the net? must be precise and calls of those who bo politeness, on all ub she must speak in moe her she feels disposed eral propensities of collect a little of ever her the least of all community, and mou or dispositions of her proper, &c. Here I clude, fearing I have far upon your patient think proper to notice incur the displeasur world.

Your weil wis

Easton, September

Here follows a d was brought to me other morning, by a fellow, handsomely c on a beautiful steed. munication—but it is osity that I cannot re elination I feel to lay as I received it, verb hope I shall have th our Talbot County t ters of composition as

TO ALEXIS AIRCASTLE.

of Castle honored Sir, I sup the newspapers that t fel shoe in Easton, solistis interestedn of the Bruts that may induces Me to take frindly Liberty of in shoe & Bring along gus miss Emily—not ions of you & her eam to be a great f the plait with Super eg to crave the e raitin on your anjeli nue caringe If ever an Unworthy comes to be one of t I shall carry my puns to the shoe, w say Bodies catel in yrs

U. S. SLOOP OF

tract of a letter to NORFOLK. 'It has already be rival of the United tonet in our river rantine, and no p shore from her u with the regulations however, on examin well satisfied of it not think propo rine longer than w; her crew were d there had occur ard of her during three days she d anchored off t rained some time the Navy Yard. ld was broken up ate that those of at duty have nea consequence of s of the air confi p. The number hich it is said 14 were the office ing the break; h of whom sick d yesterday. m munication to evening, who in and passed an Hornet forthw and—she will gny thing has l naval authoriti unfortunate e ed be entertaine ease beyond the Norfolk, Po at present mor to the time the rbed, her crew thy. The Macedoni only three rema rest of the sick BIDDLE and I permitted to American.

Black Plague.

Louisiana, country has cold fever or bl to that of 181 with chills, fo er in the hea emities remain k.

MAGISTR

FOR BATH

loration, what are we to expect a girl, so amiable and so well calculated to adorn society as your Emily, young and inexperienced in the walks of other than domestic life, coming into the world in the anticipation of all the enjoyment which can possibly flow from an agreeable intercourse with those of her own sex, what I say can we else expect but that she will be disappointed, and what, let me ask, would be her opinion of all she will see? for once suppose her introduced to the notice of the world, she must be precise and formal, receive the calls of those who honor her, with distant politeness, on all subjects except she must speak in monosyllables; if however she feels disposed to indulge the general propensities of her nature, she may collect a little of every thing that concerns her the least of all other persons in the community, and mould it to the capacities or dispositions of her hearers as she thinks proper, &c. Here I must abruptly conclude, fearing I have already trespassed too far upon your patience, and may, if you think proper to notice this by publication, incur the displeasure of a censorious world.

Your well wisher and friend,  
TOM CRUSTY.  
Easton, September 1822.

Here follows a delectable note which was brought to me at Castle Vale the other morning, by a spruce young negro fellow, handsomely dressed, and mounted on a beautiful steed. It is a private communication—but it is altogether such a curiosity that I cannot resist a mischievous inclination I feel to lay it before the public as I received it, *verbatim et literatim*. I hope I shall have the pleasure to find all our Talbot County beaux as perfect masters of composition as my friend Joe.

TO ALEXIS ARECASTEL esq  
of Castel Vail—

honor Sir, I suppose you have heard in the newspapers that there is a superb castel shoe in Easton, november Next—the solistius interestednes i feal in the honor of the Bruts that may be I hare exebeted— induces Me to take the Hily ilaudible & frindly Liberty of invitia you to cum to sd shoe & Bring along the unpeperible & egragus mis Emily—not doubt but the rebections of you & her butifol Self (as you seam to be a grait Farmer)—will bare off the plait with Superlativ aplaus—I would seg to craiv the evyabel Eminence of you in youe anjelic dauter to the shoe in youe carriage I fshc can so dane to aver an Unworthy young man Whoe times to be one of the First gentelmen in the county of Talbert—

I shall carry my elegant Nag & two ponys to the shoe, wich air bothe as fine as any Bodies catel in the Univarsal visitiyrs respekt  
JO: TANDEM

U. S. SLOOP OF WAR HORNET.  
Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated  
NORFOLK, 29th Aug. 1822.

"It has already been stated, that on the arrival of the United States' sloop of war Hornet in our river, she was ordered to quarantine, and no person permitted to go ashore from her until she had complied with the regulations The Health Officer, however, on examining her condition, was well satisfied of her healthiness, that he did not think proper to detain her at quarantine longer than the period required by law; her crew were all perfectly healthy, and there had occurred only one death on board of her during her cruise. In two or three days she was permitted to come and anchored off Town Point, where she remained some time before she was ordered to the Navy Yard. A few days ago her crew was broken up, and it is lamentable to state that those of the crew detailed for duty have nearly all been taken sick consequence of the deleterious properties of the air confined in that part of the ship. The number taken sick is 17, of which it is said 14 are cases of malignant Midshipmen ZANTZINGER & NEW were the officers engaged in superintending the breaking up the ship's hold, of whom sickened.—Mr. Zantzingier yesterday. This intelligence was communicated to the Board of Health, and immediately held a meeting, and passed an order for the removal of the Hornet forthwith, to the quarantine yard—she will go down this morning, every thing has been done by the civil and naval authorities that was required by the unfortunate exigency, and no fear of being entertained of an extension of the disease beyond the ship in which it originated. Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport at present more than usually healthy. To the time the hold of the Hornet was boarded, her crew had remained perfectly healthy.

The Macedonian's crew are doing well only three remain sick with the fever—rest of the sick are convalescent. CAPTAIN BIDDLE and DOCTOR COWDERY, have been permitted to come up from the island.—American.

Black Plague.—A letter from St. Francis, Louisiana, of the 5th ult. states that cholera has become very sickly—that cold fever or black plague prevails similar to that of 1819. The disease is attended with chills, followed by high grades of fever in the head and chest, while the extremities remain cold and ultimately turn black.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

By arrivals at New York and Philadelphia, London dates to the 26th, and Liverpool to the 28th July have been received—they are principally filled with accounts of the disturbances in Spain which will be found highly important.—The royal guards, it is stated, left the Prado, on the night of the 7th July, where they were encamped, and marched to the palace in order to get possession of the person of the King, but were opposed by the Constitutional troops who surrounded it, and after some hard fighting were repulsed—they formed again at the Prado where they were attacked by the national troops and cut to pieces or made prisoners—the prisoners were marched to Madrid. In Madrid, says the Summary of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, "the utmost tranquility prevailed; no popular commotions had taken place; the authorities were respected; the King had given the necessary orders for the prosecution of the guilty; and partial changes had been made in the Ministry, to throw the executive power more entirely into the hands of the friends of the Constitution. The Duke del Infantado has been banished. It was understood that he quitted Madrid before the order for his banishment was issued.—Some changes had taken place in the Ministry, and the King's household."

The Federal Republican states that the quantity of Whiskey distilled in the U. States, amounts to at least thirty millions of gallons, per annum, and recommends a tax of 25 cents per gallon, which would raise a revenue (after deducting two and a half millions for collecting) of 5,000,000 of dollars.

The last accounts from New York state that the Yellow Fever raged with unabated malignity in that city, and that near 500 removals had taken place in consequence of it. The Advocate observes that "on Saturday N. York presented the appearance of a town besieged. From day break to dark, one line of carts containing boxes, merchandize and effects, were seen moving towards Greenwich village, and the upper wards. Carriages and hacks, wagons and horsemen, were scouring the streets and filling the roads, persons with anxiety marked in their countenances, and with hurried gait, were bustling through the streets. Temporary stores and offices are erecting, and even yesterday (Sunday) carts were in motion, and the saw and hammer at work."

Counterfeiting in the Penitentiary.—A gigantic and well disciplined system of villainy has been detected and brought to light through the medium of the Post Office. A correspondence between the convicts in the Baltimore Penitentiary, and a number of persons in and out of the city, has for some time been carried on, by which means, an organized system of counterfeiting and altering bank notes, was established in the Penitentiary. Thirteen plates, or rather parts of plates of 5, 10, 20 & 50 dollar bills, for altering genuine notes of lower denominations were found. The genuine notes were furnished by one of the deputy keepers, who is now in confinement, & whose detection was owing to the letters being intercepted at the Post Office, and the dies and plates being found in a bag, which was sowed away in the loft of one of the departments.

Four of the convicts were concerned in the transaction, one of whom cut the dies, and the other three were employed in disseminating the spurious notes by letters, and receiving genuine ones in return. The notes that have been detected were principally on the Frederick County Bank. As measures are taking to develop this plot more fully, and to punish those who are known to be accomplices, we shall wait the issue of the investigation.—Chronicle

The Charleston City Gazette states that five of the runaway Negroes, who attacked the Southern Mail on the 30th ult. have been apprehended, and confessed their guilt. Proper measures are to be immediately taken for their trial.

A successor to Mr. Gallatin, at the court of St. Cloud, is daily more spoken of since his speedy return to America has been positively announced. It is rumored that the appointment will be offered to Secretary Calhoun.—Wash. City Gaz.

Captain Matlack, of the ship Florida, arrived at New York from Liverpool, is bearer of important despatches for our government from the Courts of Madrid, St. Petersburg, and St. James.—Those from St. Petersburg relate to the indemnification of the owners of slaves captured during the late war.

The letters from Ireland, Scotland and England, which have arrived in the Canada, Nova Scotia, &c. this year exceeded 30,000.

From the New York Gazette of the 27th.  
Loss of the new line packet ship Liverpool, Captain Lee.

We know that our feelings of regret at the loss of this valuable ship, on her first voyage, will also be very sensibly felt by that community which has derived so much benefit from this valuable establishment; but we have reason to thank an overruling Providence, that although many lives were jeopardized, the whole, passengers and crew, were saved by the most active and well-timed exertions of Capt. Lee, his officers and crew.

The following memorandum, handed to the editors by Captain Lee, contains the particulars of this disaster:—

The captain and crew of the ship Liverpool, and Mr. Samuel Wright, one of her passengers, arrived off the Hook in the British shr. Eliza, in 21 days from St. Johns, N. F. came up yesterday in the pilot boat Ulysses.

The Liverpool sailed from this port on the 16th ult. with the following passengers, Mr. N. T. Heard, Mrs. Heard three children and two servants, Mr. Christie, of Jamaica, John Simpson, of London, Robert Marsha, of Liverpool, Thomas Wright, of Yorkshire, G. A. Northedge, of London, Robt. Castle, of the British army, & Saml. Wright of Savannah. After a pleasant run of nine days, in lat. 43 45, lon. 48, in a thick fog, ran foul of an island of ice, which carried away her bowsprit and cut-water, and started her main stem. Notwithstanding both pumps were immediately set to work, she went down in less than two hours. The crew and passengers, 36 in number, took to the boats, and after being out 7 days, succeeded in reaching St. Johns in safety, where the whole of the passengers, with the exception of Mr. Wright, took passage in the British brig Dart, for Bristol, which sailed in co. with the Eliza from St. Johns on the 6th inst. Captain Lee regrets to state that not even the letter bags was saved nor any thing but what they had on.

We have seen a letter from an English gentleman, a passenger in the above ship, who observes—

"We are all much pleased with Captain Lee, and are in high admiration of him for his urbanity and evenness of conduct, before, during and since the shipwreck; and for my own part, take him either as a seaman or as a gentleman, I would not desire to sail with a better. For two days before she struck, we had been under easy sail in apprehension of ice, and when the accident happened, we could not see the length of the ship ahead, and then we thought we were beyond the risk of such a phenomenon."

From the Philadelphia Union, Aug. 28.

"I lov'd you for your cupboard, dear,  
I lov'd you for your cash.—Old Song.  
One day last week, a handsome young widow went before a magistrate, and accused a certain gentleman of various and manifold misdemeanors. Women are always eloquent when in love or in affliction; we shall suffer her to tell her own story.

"If your honor will allow me, I'll begin with the day I first saw this man, and tell you all the circumstances. Six months ago, sir, (two months after my poor, dear husband died,) he came to my house and took boarding. He had then just arrived from Connecticut, from which place he brought neither trunks, books, money nor politeness. His hat contained his wardrobe, (one shirt,) his pocket his library, (one old spelling book,) his purse, six brass farthings, (all the rest of his brass was in his face,) his politeness was, nobody knew where. Such were his hopes and his accomplishments, yet I allowed him to have board, expecting to be paid from the profits of a school which he said he meant to establish; but he soon gave up his notion of school keeping, for that of love making, and began to practice his wiles on my too susceptible heart. He said that his father was a rich man, but that he had quarrelled with him on account of a girl whom he wished him to marry, contrary to his inclinations, which induced him to leave home. His story was plausible, and I candidly acknowledge, that all at once, he gained my affections; and after he had secured my heart, he handled my cash till he was master of all I possessed.—Every day new coats were coming from the tailor, new boots and new shoes from the shoe maker's new shirts from the seamstress's new hats from the hatter's, new stockings from the dry good store—all were paid for by me, & I was to have himself and his fortune in return; for every time he wanted money, he swore I was to be his wife, and that he would marry me as soon as himself and his father were reconciled. He went on in this way till he left me without a cent, and coming to me the other day for 20 dollars, abused me because I had not to give him, and said that he would never marry me as I was false as I was fair. I told him with tears in my eyes, that I had no money, or he should have it. He then fell into a violent rage, broke my looking glass, tumblers and tea pots, and swore that I wanted to deceive him. This was his return for all my kindness! I then said that if he would pay me all he owed for money borrowed and for board, he might go where he pleased. He answered that he had paid me in kisses on my old lips more than all was worth; and God knows, I had rather have one dollar than all his kisses, for he has left me nothing but a broken heart—he has eaten me out of house & home.—Bursting into tears, she sat down to weep.

The gentleman then rose in a violent passion. He could not bear to hear himself defamed in such a manner. Every word of the accusation was false. He only wished she was a man, then he would know how to seek redress.

Somehow or other, however, his color changed and his courage seemed to abate,

when a man did actually step up to him, declare himself the friend of the lady, attest the truth of her declarations, and offer him any kind of redress he should choose to demand. 'I have nothing to do with you, sir,' said the gentleman, 'I was bred a lawyer and not a duellist, by the one avocation I can support life, by the other I should lose it.'

The magistrate told the widow, that the proper way for her to obtain redress was to bring an action at law; but that if she chose, she could then sue for the amount of her bill.

This was accordingly done, and the gentleman, not being able to procure bail, was provided with lodgings in Arch street, somewhere beyond Broad.

BALTIMORE, August 28  
PRICES CURRENT.  
FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour, wharf	\$6 25
Howard-street, wagon	7 00
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 15 a 1 20
Do white do	1 25
Rye, bushel	cts 50
Indian Corn, bushel	65 a 70
Oats do	25
Bran do	33
Shorts do	15

TOBACCO.

Fine yellow, per 100 lbs	15 00 a 20 00
Do yellow and red do	9 00 a 12 00
Do red do	7 00 a 10 00
Do brown do	6 00 a 8 00
Red do	5 00 a 6 00
Do common do	3 00 a 5 00
Common dark or green	2 00 a 4 00
Seconds do	1 00 a 5 00

Second qualities of Maryland Tobaccos are rated 2 a 3 dollars less than the crop or first.

COMMUNICATED.  
OBITUARY.

Died on Saturday last Mrs. ANNA MARIA, consort of the Rev. Joseph Scull, of this town. Among the afflictions to which human society is subject, there is perhaps none in a more view more distressing than that occasioned by the death of an amiable and pious woman—although the sphere of her action, like that of the greater part of her sex, may have been limited and circumscribed, yet much good may have been produced by the force of her pure and virtuous example.—It is from her christianity may hope to derive strength and support, and from her it may borrow the highest lustre of its character.—Probably there has been no individual among us for whom the grave has lately opened to whom these remarks would apply more fully than to the lamented deceased.—Having early embraced with ardour the truths of divine revelation, her life exhibited a practical commentary on the purity they inculcated.—Firm and steady in her faith, and warm and earnest in her devotions, the vicissitudes of life, to which she in common with her fellow beings was subjected, could produce no injurious effect.—She could neither shake the strength of the one, nor cool the ardour of the other.—And in the various relations of wife, and mother, and neighbour, she discharged the duties attendant on them, as became the christian strongly established in the principles she professed.—She has left an afflicted husband to mourn over his irreparable loss, relieved however by the consoling thought, that she now reposes on the bosom of her heavenly Father. But to her three little children, alas! no relief like this can be afforded, and indeed none can be necessary.—Their tender years preclude the force of the reflection, that must soften the pangs of their father, and they feel not the severity of the affliction.—They too are rapidly approaching that period when the watchful affection of a mother becomes the more important to mould and fashion their future character. May the goodness of Heaven guide the steps of their infancy, & mark their maturity with the distinguishing characteristics of their estimable mother.

COMMUNICATED.  
OBITUARY.

Departed this transitory life on Sunday last, in this town, after a short illness, in the 83d year of his age, the Rev. JAMES NINDE.—In the death of this truly pious man, his relatives & friends and particularly the church of which he was a faithful minister have sustained a severe loss.—In conversing with a friend, a few hours before his death, he observed he had been upwards of sixty years in the service of his God, and that he then felt the solid comforts flowing from a life of love.—He has left a large family of respectable children to lament the loss of a kind and affectionate father—but they have the consolation of knowing that their loss is his gain—he lived the life of the righteous and died in the full assurance of a blessed immortality.

DIED  
On the 2d inst Capt Aldern Maynard, of this county, after a short but severe illness at Quantico Mills, Somerset county, on Monday morning last, Dr. James, Post Master at that place.

On Tuesday evening last, after a very short illness Rebecca Ann, eldest daughter of William K. Austin of this town.



### EASTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES

Will be run for over a handsome course, four miles and repeat, near the town of Easton, on Wednesday the 9th day of October next, a purse to consist of the whole of the subscription of the Easton Jockey Club, free only for members, and to be run agreeably to the rules of the Club.

On the Thursday following, the Colts purse, to consist of the Gate Money and Town's purse, two miles and repeat, free for members only.

And on the Friday following, a sweep Stake, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, on complying with the rules of the Club, and paying fifty dollars entrance for such Horse, Mare or gelding—3 miles and repeat, the winning horse on the first day to be excepted.

By order,  
SOLOMON LOWE, Sec'ry.

Sept. 7—t

TO RENT,  
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,  
The Farm on which Vincent Frampton now resides. Apply to  
SAM'L T. KENNARD.

August 24—

## New Fall Goods.

JENKINS & STEVENS  
Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their store opposite the Court House, a very handsome AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

### GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, which they purpose selling very cheap for the ready money only. They invite their friends and the public generally to give them an early call.

J. & S.  
N. B. Feathers and Country Linsey will be taken in exchange.  
Easton, September 7—3w

## A Special Meeting

of the Board of Managers of the Eastern Shore Bible Society, is particularly requested on Tuesday the 17th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the house of James Rue, in Easton. By order,  
T. H. DAWSON, Sec'ry.

September 7—

## RANAWAY

From the Subscriber, living in Talbot County, near Easton, on Sunday 25th ult. a Negro Boy, named

### DANIEL,

The property of Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr—whoever takes up said Boy and secures him so that I get him again, shall be entitled to six cents reward, but no charges and.

## A Most Valuable FARM.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at Mr. Peacock's Tavern, in Chester Town, on Tuesday the 17th of September inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. the well known FARM called Kennard's Point late the property of James Buchanan, deceased.

This Farm lies in Kent county, on the waters of Churn Creek and Still Pond, in such a manner as to be enclosed by four hundred panels of fence. It contains about five hundred and twenty three acres, of which about one hundred and sixty are in wood; and a proportion of the residue might easily be converted into meadow.

The buildings are a Dwelling House, Meat House, Granary, Corn House, and Stable, not in very good repair.—It is believed that there is not a more valuable farm for the size of it in the county, and persons desirous of investing a capital in land, are confidently invited to make themselves fully informed of its worth.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money in eight equal semi annual payments, with interest from the day of sale.

The purchaser will have liberty to seed Wheat this fall, and will receive possession on the first of January next.

E. F. CHAMBERS, Trustee.  
Chester Town, Sept 7, 1822—ts

## MARYLAND,

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,  
June 15th, A. D. 1822.

On application of Henric Maria George & Mathias George, Administrators of Joseph George, late of Queen Ann's county deceased. It is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 15th day of June, 1822.

THOMAS C. EARLE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Queen Anns county.

## Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That the subscribers of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Joseph George, 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 on or before the 9th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 5th day of September, Anno Domini 1822.

Henrietta Miria George & Mathias George, Adm'rs.  
of Joseph George, dec'd.

Sept. 7—3w

## WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jr.

of Talbot, offers himself as a candidate to his fellow citizens of Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot counties (the seventh Congressional District of Maryland) and will faithfully represent them in the next Congress of the United States, should he meet with their suffrages on the first Monday of October next.  
Easton, August 31st, 1822—te

## To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

That large and commodious THREE STORY BRICK BUILDING, situate on the corner of Washington and Cabinet Streets, now in the occupation of Mrs. Thompson.

ALSO,  
THE CARRIAGE MAKERS SHOP, adjoining, occupied by Mr. Samuel Hopkins.

ALSO,  
THE FRAMED HOUSE on the corner of Cabinet and West Streets, in the occupation of the Misses Vintcent.

ALSO,  
The new BRICK STORE HOUSE second door on the East side of Washington Street, now in the occupation of Mr. William Cox. For terms apply to the Editor, or to the subscriber near Easton.

N. CALDWELL

August 31—4

# POETRY.

FROM THE EDINBURGH SCOTSMAN.  
TO THE GREEKS.

Arise! arise! the time is come,  
Thy skies are bright'ning red,  
Tis glory calls thee from the tomb,  
With voice to wake the dead!  
No weakness now, no dull delay,  
Fair land of Greece, for thee,  
Then rouse thee from thy death-like pall,  
The breezes of thy mountains call  
To life and liberty.

And gird thee with thy glitt'ring sword,  
To cut thyself a way  
Thro' thousands of the Turkish hordes,  
To tyranny's decay!  
O! dream not that thy spirit's fled,  
While yet one bosom burns,  
And the ashes of the glorious dead,  
That nobly fought, and never fled,  
Are starting from their urns!

Unfold thy banner to the breeze,  
And marshal every man,  
From Ida to the Ionian seas,  
With freedom in the van!  
The tyrant's step is faltering now,  
The world will smile to see  
The standard of the Sultan low—  
The crescent sink beneath the blow  
That's level'd by the free.

The Albanian from Epirus' strand,  
The Ionian from the sea,  
The Spartan and Thessalian band,  
Are hurrying to be free!  
Mount Athos sees the cross on high,  
Above its convents wave,  
Religion fires the coldest eye—  
The night of slavery has gone by,  
And God is with the brave!

Can ages tame the warrior's arm,  
Beside the Aegian Isles?  
Can youth's high blood forget to warm  
When first its country smiles?  
O! by the thrilling battle-cry,  
That swell'd upon the sea,  
When victory saw with joyful eye,  
That Athens yet was free—  
Think not of an ignoble peace!—  
Unsheathe the sword ne'er sheath'd of yore,  
And dye thy streams with Turkish gore,  
For glory and for Greece!

## THE CHARM OF MUSIC.

Mr. Braham, the celebrated English vocalist is said to be engaged to visit this country—he is to remain a year and receive \$40,000 as a compensation, all which money is to be charmed out of the pockets of our honest countrymen within that time, or Mr. Price will be the loser.—English breath sells high.—N. Y. pap.

## ANECDOTE.

An English traveller, after describing the fête given at Paris in honor of the late peace with England, concludes with the following anecdote: "A lusty young Frenchman, who from his head dress, a la Titus, I shall distinguish by that name, escorting a lady whom on account of her beautiful hair, I shall style Berenice, stood on one of the hindmost benches. The belle, habited in a tunic a la Greque, with a species of sandals which displayed the elegant form of her leg, was unfortunately not a statue sufficiently commanding to see over the heads of the other spectators. It was to no purpose that the gentleman called 'a bas les chapeaux!' when the hats were off the lady still saw no better. What will not gallantry suggest to a man of fashionable education? Our considerate youth perceived, at no great distance some persons standing on a plank supported by a couple of casks. Confiding the fair Berenice to my care, he vanished; but almost in an instant, he re-appeared followed by two men, bearing an empty hog's head, which it seems he procured from the tavern at the west entrance of the Thuilleries. To place the cask near the feet of the lady, pay for it, and fix her on it, was the business of a moment. Here then she was like a statue on its pedestal, enjoying the double gratification of seeing and being seen. But for enjoyment to be complete, we must share it with those we love. On examining the space where she stood, the lady saw there was room for two; and accordingly invited the gentleman to place himself beside her. In vain he resisted her entreaties; in vain he feared to accommodate her. She commanded; he could do no less than obey. Stepping upon the bench, he thence nimbly sprang to the cask; but O! fatal catastrophe! while by the light of the neighboring clusters of lamps, every one was admiring the mutual attention of this sympathizing pair, in went the head of the hog's head! Our till then envied couple fell suddenly up to the middle of the leg in the wine lees left in the cask, by which they were bespattered up to their very eyes. Nor was this all; being too eager to extricate themselves they overset the cask, and came to the ground rolling in it and its offensive contents. It would be no easy matter to picture the ludicrous situation of citizen Titus and Madam Berenice. This being the only mischief resulting from their fall a universal burst of laughter seized the surrounding spectators in which I took so considerable a share that I could not immediately afford my assistance."

## ANECDOTE.

An Irish jockey, once selling a nag to a gentleman, frequently observed with emphatic earnestness, that he was an honest horse. After the purchase, the gentleman asked him what he meant by an honest horse? "Why, sir," he replied, "Whenever I rode him he always threatened to throw me, and he certainly never deceived me."

## Postponed Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Kent county court sitting as a court of Chancery, I will offer at

## Public Auction,

On Monday 9th day of September next, At Mr. Peacock's Tavern in Chester Town, at the hour of 12 o'clock, A. M. the following Valuable Real Estate; all that Farm & premises, being part of the Real Estate of Charles Tilden, deceased, situate on Sassafras River, at the mouth of Turner's creek, in Kent county, and being part of a tract of land called Bennett's Lowe, (now in the possession of Henry Sullivan as tenant.) The said Farm, contains 318 acres of land; has an abundant supply of valuable timber, and vessels can anchor and take in grain within 30 yards of the shore. The soil is rich and productive—and it is believed this Farm offers greater inducements to purchasers than are often to be met with on this shore. Possession will not be delivered till the first of January next. The terms of sale are, four hundred dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money in one, two and three years, in equal payments; the purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment thereof, with interest on the whole sum from the day of sale. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.  
HENRY TILGHMAN, Trustee.  
Chester Town, August 3, 1822—5w

## Valuable Lands FOR SALE, ON CONVENIENT (RENT).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of a sufficient power granted by a covenant contained in a deed of Indenture, executed by William Hayward, Esq. to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, the following Lands, Tenements and Premises, will be exposed to Public Sale on TUESDAY the 24th day of September next, at the Court House in Easton, between the hours of one and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day; that is to say, all and singular those several tracts or parcels of Lands and Tenements situate, lying and being near or upon the branches of St. Michael's Creek and on the Road towards Abbott's Mill in Talbot county, respectively called New Mill, Partnership and Marsh Land, and containing the quantity of five hundred and fifty-six and one half acres of Land more or less; and also all those other Lands and Tenements situate and being on the roads leading to Parson's Landing and to White Marsh Church in the county aforesaid, respectively called Goldsborough, Gurlington, Goldsborough's Addition, Lord's Gift and Pitt's Range, and containing the quantity of four hundred and fifty seven acres and sixty perches of Land more or less. These Lands are situated in the neighbourhood of White Marsh Church, and of Cox's Mill, and Abbott's Mill, and comprehend a fine body of Wood and Branch Lands, and originally a good and kindly soil for all sorts of grain. They may be laid off in three or more farms, or otherwise divided to suit persons inclined to purchase. Possession may be had on the first of next January, and the privilege of sowing grain during the autumn will be allowed. Those who are disposed to purchase will view the premises, and a Plot in the hands of the Cashier will afford the necessary explanations. A very convenient credit will be given to the purchasers; for the terms of which, and for the security to be required, all persons disposed to buy are referred to the Cashier.  
By order of the President and Directors,  
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.  
Branch Bank at Easton, } 2m.  
July 20, 1822.

## FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will sell the following lands, (formerly the property of Catharine Bruff, deceased) on very low and accommodating terms, viz. one Farm (a part of the Indian purchase) containing 300 acres more or less, lying and being in Dorchester county, and situated on the road leading from Ennalls' Ferry to Cord Town, and within about two miles of the waters of the Great Choptank. There is about 70 acres cleared, and well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, &c. the remainder is very heavily timbered, and may justly be called the first quality land. From the convenience to navigation it is believed that the timber and cord wood, which would come off that part of the land that might be cleared to make it a good farm would more than pay for the tract.  
ALSO, one other tract (a part of the Indian purchase) containing 40 acres more or less, lying and being in Dorchester county, and situated on the road leading from Cambridge Hicksburgh, and immediately in front of Henry H. Edmondson's dwelling—this is nearly all cleared, and well adapted to the growth of the country.  
Likewise, that beautifully situated farm, Town Point, containing 185 acres more or less, lying and being in Cecil county, and situated on the Bohemia river—this land is thin but capable of improvement, and there is, perhaps, few farms more advantageously situated respecting the benefits arising from the water. For terms apply to the subscriber near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md.  
HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.  
July 13

## FOR SALE,

On a long Credit to suit Purchasers,  
That fine Row of BRICK BUILDINGS, situated on Washington street, in Easton, opposite the Court House, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Stevens, Edmondson and Jones.  
These are known to be of the best situations in Easton for business, and in the most agreeable and healthy parts of the town for places of residence—These Buildings with their respective Lots and comfortable back Buildings are offered for Sale together, or separately, upon the most accommodating terms.  
The Houses and Lots are advantageous for investments of money, as they produce a good interest, and are always in demand—To men of business they will for ever be an object.  
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
August 17—1f

## 30 or 40 Young Negroes wanted.

The highest price in Cash will be given for 30 or 40 likely Young Negroes of both sexes, from 15 to 22 years of age, by application to the Subscriber, at the Easton Hotel.  
J. T. HIBB  
Easton, August 24—1f



## THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Wednesday the 6th 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 Thursday the 7th 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 November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go to 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 1st day of April, 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 2—1f

## Fountain Inn.

The Subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.  
Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month, or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,  
JAMES C. WHEELER.  
EASTON, June 30th, 1821.

N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

## COACH, GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.

The subscriber having commenced the Coach, Gig and Harness Making Business, at the head of Washington street, Easton, intends keeping on hand a constant supply of materials necessary to carry it on, and to employ the best workmen. He pledges himself to finish, at the shortest notice, Coaches, &c on reasonable terms. He returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement he has received, and from his attention to business, expects to receive a share of public patronage.  
FRANCIS PARROTT.  
Easton, August 17—1f

## TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,  
The Dwelling House and Store on Washington Street, directly opposite the Court House, now in the occupancy of Mr. John Tomlinson. For terms apply to  
JAMES C. WHEELER.  
Easton, August 3 1f

## To the Voters

OF TALBOT COUNTY.  
The Subscriber offers himself a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and solicits the suffrages of his fellow-citizens—Should he be so far honored as to be elected, he will endeavor to do his duty, honestly and faithfully.  
The Public's Obedt. Serv't.  
STEPHEN DARDEN.  
Talbot county, Md. }  
August 10, 1822. }

## FOR RENT.

To be rented, for the ensuing year, that commodious Two-story Brick Building, now occupied by Mr. John D. Green, nearly opposite the Bank. The Store and back room and front cellar are now for rent, and possession may be had immediately.  
ALSO,  
That well known place, called Kingston, being an excellent situation for the Crafting business, having a good dwelling house, store-house and granary. For terms apply to  
JOSEPH HASKINS.  
August 17

## PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.  
August 24—4w

## Female Academy

AT EASTON.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to this village, takes this mode of informing the inhabitants of Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that she will open a Seminary for the education of Young Ladies on the 2d of September next, at the corner of Harrison and Goldsborough streets.

The Institution, at first, will be conducted by the Subscriber only, whose first and principal efforts will be to eradicate the false, and impress the just, and at present, the most accurate and universally approved pronunciation of the English language.

The Subscriber has the confidence to assert, that the literary advantages to be obtained at her School in the several departments, viz Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, ancient and modern, Geography demonstrated by Maps and Globes of the most modern engraving, will be, if not superior, at least, equal to those in any female Institution on the Eastern Shore.

Parents and Guardians, who may think proper to favor her Academy, may be assured, that every exertion will be made to facilitate the moral and literary progress of those, intrusted to her care, and that nothing shall be omitted to merit public approbation with continuance of character and patronage heretofore liberally bestowed on her Seminary.

Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, &c. &c. will be taught. For those desirous to learn Music, an eminent Professor can be procured.  
SUSAN QUINN.

August 10—

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me directed at the suit of Elizabeth Sullivan against John Crow, will be sold on Tuesday the 17th of September next, on the Court House Green, between 11 and 4 o'clock, the following property, viz. A House and Lot, situate on the Post Road leading from Easton to Centreville, also, one negro Man named Cluce, one new Gig and one Sorrel Horse, seized & taken to satisfy the aforesaid claim.  
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.  
August 17—1f

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Nicholas Owens, the suit of Peter Harris use of Thomas Stevens, and a fieri facias at the suit of William Bromwell, trustee of Robert Spencer, against said Owens; will be sold, on Tuesday the 17 day of September next, at the court house door, between 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: The Lot or parcel of Land and all the improvements thereon, now occupied by William Sewell, lying on the Road from Easton to Dover Bridge, seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named claims.  
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.  
August 24—ts

## Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the county court of Dorchester county, and to me directed, at the suit of Sarah Hooper, executrix of Samuel Hooper, for the use of Gabriel Wood, against James Sullivan, senior, deceased, the following parcel of Land will be exposed to sale and sold on Thursday the 26th day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of that day, at the house of John Sterling, in the village of New Market in the said county; that is to say, a tract or parcel of Land, called New Market, situate, lying and being near or adjoining the said village, with the buildings and appurtenances to the same belonging, except three acres thereof already sold; which said tract of Land was the property of the said James Sullivan, and was taken in execution and will be sold as aforesaid to satisfy the balance of the debt, interest, and costs recovered by the said plaintiff against him in the said county court.  
THOMAS ENNALLS,  
late sheriff of Dorchester county.  
August 31—ts

## Last Notice.

All persons indebted for Officers' Fees are requested to make immediate payment to my Deputies when called on. No more indulgence can be given. The Fees for the last year have been due since the 10th ult.

The Notes passed for the property purchased at the Sale of the late Allen Bowie's Personal Estate have been due since the 27th ult. They are all in my Office, in the Court House, where those indebted are requested to call.  
E. N. HAMBLETON,  
Adm'r. of A. Bowie, deceased.  
September 1—4w

## FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, will be sold at public sale, at Lowe's tavern in Easton, on Tuesday the 17th of September next, at 12 o'clock, one half of a tract of Land called Dolans, lying in Talbot county, which part of said land belongs to the estate of Charles Hobbs, deceased, and contains about 325 acres.  
The improvements are a large brick DWELLING HOUSE, and an excellent Brick Quarter, with the usual farm buildings. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with approved security, to pay the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale.  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Trustee.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Pere Emory and Anna Emory, I will sell at the same time and place, the other half of the above Farm, for cash. The tract contains altogether about 650 acres, and is in a pleasant and healthy neighbourhood. It is 12 miles from Easton, nine from Centreville, two and a half from Hindman's Landing on Wye River, and within a mile of two water mills. The land is high and adapted to wheat, corn and clover. On one side of the farm is a lot of beautiful meadow land, containing about 40 acres, most of which is now ready for cultivation.  
The above land will be certainly sold at the time appointed.  
WM. GRASON  
August 24—4w

## Notice.

The Stockholders of the Farmers Bank of Somerset and Worcester, are hereby notified that an election for Directors will be held at the Banking House in Snow Hill, on Friday the 18th day of October next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.  
For order,  
JOHN P. DUFFIED.  
August 24—4w

## New Fall Goods.

THOMAS & GROOME

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening  
A LARGE SUPPLY OF

## FALL GOODS,

Which added to those before received, renders their Assortment very general and complete, and to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.  
Easton, August 24—1f

## TOBACCO.

Benj'n. Townsend,  
No. 45, Bridge Street, O. T. BALTIMORE.

Takes this opportunity of returning his assigned thanks to his friends and the public for their patronage, and informs them that he still continues to MANUFACTURE TOBACCO of all kinds

He has on hand an extensive supply of the following articles, which he will sell at the annexed reduced prices, viz.  
Spun Tobacco & Small Twist at 13 cts. pr. lb.  
Spanish Segars at \$8 50 pr. m.  
Half Spanish do 4 50 pr. m.  
Common do 1 50 pr. m.  
Rappee Snuff of the best quality at 20 cents per pound.  
Baltimore, August 24

10th August, 1822.

## To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,  
The UNION TAVERN in Easton, at the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, now occupied by Mr. Charles W. Nabb. This valuable stand for a Public House, requires only an active and agreeable man to occupy it, and make it the most profitable one on the Eastern Shore. For the accommodation of a permanent tenant, every necessary repair and improvement of the premises shall be immediately made; and it is probable that Mr. Nabb would give immediate possession if desired.  
JOHN LEEDS KERR.

## \$200 REWARD.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living in Somerset County, near Quantico Mills, two Negro Men, one called  
HARRY, the other ISAAC, brothers.  
Harry is of a Chestnut color, has a scar on one of his cheeks, rather slim made, five feet 8 or 10 inches high, about 26 or 27 years of age—His clothing not remembered, but about the same height very stout made, black, very much knock knee, twenty six or six years of age, has rather a down look when spoken to. The above reward & all reasonable expences paid, if taken and secured in some goal so that I get them again.  
HEWETT LANGSDALE.  
August 24—

## JOHN NICOLS,

Hair-Dresser and Coat Scourer.  
Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop from Washington street to the House formerly occupied by Dr. Kemp as an Office, situated on Court street, directly opposite the Market House—where he hopes by his strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage—Gentlemen who prefer being dressed at their lodgings will be attended to by applying as above.  
Easton, August 17—

## Notice.

I wish to employ a single man to live in my family for the next ensuing year, who understands the Tanning and Currying business; if not a single man, a man with a small family can be accommodated with House and Garden.  
None need apply who cannot command well recommended, for their industry and sobriety; to such liberal wages will be given.  
WILLIAM HUTSON,  
Dorchester county, Md.  
August 31—3w

## Piano Fortes.

L. RICKETTS,  
PIANO FORTE MAKER,  
From Baltimore, respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has brought on some Piano Fortes of very superior tones and quality which he offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms to persons inclined to purchase.  
N. B. Persons living in the vicinity wishing to have their Pianos repaired, will please make immediate application at the Easton Hotel.  
August 24—3w

## \$50 REWARD.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living in Talbot County, on Saturday the 17th inst. a Negro Woman named EVE, calls herself  
EVE BLAKE,  
Dark complexion, five feet four or five inches high, 24 or 25 years of age. Took with her a striped Kersey Petticoat and Jacket, Striped Linsey ditto, and a number of other clothes too tedious to mention. She ran off with her husband PERRY BLAKE, who belongs to Christopher Cox, living in Queen Anne's county. The above reward will be given if taken and lodged in Easton jail so that I get her gain and all reasonable charges paid. For curing the above named Perry Blake.  
JAMES DENNY, Jr.  
August 24—1f

## MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

# 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. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1822.

NO. 29.

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Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty cents for every subsequent insertion.

The following well written article upon the present situation of Europe is copied from the Philadelphia Franklin Gazette of Wednesday the 9th inst.

## THE SITUATION OF EUROPE.

Of all the powers that make a figure in Europe, Turkey has been the most of an instrument of policy in the hands of christian statesmen. Whenever France has been at variance with Austria, she has not failed to use her influence with the Divan to induce the Porte to make war upon her adversary: and, in like manner, whenever Great Britain has been upon ill terms with Russia, the cabinet of St. James has spared no pains to excite a hostile spirit in the Turks against that nation. The position of Europe, Turkey, on the borders of the Austrian and Russian dominions, indicates her as the ready instrument of the British and French governments on such occasions. In the recent alterations between the cabinets of St. Petersburg and Constantinople, circumstances have led to an union of efforts on the part of Great Britain, France and Austria, to resist any extraordinary demands on the Ottomans by the Emperor Alexander. The ambassadors of those powers have, in effect, and under the mask of the Divan, been negotiating agents with Russia; a fact of which the court of St. Petersburg has no doubt been well aware, and which, if that power had been disposed to be exorbitant in her demands, might have had a tendency to restrain her. The motives for the interference of Great Britain, France and Austria, would, of course, be different. Austria cannot wish to have so formidable a military power as Russia permanently in her rear, which would inevitably happen should the latter gain absolute possession of the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia. The French government is desirous that Russia should remain at peace, reserving her armies, in error, under the treaty of the holy alliance, to repress any movement in France hostile to the reign of the Bourbons. And Great Britain will always feel anxious to prevent any advance of the Russian authority towards Asia Minor, from whence, in connexion with Persia, the British dominions in India might be seriously assailed. These motives, urging the three powers to labor to a common end, have effected a pacification between the Porte and Russia, of which there seems now no longer cause to doubt. The sovereign of Russia is, by treaty, the protector of the Greeks of Moldavia and Wallachia; and the probability is, that matters will settle down according to old treaty stipulations, in virtue of which the Greeks will be allowed the freedom of religious worship, the right of being governed by hospodars or princes of their own, and certain political privileges, amounting to a qualified independence, or mitigated vassalage.—The dismemberment of Turkey, so frequently spoken of, will, it is likely, be long procrastinated by considerations of policy on the part of the christian states, who, it is evident, permit Egypt and Barbary to be governed by superstitious and ignorant hordes of men from jealousy of each other. And thus it is that the mercenary passions of mankind, although professing to act under the philanthropical influence of the gospel, suffer the fairest and most fruitful portions of the globe to be waste and the inhabitants to continue uncivilized.—The passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope doomed the line countries on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean to an inferiority contrary to their nature; and Vasco di Gama, in doubling that point, and giving a triumph to the science of navigation, did more to secure the empire of the Turks than any sultan that ever brandished a scymetar in the name of Mahomet.

At peace with the Turks, Russia has no other present enemy. Her finances, from all accounts, are in a very deranged situation. This is not to be wondered at, when it is considered that she has about a million of soldiers under pay. Such an army is enough to eat up the substance of any people—and however extensive the Russian Empire may be, its resources are in a crude state, and lie scattered over a vast surface of the earth. The emperor Alexander, ever since the downfall of Napoleon, has spoken in the tone of a monarch who controls the destinies of cotemporary nations. It may be politic in the great states of Europe to allow him thus to swell with pride and vanity; but, in reality, Russia is very far from being the first power in Europe. Intrinsically, France is more potent than she is—but more particularly Great Britain, by her immense wealth, her vast marine, her military posts and possessions, which encircle the globe, has a preponderance in the affairs of the world, which all the armies of Russia cannot counteract. The extent

of the Russian dominions must eventually cause a division of them; and the very exertions which the Emperor Alexander is making to improve the condition of the Kamtskades, and his other subjects in that region, by encouraging navigation and commerce in the neighboring sea, will necessarily tend to hasten that event.

Austria appears to be tranquil. The reigning emperor, as he has openly avowed himself, is an enemy to intellectual advancement. The great object of the systematic cabinet of Vienna is to keep things quiet, and in this they are much aided by the fixedness of ideas, the dull & disciplined uniformity of thought, which distinguish the mass of the Austrian population. The mercurial activity of her Italian subjects, however, gives Austria much trouble; and it remains to be seen how long mere brute force can repress the indelible passion for liberty and independence.

It must have been remarked, by those who attend to current events, how little we hear of the active interposition of Prussia in the political transactions of Europe. From this silence we infer a condition of things in that kingdom perilous to the abuses of the monarchy, yet doubtful for the cause of the people. It is very well known that the sovereign of Prussia, when he raised the mass of his subjects to resist the French in the campaign of 1813, promised them, by way of inducement, an amelioration of the Prussian constitution, by introducing, to a certain extent, the representative system. Upon the overthrow of Napoleon, the king refused to fulfil this promise; in consequence of which dissatisfaction sprung up in some divisions of the Prussian army, and the students of the universities almost unanimously combined to compel the monarch to give effect to the wishes of the people. In consequence of this dissatisfaction, the most severe regulations were made in restriction of the freedom of the press, and sharp measures were adopted against those who were most conspicuous in disseminating a knowledge of liberal principles. It has required, in truth, the constant and undivided vigilance of the Prussian authorities to keep down the spirit of reform at home; and this, we presume, is the cause why Prussia makes no figure in the political discussions which here, of late, occupied the cabinets of the other powers of Europe. Sufficiently engaged at home, she dare not venture abroad, as the march of an army beyond her frontier might be the signal for an insurrection which it might be found very difficult to quell.

Sweden and Norway remain quiet. The trouble which the Norwegians were, at one time, likely to give king Charles John, has by that sovereign been successfully obviated, and he now reigns in an undisturbed manner. Prudence is a strong feature in the political character of this prince—and, of all the associate generals of Napoleon, he is the only one who retains the royal authority procured through French revolutionary means. It is quite probable that he will transmit the crown without difficulty, to his son Oscar.

Denmark, under the mild reign of its present sovereign, is governed more like a paternal estate than a kingdom. The smallness of her territory, the intelligence and industry of her inhabitants, and the keeping aloof from the questions of state which involve other powers, render Denmark, comparatively speaking, a happy country.

As to Great Britain, the leading topics of discussion which concern the internal affairs of the united kingdoms, are its agriculture, catholic emancipation, and parliamentary reform. On the first head much investigation has taken place, and some measures adopted of an alleviating description; but they by no means come up to the wishes of the agricultural interest. A steady resistance is opposed to the catholic emancipation; and with regard to parliamentary reform, the matter has been so long before the public, the words have been so constantly in the mouth of every politician, that the topic is considered as common place, and the various solid arguments employed in its favor have greatly lost their influence. The poor in Ireland continue to perish from hunger; and this effect of bad government is one of the most extraordinary occurrences of the times in which we live. When we reflect that England and Ireland are both fruitful countries, that immense quantities of grain are in the warehouses, and might be purchased at a reasonable price, it is truly surprising that the British government permits a valuable part of its population to die for the want of food.—The evil lies deep, and may be traced to the grinding system of double rents, of tythes & of taxes, which are wrung from the hands of the laboring classes to pamper the nobility and the higher order of the clergy. Private contributions for the relief of the suffering Irish have been liberal, but by no means adequate to their wants. With respect to foreign affairs, the chief incident of British policy is the relaxation of the vigor of her colonial system in relation to the West India trade. The occurrence is memorable in the history of commerce; and the change, we presume, is to be attributed to the revolutions in Spanish

America, to the revolutionary temper manifested in Cuba and several other islands, and to the territorial dominion which the United States have acquired on the Gulf of Mexico. Up to the present year, Great Britain had uniformly refused to our navigation any reciprocity of commercial intercourse with her West Indian and North American possessions; and now that she admits it, we expect to see it connected with other projects of trade calculated to give advantages to British bottoms. This must be expected; and our commercial men, as there is no board of trade in our government, ought to be on the alert to ascertain, as early as possible, the exact practical results of the new regulations affecting the colonial commerce of Great Britain.

In France, the public mind is in a state of effervescence. The whole kingdom is divided into two great parties, the constitutionalist and the anti-constitutionalist: by whatever names they may otherwise be called, this is the true division. The former are in favor of the limited monarchy, of the entire freedom of the press, and of the trial by jury; whilst the latter desire an arbitrary monarchy, a privileged nobility, and a restricted press. The conflicts of these parties are very acrimonious, and give rise to plots against the government, prosecutions of individuals by the government, personal combats, and public executions. The name of Bourbon is detested by the liberal party in France, because it conveys to their minds ideas of despotism, and of every species of governmental abuse; and the name of Napoleon, and even republican, are cherished by that party, chiefly because those names signify a new order of things, subversive of ancient and oppressive institutions, encouraging to merit, and favorable to the rational equality of mankind. The health of Louis the XVIII. is very precarious; and from the prevailing temper of the French nation, there is some foundation for the opinion that, when he dies, there may be a struggle for the crown, either between the duke of Orleans or young Bonaparte and the Count d'Artois. We believe the people of France would prefer either of the two former to the latter. Should Austria be disposed to second the popular wish, the son of Napoleon would stand a good chance of mounting the throne. Meanwhile France is fast recovering from the wounds inflicted by foreign armies and from the fruitful qualities of the soil, and the industry and ingenuity of her population, she must, even under the Bourbons, soon rise to an eminent degree of national, if not of individual, prosperity. Great doubts have been thrown on the intentions of the French cabinet, as it regards Spain, by the stationing a large body of troops on the Pyrenean frontier. The motive assigned is to keep out the yellow fever, the sincerity of which explanation will be tested by time.

Spain, at this moment, occupies a very equivocal position. The clergy and the nobles, the adherents of absolute power, of privileged orders, of superstition and ignorance, are every where exciting the Spaniards to a counter revolution. There can be no doubt but that the other powers of Europe, including Great Britain, would rejoice in the accomplishment of such a counter revolution. It is an established maxim of crowned heads that the people shall not dictate to the sovereign; but that every measure favorable to them shall emanate from, and be regarded as an act of grace of the monarch. The late bloody scene at Madrid bears many marks of a preconcerted design to get possession of the person of the sovereign, which has been heretofore a preliminary step with the sovereigns of the holy alliance, when they intended to crush the rights of the people. It is a policy similar to that which urged Louis the XVI. to attempt his flight from France, in which he was arrested; and similar to that which invited the king of Naples to Laybach, and which was effectual for the purpose of despotism.

Portugal proceeds tranquilly in the career of reformation: But the political fate of Spain must be also her fate, and it behoves her to unite, heart and hand, with her neighbor, to discountenance internal treason and foreign interference.

The situation in which these two last mentioned powers are placed is extremely interesting; and every citizen of the United States must look with anxiety for the final event of the impending struggle between the partisans of absolute power on the one hand, and the friends of a free representative government on the other.

*Cheap flour, or a dear Jack Ass.*—Yesterday, the proprietor of a flat bottom boat, lying at our landing, exchanged eighty five barrels of good fresh flour for a jack ass, said to be nearly 20 years of age—the same flour has been retailed at \$5, and offered by the quantity at \$4. 50; which last price makes the long eared creature, come to \$382, 50 purchase money; we will not pretend to say, who had the best bargain; nevertheless, we cannot help thinking that the present master of GRIZZLE, may with great propriety, call him, my DEAR JACK!!!  
Baton Rouge Gazette.

## From the Boston Evening Gazette. MOST HORRID MURDER.

On Tuesday, in Chazy, Lewis Starr, a Canadian, murdered his wife in a most shocking manner. It seems that Starr was very poor, and lived in the same room with another Canadian family. Either from indolence or indisposition, he loitered away his time, whilst his family were in want of the necessities of life—and the other Canadian reported him to the poor masters. He was highly incensed at this, and charged his wife with being accessory to it—and swore he would kill her. Between 10 and 11 at night he went and got a sythe, and soon after he came into the house, his wife went to the bed to lay down her child, about 3 months old, and while stooping down for this purpose, he drew the sythe across the back part of her neck, with such violence as to cut the spine, and she died instantly. He then threatened to kill the wife of the other man—she ran out of the house and he pursued her—her husband followed and struck Starr in the back of the neck, which knocked him down—as he fell the other man drew the sythe through his clenched hands, which nearly cut them off. He left home and secreted himself in a swamp on the south side of the great Chazy river, near its mouth. The inhabitants were roused, and on Wednesday he was found, nearly exhausted with loss of blood, and holding grass in his hands to stop the blood. On Thursday he was brought to this place and securely lodged in gaol, where he must probably lie until next June.

He had three children—the oldest had gone to sleep, before the horrid deed was done. When the jury of inquest assembled, we are told, the two children were yet sleeping, while their mother had been murdered—and lay near them, weltering in blood.

## From the Calcutta Journal, of Feb. 17. BURNING OF A HINDOO WOMAN.

Early in January a warrior died at Kennedy, & was burnt in a well about six feet deep—the same day his wife prior to his death told him she would go with him, and the same night dreamt her husband came to her when asleep, and hit her upon the shoulder, saying, 'Are you asleep, are you coming?' Upon this she immediately rose and gave her child to the family, saying, 'Take it, I shall have nothing more to do with it,' and desired things might be prepared, as she was determined to burn herself at four o'clock in the afternoon; all the offers of money, and persuasions of her brother and family, were of no avail. The Rajah and Tassalder did all in their power to dissuade her from committing this rash act; but she replied—'Why trouble yourselves about me, or my life, as I have promised to burn myself where my husband has been burnt, and am determined to do it?' As it was utterly impossible to prohibit the poor girl making away with herself, she at a little after four o'clock left her dwelling, in company with her family, and proceeded to a tank near the village where her husband had been burnt, and after making the usual ceremonies, walked three times round the well. Her brother and other relations had hold of her hand, when she quitted their hold and plunged into the well and at down, when, dreadful to relate, wood, oil, and glue were thrown upon her by a few people. She was quite composed and requested the people not to throw any more upon her, as she was with her husband, and in the course of a few minutes, she was consumed to ashes, without a groan or shriek. Not a tom tom was beat, nor did the natives shout, as generally is the case. All seemed horror struck at what they had witnessed. On the forenoon of the day she was to burn herself, she bathed, put on clean linen, ate beetle, and held in her hand a small looking-glass, upon which she continually kept looking. The poor creature was only 13 years of age and had one child. Some few years ago the Government called upon the magistrates and the criminal judges for certain reports on the subject of Sutta. May this prove a preparatory step to their abolition!

## From the Boston Statesman. CONFUSION OF TONGUES.

A singular and somewhat amusing occurrence took place a few evenings since, in the northern section of our city. As related to us, it seems that a strange person was observed by some member of the family to be cautiously stealing his way towards the upper chambers of the house at the north end, about half past nine o'clock in the evening. The alarm was given, a constable was sent for, and my gentleman, somewhat loth, was secured and ushered into the parlour, where a number of young ladies were spending the evening in social visit. Never was a poor wight in a worse predicament—suspected of robbery, and a constable expected every moment—he had no alternative, but to disclose the real object of his unlucky adventure. Abashed, however, by the frowning female countenances, and feeling the ridiculousness of his situation, he could only muster courage, merely to ejaculate in answer to their numerous enquiries and upbraidings, 'Ask the

Maid!' The maid was called in, and a court of enquiry immediately organized, of which the worthy matron was president, and all the young ladies members; to investigate the affair. After the statement of the witness was fully completed and the court and criminal had cross examined her sufficiently, the evidence was summed up by the president, and appeared to be briefly as follows:—That the witness having met the criminal near the gate of the house-yard, and he having expressed a wish to write some letters, she had given him permission to step up into her chamber, for that purpose. Whereupon, the court, after due consideration, determined that the witness, should be forthwith discharged from service. With regard to the criminal, it was the unanimous opinion of the court, that he was 'a very naughty man,' and it was ordered, that after being reprimanded by every member of the court at the same time, for the space of fifteen minutes, he should be set at liberty. Which sentence was immediately carried into execution.

## BALTIMORE, Sept. 6. LIFE-PRESERVING DRESS.

In company with several of our editorial brethren, we took a short excursion down the river yesterday afternoon, upon the invitation of the inventor of the life-preserving dress, for the purpose of witnessing an exhibition of its utility. The dress is composed of a single piece, something in the shape of a pair of drawers. It required only about half a minute for the inventor to put it on—and the same space of time only is necessary to take it off. At the place where the inventor jumped into the water it was from ten to twelve feet deep; yet such was the buoyancy of the dress, that from the chest upwards his body was preserved quite dry, while his arms were as free & unrestrained as those of a person on land. To show its utility & convenience, he moved in various directions by using his legs only, as in walking. He also loaded and fired off a pistol, and by throwing himself into different positions, proved the value of his invention in case of disaster at sea or shipwreck. From the impression made on our minds by this exhibition, we do not hesitate to believe that a person's life may be preserved in the water by means of this dress without exertion until hunger and weakness overcome nature.

The inventor intends making a public exhibition of the life-preserving dress in the course of the ensuing week.  
American.

The Havana papers contain a full account of the Emperor Irtanfar's household; consisting of a Majordomo, a Master of the Horse, Captain of the Guard, eight Aids-de-camp, a grand Almoner and Assistant, Grand Chaplain and Assistant, three Confessors, one for the Emperor, one for the Empress, and one for the Prince of the Empire, a Governor and two Tutors for the Princes, six Chaplains and ten ordinary Chaplains for their Majesties, four Preachers and four honorary ones, a Surveyor of the Palace, Master of Ceremonies, ten Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber, thirteen Majordomos for the week to serve alternately, a private Chaplain for the family, a Physician and Surgeon for his Majesty's bed-chamber, and the same for the Imperial family—four gentlemen ushers—two pages of the bed-chamber.—For the Empress there are appointed a first lady of the bed-chamber—a first lady of the household—seven ladies in waiting—nine ladies of honour—seven ladies of the bed-chamber, and a mistress of the wardrobe.

## GREAT ESTABLISHMENT.

There is an extensive Manufactory Establishment at Dover, N. H. The capital is \$500,000 a great part of the shares, we believe, are owned in this city (Boston.) The proprietors have a Cotton Manufactory, which carries 2500 spindles, employs 36 looms, 120 hands, and at which 10,000 yards of sheeting and shirting are manufactured and bleached per week. During the last season, the company erected a building of 80 by 54 feet, 4 stories, embracing a rolling and slitting mill, nail factory and machine. The basement and second story are devoted to the rolling and slitting mill—the construction of the rolling mill is on a new principle, having but one water wheel placed at the side of the platform. The 3d story is used as the nail factory, and from 6 to 700 tons of iron per year, are cut into nails in this factory. The 4th story is occupied as a machine shop, in which 40 hands are employed, in making the various kinds of Machinery for a new cotton manufactory, now erecting on the same falls, which is to be 154 by 43 feet, and will carry 4000 spindles, and employ from 150 to 200 hands, and probably produce 20,000 yards of cloth per week. This, with other improvements going on at Dover, will prove of lasting advantage to the town, which is destined to become the Manchester of New Hampshire.  
Bost. Gazette.

# FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Evening Post of Sept. 6.  
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival last evening of the August Packet, William Thompson, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the evening of the 31st of July, six days later than before received. They contain no intelligence of particular interest that can be relied upon. Accounts from Madrid, via Paris, would lead us to believe that another revolution had taken place in Old Spain, and that the Royalists had gained the ascendancy.

The Journal des Debates, on the authority of private letters, states the total number of soldiers killed and wounded, in the combat between the Royal Guard and the National troops at Madrid, on the 7th of July, at 429 killed, 710 wounded. Of the Royal Guard 371 are said to have been killed, and 580 wounded. This is obviously undeserving of credit, for the Guards were veteran soldiers, and the National troops mostly raw levies; and it is not very probable, that old troops who had seen many a battle, and been in many a campaign, would prove so unequal in a contest with adversaries, more than one half of whom perhaps, had never smelt powder.

An article from the frontiers of Spain says, that a part of the population of Catalonia has risen, 15,000 insurgents armed and equipped, traverse the country and excite consternation amongst the Constitutionalists. At Vittoria, Saragossa, Logrono, Pampeluna, Bilbao, St. Sebastian and other towns, patriots are under arms night and day, in consequence of the events at Madrid.

The Gazette de France states, that private letters from Madrid, dated 15th inst. had been received in Paris. They exhibit, observes that Journal, "a deplorable picture of the state of the capital of Spain since the affair of the 7th. Several thousands of the populace who were supplied with arms during the recent events, now refuse to lay them down, and excite great disquietude among the commercial classes, who are every moment in dread of pillage. The Royal Family is in a state of consternation. A great number of wealthy families are precipitately quitting Madrid."

The London Courier of July 30, says we have received the Paris papers of Saturday in due course. Those of Sunday also reached town at a late hour last night, by express, and from the Drapeau Blanc of that day we subjoin some Madrid news of no small importance, if it may be relied upon. It asserts, in fact, that the Royalist party in Madrid, headed by Morillo, had succeeded in defeating the Revolutionists, and in rescuing the King's person from their hands. It will be seen, however, that there is a want of precision in this intelligence, as respects dates and particular circumstances.

Paris, July 28.  
News, which reached us to day from the Spanish Frontier, announces that Madrid is in the power of the Royalists, & that the King is rescued from the hands of the Jacobins.

A private letter states that Gen Morillo put himself at the head of the Royalist party, and completely defeated that of the Liberals. Every where the emblems called constitutional are destroyed, and nothing is heard but the cry of "Vive el Rey nelo."

Another letter from Paris same date says, all the news is favorable to the Royal cause. The Trappists sent a division of 9,000 men and seven pieces of artillery to surround the town of Vich, in which the Liberals were joining their forces, to recover the Seo d'Urgel. They summoned the town to surrender, under pain of putting the inhabitants to the sword if they opposed the least resistance. Vich has capitulated. Lerida has fallen into the power of the Royalists, as also the fortress of Hastalrich.

A letter from Urgel of the 15th July is as follows:—The enthusiasm to deliver his Majesty from the tyranny of the revolutionists has reached a high pitch, brave men of all classes present themselves in crowds to form part of the Royal Army. The solicitations are so numerous, that they would suffice to recruit an army of more than 60,000 men.

The London Courier of July 31, the latest received says, there is no intelligence from Spain, of a positive character, nor any confirmation of the news yesterday mentioned, that the Royalists had obtained the ascendancy in Madrid. Private letters, however, supply the deficiency of which we complained, and state, that the occurrence took place on the 20th and 21st July. One of these letters gives the following account of the more immediate cause of the effort made by the King's friends. "The events that are understood to have led to the immediate measure taken, were the projected mock commission for the trial of the guards in prison, and the threats held out to the king, in imitation of the address of the Municipality of Madrid, and of the regiment of Seville at Bilbao, who told him they were addressing him for the last time," and that "they had the means in their own hands of destroying their enemies, of which means they were determined to avail themselves, if needful." In pursuance of this course, the Constitutional party, not finding the Royal Palace as well suited to their wishes as the old residence of Buen Retiro, had determined to transfer their prisoners to the latter place. An intimation to this effect having been given to the inhabitants, a more marked aversion to it than the projectors had contemplated was visible; and this, no doubt, hastened the effort which has again reversed the command of the city, and perhaps the fate of the nation. Generals Morillo and Alava are represented as having taken the lead in the affair.

The latest accounts which have been received direct from Madrid are to the 18th inst. and they mention, that on the preceding day the tranquil appearance of the capital was such, that the National Militia, who had encamped in the Square of the Constitution, broke up & retired to their homes. The artillery likewise retired to the Park, and only a sufficient number of men remained under arms to do the duty of the garrison. No moment therefore, could have been more opportunely chosen for the execution of their meditated enterprise by the Royalists. The next arrivals will, doubtless, clear up all the obscurity that now hangs over this subject.

Hamburg papers to the 23d of July, contain advices from Algiers, dated the 14th of that month. They state that the dispute between that Regency and Spain, respecting a debt due to the latter Power, will, in all probability, soon lead to direct hostility.—The Cortes have lately urged its immediate liquidation in very peremptory terms. An ultimatum (which had previously been rejected) has again been presented, and supported by a squadron, with the threat that in case it was not accepted in three days, the Spanish Consul would leave Algiers.—To this no attention was paid, and the Consul embarked. The Chaplain of the Legation and the servants were not, however, permitted to depart.

The Spanish squadron, it is added, is gone to Mahon, where we hear that eighteen gun boats are ready; we therefore expect a bombardment, with which the inhabitants of the city are the less satisfied, as the greater part of the garrisons of the forts are gone on board the corsairs that have sailed.

The plague, it is announced, which has raged at Algiers since the month of April, spreads daily. The deaths are numerous, and many of the inhabitants endeavor to avoid the contagion by flight.

An article from Constantinople, dated July 20, says the cause of humanity has at length found avengers; the Captain Pacha is no more. The evening of the festival of the Bairam, the 22d June, three Greek fire ships approached the Turkish fleet, under a friendly flag. The Turks, occupied with the pleasures of the festival, allowed them to come close to the Admiral's ship; the Greeks set fire to them by means of burning matches; a general disorder followed, and every one sought his safety; the Capt. Pacha, half burnt, was disembarked on the coast of Scio, where he caused so much calamity; but he yielded his last sigh half an hour after.—Three ships of the line have been greatly damaged, the others fled in every direction. History will hand down to posterity the courage of the Greek seamen. The Porte has hitherto concealed this event to avoid disorders; but the Sultan has already named the successor of the Captain Pacha; it is Cara Mehmet, Tobschi Pacha, retired Commandant of Artillery, now at Patras.

A private letter from Zante, dated June 18th, says, "The Chanticleer came in this morning from Patras, bringing an account that the Suliotes have beaten the Turks near Prevasa, killed 2000 and taking 500 prisoners." A Congress of crowned heads was to be opened at Verona on the 1st of September. Russia was to be represented by Count Nesselrode and Senator Tatichoff. Ministers from the other powers had not been appointed.

The British parliament was to have been prorogued on the first Wednesday in August.

The funds collected for the starving Irish were exhausted, without any appearance of a relaxation of their miseries. Famine and disease continued to make terrible ravages. In one parish (Mayo) containing a population of 300,000, there was only 40,000 who were not dependent on charity, which was received weekly from England.

Great preparations appear to be making in Scotland for the reception of the king. Parades, feasts and illuminations are already preparing to greet him.

Mr. Price, manager of the New York Theatre, and Mr. Charles Matthews, of London, the celebrated comic actor, came passengers in the William Thompson.

No variations had occurred in the state of the London and Liverpool grain markets.

## Boston, Sept. 6. FROM AFRICA.

By captain J. Gould, Jr. of brig Prudent, from Africa, we learn, that in April, the English Government took possession of the forts and establishments on the Coast of Africa, lately belonging to the African Company, and immediately placed them under Colonial Laws and Restrictions. Sir Charles McCarthy, Gov. Gen. & Commander of Western Africa, arrived in the Iphigenia, and on the 5th of April issued the King's Proclamation, and closed the port to all foreigners. The Prudent was generously supplied with an anchor by Com. M. who evinced a disposition to do any thing consistent with his duty for the protection of American commerce on the Coast.

Com. M. had information that a vessel, said to be an American brig, had been cut off by the Natives, at a place near St. Andrews, on the Windward Coast; the captain and mate killed—vessel run on shore, and crew made slaves. He intended sending a sloop of war up to obtain the property and survivors, or punish the natives by destroying their town.

The Prudent was plundered of sundry cabin stores, &c. by a piratical schooner under Swedish colors, in January, which vessel, with two others, slave schooners were captured in February, by the patriot privateer Colombia.

The squadron under Com. Mends, in the short space of two months captured

exceeding 2000 slaves, principally in the Calabar and Bonny Rivers. It is a subject of regret that our cruisers do not visit the leeward coast, where our commerce wants protection, and the Slave Trade is most extensively carried on.

Com. M. fell in with a United States government schooner in charge of Lt. Hunter, and supplied her with 30 men and an officer, by request of lieutenant H. of whom Sir Robert spoke in the highest terms of commendation, as an officer of uncommon merit.

From the Gold Coast Gazette, May 21.

We have the high gratification of announcing the return to this anchorage of H. M. frigate Iphigenia, Com. R. Mends, from a brilliant and successful cruise to the river Bonny, having captured six slave vessels, with no less than 1656 slaves on board. The captured vessels have been sent to Sierra Leone for adjudication. We understand from the best authority that the boats of the Iphigenia and Myrmidon, under the command of Lt. Mildmay, met with great resistance; the slave vessels were so moored across the river that they presented a formidable battery and although the English colors were displayed in the boats, the brutal and piratical slave dealers opened a fire on them, which they incessantly kept up till vanquished by the intrepidity and bravery of our tars. The Iphigenia and Myrmidon, had each one man killed, and several severely wounded; the loss on the side of the iniquitous slave dealers was very great many of them leapt over board and were instantly devoured by the Sharks. We regret to say, that a few of the slaves, who were on the decks of the slave vessels during the action, were severely wounded, and a poor female lost both legs, and another her right arm. The Myrmidon was afterwards sent to the river Calabar, where it is fully expected she will fall in with some more of those robbers of the population of Africa. The Morgiana captured off Lagos, a Portuguese slave vessel, with 142 slaves.

It is scarcely four months since the gallant Commodore arrived on the western shores, and in that short period he has captured eight slave vessels, with 1856 slaves.

A few days ago a Portuguese slave vessel was seen at anchor off Winnebah.

We have just heard of another Portuguese slave vessel at anchor off Comenda.

[The Iphigenia has since arrived in the W. Indies, on her way to England.]

## From a late London paper. DISSECTION OF A DANDY.

A most laughable scene took place at this office, before Mr. Griffith, the sitting Magistrate. A gentleman of the name of Laing, having been robbed of a quantity of wearing apparel, by a person named William Cavanagh, whom he employed out of humanity, applied at the office, and procured a warrant against this man, which being placed in the hands of Hewitt, the officer, for prompt execution, the officer being first informed, that the suspected person was a 'regular built dandy,' of ordinary stature, but of remarkably flippant appearance, possessing, as much as his tuition in the capacity of footman would allow, the manners, airs, and appearance of a coxcomb; or 'puppyish' footman out of a place, went to take him into custody, and on making inquiry ascertained that his man was 'dressing for dinner,' at a neighbouring barber's shop, to which he accordingly went, and was almost suffocated with the variety of perfumes which the barber was applying to the head of the prisoner, whom he, with the assistance of 'red hot pincers,' was 'finishing' most 'exquisitely,' about the scone.—The officer, having intimated his errand, proceeded very gently to hand off the prisoner, who screamed aloud and called for help, but was only laughed at by the passengers. Being brought to the office, and placed at the bar, the first thing that was done was the removal of a fashionable frock coat, which was instantly sworn to by Mr. Laing, as his property; and, on sundry pieces of old cloth and stockings being removed, which were tied round his body, for what purpose we could not learn, as the articles were not liable to Excise, unless the 'gentleman' wanted to 'swell his bulk,' Mr. Laing also identified his waistcoat of an equally modern cut, and afterwards, on closer examination the trowsers and shirt which the prisoner had on. At this moment an old lady stepped up to the prisoner, and giving him a box on the ear, which almost sent him 'fainting,' took a large black silk scarf from his neck, declaring it to be her property. This the prisoner, in defiance to all the art of modern cravat tying, contrived to arrange in a very singular manner, to conceal its very great dimensions. Every article on him now being claimed, he stood 'indeed a show,' and on a closer search being made on the removal of the shawl, he had, it appeared, invented a new species of shirt collar, for cut with all the millinery and fashionable taste imaginable, there was found a half sheet of fine foolscap paper, very stiffly pinned around his neck. The spectators present were nearly convulsed with laughing; and, as may be supposed a little surprised at the 'taste' and exquisite skill of the prisoner in rigging himself for the lounge in so cheap a manner.

## FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. THE STRANGER, No. 5.

"I would have you look upon finery as a necessary folly; which all great ladies did whom I have ever known: I do not desire you to be out of the fashion, but to be the last and least in it."—SWIFT.

The cry of "Hard Times," I am told, is almost the only thing to be heard from street to street, from corner to corner—that it accompanies almost every salutation, and is alike in the mouths of man, woman and child. What then ought a person less cold and calculating than myself to expect, but that economy and retrenchment should go hand in hand with it. My former acquaintance with the world, was at a period when money was plenty—commerce in a flourishing state—when there was little necessity for minute saving, unless for the purpose of accumulating wealth. I therefore never saw the generality of mankind reduced to such a condition, as to be called upon to top off every useless expenditure as a safe-guard against absolute want. But, could I have foreseen such a posture of things, I should have believed beyond a doubt—notwithstanding the misanthropy which entered so largely into my composition—that the pleasures of luxury, and the pride of show, would be, in a great measure, banished from the face of the earth;—that the trappings of style, the costly parade of gentility, would vanish before the blasting stride and devouring aspect of "Hard Times." I should have supposed that every man would be at his post—every eye on the look out—and every nerve exerted to keep the ship from foundering. This favorable opinion of my countrymen, I was always wont to entertain—nor did my neighbor Gripe fully succeed in eradicating it;—but alas! I fear the representations of the old gentleman were not wholly without foundation.

When it became determined that my family should enter once more into the wide circle of life, it was necessary to consider what sort of appearance we should set up—what kind of style would best agree with our circumstances, & the customs of the surrounding country. I myself was not, indeed, for taking much trouble about the matter;—our plain, simple way of living, in which there was neither meanness nor extravagance, seemed to want little alteration; and moreover, by long habit it had become so agreeable, I may say dear to me, that I could scarcely bear the idea of any change whatever. Not so my sister Matilda. She had once gloried in being conspicuous in the front rank of fashion—nor could she, nor would she, ever, to the day of her death, bear to be thought less genteel than the finest of her neighbours. She reminded me of the time when Mr. Alexis Aircastle was a personage of more than common celebrity—when Miss Matilda Aircastle filled a very considerable space in the conversation of the day—and insisted that there was a dignity attached to our name, which, by every earthly consideration, we were bound to support. Emily, she contended, must make an appearance as gay as the gayest, as proud as the proudest, if we would have her receive general homage, and obtain a suitable husband. The girl, she allowed, had beauty, good sense and wealth enough, to render her a match worthy of any body, but all these things, it was certain, would shine out in a tenfold degree, with the addition of a handsome equipage and fashionable attire. It was in vain that I remonstrated—in vain I urged that real merit must ever pass for its worth—that pure gold wants not the aid of tinsel to recommend it—that, at the present time, it was a duty incumbent on the rich, for example's sake at least, to forbear every unnecessary expense. We had long and repeated arguments on the subject, which terminated in her consenting to retain in use our old furniture and equipage, which, though rather ancient, were costly, and have not suffered greatly from wear. The old desks, tables, chairs, &c. I stoutly maintained, should never be sold or lumbered away in a garret;—they had been our long and faithful servants—objects which time and solitude had so endeared, that they had become, as it were, a part of my existence. Thus far, with much ado, I carried my point; but with regard to dress, my sister was alike inflexible; and I was obliged to yield the matter solely to her taste and discretion, with this proviso, that she was not to go beyond such and such people who, we had understood, were the most stylish in the county. Accordingly enquiries were set on foot to ascertain what was fashionable and what was not, and orders were issued to tailors, milliners and mantua makers. "The times are hard," thought I, and as it is our intention to equal, not to outshine our neighbours, surely the fuss and expense we are undertaking cannot be great—extravagant finery must be a thing altogether unknown, when every body complains so bitterly of wanting money for the most necessary purposes of life. Such were the conclusions I drew, and my heart was eased of all fear of an unnecessary and troublesome parade. Matilda, as sole dictress in the business, took care to conceal the extent of her operations from me, and I, unconcerned as I had become, forbore to trouble her with enquiries. My readers may then guess my surprise, when I inform them that the other day, instead of a moderate sized trunk, filled with a few things neat and comfortable, there arrived at Castle Vale a wagon loaded, almost to breaking down, with crapes, muslins, band boxes and a hundred superfine et ceteras, which it makes my very heart ache to think of. "Heavens!" said I, "sister, you must have gone vastly beyond the mark—we shall be a laughing stock for the whole county—we shall be looked upon with contempt by all respectable persons, and be hissed and hallowed after by the rabble wherever we go.

Surely, you cannot pretend that during these 'hard times,' people are so weak mad as to give countenance to one tenth part of this extravagance!" But, to my utter astonishment, I soon found that I had gone hold of the worst side of the argument.—She had commenced a correspondence with a lady of high standing and of unquestionable veracity, who assured her that she had not ordered the purchase of one article, which was not absolutely necessary to our making a genteel appearance. "Well then," said I, "I submit to your better information, though this exceeds any thing I recollect to have seen at the flourishing period of 1806—but come, unpack, and let us see what it is to be fashionable now-a-days." Accordingly every thing was opened and displayed—the bills were produced, which told up a sum the amount of which I am really ashamed to mention. Last of all the contents of a package were exhibited, which contained—what?—Two full suits of clothes for myself, of the very finest quality, besides superannuated vests, pantaloons and stockings, enough to last half one's lifetime! Nothing would do, but my new habiliments must be immediately tried on. I disliked the cut of the pantaloons but on the whole they fitted me passably well, and I forbore to complain.—The vest, short, tight, single breasted, and rakish, displeased me more; however I kept my peace. But the coat, with its stiff unyielding collar, which reached down a good half yard below my cravat, leaving my bosom most ridiculously and uncomfortably open—its short breasts with only four buttons on each—so tight and excruciating withal—I tore it off as soon as possible, declaring with almost an oath, that I would follow no other than the good old fashions which existed twenty years ago. To lay off the snug, comfort yielding breeches, the spacious, roomy waistcoat, and the long breasted coat, "close buttoned to the chin," for such idiot-like, dandyish finglefangling!—'twas a martyrdom to fashion and folly, the very thought of which bereit me of the last atom of my patience. But Matilda, though she at length reluctantly consented that I should be lord and master of my own person, would not be prevailed on to give way to me one hairs breadth with regard to any other member of the family. She retired to her room, and after about an hour's time, came forth fully equipped—smiling through such a prodigious display of unbecoming finery!—the grave, thoughtful lady of forty eight, metamorphosed all at once into a gay giddy looking belle—I could scarcely credit my senses. The trig, unassuming cambric bonnet of her own make, exchanged for a huge Leghorn, fangled out with an enormous quantity of ribbon, and large enough in all conscience for an umbrella!—the delicate shortwaisted frock, for one of such uncouth shapes and dimensions that it seemed destined to "Make beauty ugliness with wondrous skill, And ill-shaped ugliness more ugly still."

And then the broad girdle or belt—reminded me of nothing so forcibly as of the expedient I recollected to have seen labourers resort to, of tying a handkerchief tight around the middle to give strength and support to a weak back. Alas! my Emily—she who had ever looked so lovely in the most modest attire imaginable—whose beauties must be diminished instead of heightened, by any borrowed decorations—to see her thus! it vexed me to the very soul—so altered was she that I could scarcely recognise her as my own child. Emily, indeed, seemed almost as much ashamed, herself—she perceived my chagrin—and, by way of consolation, assured me that she should always of choice dress plainly at home; and that, when she went abroad, she would, for my sake, discard as much of her useless finery as custom, and her aunt could be prevailed on to permit.

To be candid with the reader, I am not yet altogether satisfied with sister Matilda's proceedings. I am suspicious that either the information she has received with respect to the fashions, is incorrect, or that she is running stark mad after style, determined far to out shine Mrs. Dash, Mrs. Bauble or even the famous Mrs. Superb herself. I have consented to submit to the tyranny of custom so far as to let my family dress as richly as any other in the county, but I am determined never to give way to a crazy and unprecedented extravagance. I close this paper with expressing a hope, that some kind correspondent will undertake to settle my doubts, by informing me as soon possible, what kind of paraphernalia an old lady and a girl ought to have, in order to their passing with credit in the world.

## COMPLIMENTARY.

The following is a translation of a letter from Yturbiade, the new emperor of Mexico, to Col. Duane, editor of the Aurora, who from the first has been a warm and decided advocate of South American Independence. Col. Duane has given notice, that should a favorable opportunity present, he will dispose of his paper, and we have understood that he intends soon to visit Mexico, for the purpose of becoming still better acquainted with a country, in the welfare of which he has long taken a lively interest.

N. Y. Statesman.

MEXICO, May 4th 1822.

Esteemed Sir—By the arrival of the schooner Iguala, from Philadelphia, which brought out despatches for me, I have received letters from Mr. Richard Mead and Don Fugenio Cortes, captain in the imperial navy both assuring me of the good offices you have rendered in favor of the country, not only by your efforts to aid the latter in the mission with which he is entrusted, but also in establishing our credit, enlightening the public mind with regard to our situation, and negotiating, together with the former, for the recognition of our Independence.

Such distinguished this empire is indebted and beneficent views, predilection for the cherished, justly entitled me to tender you my ship.

I beg you to accept the genuine dictates receive the assurance and consideration with (Signed) AUGUSTIN I To Colonel William

## SPANISH PRIVATEERS.

Almost every arrival Porto Rico brings in new depredation on privateers fitted out the marine list of to report of Captain Bl delphia, who left at vessels brought in by brig General Andrew from New York, for kut captured off the e on the 8th inst. by a schooner General Pe there. Captain Laa his wearing apparel, glass, money, &c. beaten. He arrived clothes nearly all to eyes black, his face and otherwise much not yet condemned, is owned by a Catalan two vessels capture under the patriot flag, retaliate on them; but privateers.

Captain Blye also "the English brig P Johns, N. B. from Lburg, which was cap St. Cruz, by a Span three 18 pounders a musketry into the b At the time of captu an ill state of heal days in the port of fical aid or communi Mr. Witstine, a t went along side of captain any assistant was ordered off and Capt. M hearing s him, attempted to prevented by the p entation being mad dered the captain to having asked what h of his vessel, he re of was of more concern (three days after) leaving a wife and brig is condemned.

## PROGRESS OF

Extract from the "Confederates of the Church" for the 18th.

Bishops and Super Kndree, Enouch Roberts.

Travelling Preachers admitted "remained" admitted "located"

Deacons Elders elected and Supernumerary Pr Superannuated Pr Ministers expelled year "withdrew" died

NUMBERS

Ohio Conference Kentucky do Missouri do Tennessee do Mississippi do Carolina do Virginia do Baltimore do Philadelphia do New York do England do Seneca do

Total To last year Increase this year

## PHILADELPHIA.

At a general stockholders of dates, held in the greably to Ch Monday, the 22d.

Thomas Ellicott called to the chair William Merce appointed Sec The President on accompanied herein referred meeting.

The statement submitted agreed 11th section On motion of concluded by Jud Carolina, Resolved, The committee of S forty four in r deration the re of the part of the object connect paid in for lect members of district whe reportation to the

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MAGISTRATES' BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Such distinguished services, for which this empire is indebted to your enlightened and beneficent views, and which evince a predilection for the country where they are cherished, justly entitle you to the returns of my warmest gratitude, and have induced me to tender you my esteem and friend-ship.

I beg you to accept these sentiments as the genuine dictates of my heart, and to receive the assurances of the high regard and consideration with which I am, &c.

(Signed)  
**AUGUSTIN DE YTURBIDE.**  
To Colonel William Duane.

#### SPANISH PRIVATEERS.

Almost every arrival from the island of Porto Rico brings intelligence of some new depredateur on our commerce by the privateers fitted out at this island. In the marine list of to-day we publish the report of Captain Blye, arrived at Philadelphia, who left at Ponce, among other vessels brought in by the privateers, the brig General Andrew Jackson, Langdon, from New York, for Curacao and a market captured off the east end of St. Croix on the 8th inst. by the Spanish privateer schooner General Perriera, and brought in there. Captain Langdon was robbed of his wearing apparel, quadrant, charts, spy glass, money, &c. and most inhumanly beaten. He arrived in the port with his clothes nearly all torn off him, both his eyes black, his face most inhumanly cut and otherwise much injured—his vessel is not yet condemned. The General Perriera is owned by a Catalan, who says he has had two vessels captured by the Americans under the patriot flag, and he now means to retaliate on them; he now has three large privateers.

Captain Blye also mentions the case of the English brig Phoebe, Mackie, of St. Johns, N. B. from Laguiria, bound to Hamburg, which was captured off the east end of St. Croix, by a Spanish felucca, who fired three 18 pounders and several volleys of musketry into the brig, after she had been in an ill state of health—after being three days in the port of Ponce without any medical aid or communication with the shore, Mr. Witstine, a merchant and planter, went along side of the prize, to offer the captain any assistance he might need, but was ordered off and not allowed to see him. Capt. M. hearing some one inquiring for him, attempted to get on deck, but was prevented by the prize master. A representation being made to the Judge, he ordered the captain to be brought before him; having asked what he had to say in defence of his vessel, he replied, nothing, his soul was of more concern to him. On the 16th (three days after) he departed this life, leaving a wife and five children. The brig is condemned and cargo landed.

#### PROGRESS OF METHODISTS.

Extract from the "Minutes of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church" for the year 1822, just published.

Bishops and Superintendants—Wm. M. Kendree, Enoch George, Robert R. Roberts.	
Travelling Preachers	1,006
Preachers admitted on trial this year	185
remaining on trial	124
admitted into full connexion	92
located this year	37
Deacons	155
Elders elected and ordained this year	100
Supernumerary Preachers	24
Superannuated Preachers	71
Ministers expelled from connexion this year	2
withdrawn	0
died	3

#### NUMBERS IN SOCIETY.

	WHITES.	COL'D.	TOTAL.
Ohio Conference	34,356	205	34,561
Kentucky do	20,846	2,859	23,705
Missouri do	9,161	288	9,449
Tennessee do	15,823	1,810	17,633
Mississippi do	3,531	1,020	4,551
Carolina do	21,290	12,906	34,196
Virginia do	19,329	6,625	25,954
Alabama do	28,265	9,616	37,881
Philadelphia do	26,500	8,270	34,770
New York do	22,557	442	23,000
England do	19,807	217	20,024
Pennesse do	27,182	119	27,301
Total	263,045	44,377	297,422
To last year			281,146
Increase this year			16,476

PHILADELPHIA, September 6. At a general triennial meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, held in their Hall at Philadelphia, on Monday, the second of September, 1822.

Thomas Ellicott, Esq. of Baltimore, was called to the chair, and William Meredith, Esq. of Philadelphia, was appointed Secretary.

The President read a written communication accompanied with certain documents therein referred to, for the information of the meeting.

The statements of the Directors were admitted agreeably to the 13th article of the 11th section of the charter.

On motion of Mr. Colt, of Baltimore, seconded by Judge Richardson, of South Carolina,

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of Stockholders, not exceeding twenty four in number, to take into consideration the report which has been made on the part of the Bank, as well as any other subject connected therewith; attention to be paid in forming such Committee, to select members from every large stockholding district where it is practicable, and in proportion to the stock held in such district

as near as possible; and that this meeting be again called by the Chairman, when the Committee are prepared to report.

On motion, resolved, that when this meeting adjourns, that it stands adjourned to Wednesday week, at ten o'clock, unless sooner called together by the chairman.

Adjourned,  
**THO. ELICOTT, Chr'n.**  
**W. MEREDITH, Sec'y.**

In pursuance of the duty enjoined on the Chairman, he has appointed the following named gentlemen on the committee, under the resolution adopted at the meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the United States:

Hon. Joseph Hemphill	R. I. Colt
Stephen Girard	Wm. Meredith
Hon. J. S. Richardson	Paul Beck jun.
Robert Ralston	Victor Dupont
John Donnell	Francis P. Corbin
Daniel C. Verplank	James Brown
Maj. James Hamilton	John Schultz
Hon. Benj. R. Morgan	and
Solomon Eiting	Henry Foxall

We are requested to say, that it was the wish of the chairman to have selected the committee from the different parts of the United States, but that as far as he was able to ascertain, the number of stockholders attending from the eastward of Philadelphia were so few as to preclude a selection from that quarter at the moment. He has, therefore, not filled the committee, under the hope that some gentlemen from the eastward may yet arrive, in which case the committee will be filled.

### Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 14.

We beg our readers to give their particular attention to the interesting details selected for our paper of to-day, respecting the state of Europe generally, and particularly with regard to the state of Spain and the movements in Russia. We shall probably in a subsequent number advert upon these topics, as being the most important events of the day—Our own country exhibits nothing at this moment to call attention—Her condition, thank Heaven! is peaceful and plentiful, notwithstanding the unexampled drought, nor is there any thing which produces a buzz but the petty squabbles of brethren of the same principle, violently contending throughout the nation, like pure patriots, who shall govern for the sake of the Honors, the Leaves and the Fishes.

#### BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

We are at last enabled to answer the almost hourly enquiries of persons anxious to know every thing going on, or likely to be set on foot, in the electioneering line, that we understand next Tuesday has been fixed on for the nomination of the Candidates for a seat in our next Legislature, and that the following is likely to be the result of their conference, viz: T. R. Loockerman, Nicholas Martin, Edward Lloyd, Jr. and Thomas Kemp—in addition to these, it is expected, there will be several others, who think themselves equally entitled to, and worthy of the suffrages of their democratic brethren.

We know not from what source the following comes, but as it explains of an open and public violation of the laws, it becomes our duty to give it publicity that the public authorities may be on their guard, for the preservation of the laws is the preservation of the peace and happiness of Society.

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.

THE BETHELITES,  
Or Black People's Camp Meeting.

It is earnestly hoped, and when we reflect on the duties of Magistrates and Constables in particular, it is rigidly expected, that they will attend to these meetings and discharge the duties that they have sworn to perform—Such assemblages are particularly forbidden by law, and Constables and Magistrates are ordered by the law to prevent them—All persons in any way aiding or abetting them are amenable to heavy penalties, and the person on whose land these meetings are held, will unquestionably be presented, if the Grand Jury discharge their oath of office—It would therefore be well, in case this suggestion should not meet the eye of the holder of the land where this Camp Meeting is to be held, for some friend instantly to inform him or her of it, and warn them of their danger.

The Voice of the Law.

The way mail, between New York and Philadelphia, was stolen from behind the mail coach on the night of the 9th inst. and every letter contained in the portmanteau broken open. The fragments of letters were found in a field about a mile from Princetown, New Jersey, and were sent to the Postmaster of Philadelphia. They have been carefully collected and transmitted to their original places of destination, so far as they could be ascertained.

Nothing of value has escaped the hands of the robber, except two promissory notes amounting to nearly 1400 dollars.

A severe hail storm took place on the twenty-fourth of August last, in the neighbourhood of St. Inigo, (Maryland,) which destroyed all the tobacco crops from two miles this side of that place down to Point Lookout. All the window-glass in the houses and church at St. Inigo was broken. On the same day the hail fell in such abundance in the neighbourhood of White Post, about eight miles south of Winchester (Va.) as to cover the ground to the depth of two or three inches. On the same day near Leesburg the rain swept away grain fences, &c.—*Fed. Gazette.*

The New York Commercial Advertiser of the 7th, gives the following gloomy view of the state of the health of that city. It would seem that the disease is rapidly extending its ravages:

"We regret to say that the disease wears a more threatening appearance to-day, than at any former time. Should the accounts be equally gloomy to-morrow, the fences should be extended. And as they are considered the barrier, they should be placed at such distances, as to be perfectly safe of approach. If they must be removed again, do not let it be as it were an inch at a time."

#### THE FEVER.

A curious calculation has been made after an examination into the facts, by which it is ascertained that the progress of the prevailing disease from the time it made its appearance in Reader's house, until the cases occurred at No. 164 Broadway, has been at the rate of 14 inches an hour. Taking Reader's house for a centre, the unknown cause has diverged at every point, and each way at exactly the same rate. If this be true, (and we witnessed the proof upon the map,) unless the progress of the malady should be accelerated, it will not be able to reach Chamber street before it will probably be extinguished by the frost.

N. F. Com. Adv.

Gen. James Wilkinson, who not long since took a trip to Mexico, for purposes as was alleged, of a private and not a political nature, it is said, has enlisted in the service of the imperial turbide. It is stated that he had received an appointment under the government worth about \$14,000 a year. A pretty snug income for a plain republican to enjoy.—*Columbian Star.*

A letter to the editor of the Georgian dated at Augusta on Tuesday last, says that "Cumming and McDuffie started for North Carolina on Saturday last, to settle their dispute. I understand from good authority, that they are to fight near Buncombe Springs, on Saturday the 31st August.

The following is from a German paper, dated Trent, June 17:—

"The extraordinary heat of this month has occasioned several great thunder storms and torrens of hail. On the 7th, a hail storm ravaged the mountain called the Kubberg, and a water spout bursting, washed away the fields lying on the declivity, so that the commune of Garbols, which lies below, was in great danger of being buried; but the most terrible storm was on the 9th, instant, which ruined the fertile fields about Mount Casale. The hail stones, in the form of an Italian loaf, weighed from 8 to 10 ounces. For an extent of six Italian miles, not a leaf is to be found; thick branches of the mulberry trees were broken off, and Mount Casale looks as if in the depth of winter. Three children, one a girl of 16 years of age, are dangerously wounded.—Though we hear of such other disasters, and notwithstanding the extraordinary drought and heat, so that we tremble at the sight of a thunder cloud, we expect a very productive year, for the crops of grain in Italy are abundant beyond all that the oldest people remember. The silk crop in Italy is small, but with us very fine, and the vineyard's promise a most rich crop."

ROCKVILLE, (Md.) Sept. 4.

A negro man named Frank, was committed to goal in this place last Monday night, for the horrid crime of Rape. The victim he had selected for his brutal purpose, was a young girl of fourteen, living near Damascus in this county, of respectable connections, who had been left alone in the house, while the family had visited a neighbor.—The father on returning home beheld his daughter distracted with affright, and overwhelmed in grief. Pursuit was immediately made, and Sunday last the villain was apprehended; and is now in jail to await the sentence of the law at November court.

### To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

That large and commodious THREE STORY BRICK BUILDING, situated on the corner of Washington and Cabinet Streets, now in the occupation of Mrs. Thompson.

ALSO,

THE CARRIAGE MAKERS SHOP, adjoining, occupied by Mr. Samuel Hopkins.

ALSO,

The FRAMED HOUSE on the corner of Cabinet and West Streets in the occupation of the Misses V. H. cent.

ALSO,

The new BRICK STORE HOUSE second door on the East side of Washington Street, now in the occupation of Mr. William Cox. For terms apply to the Editor, or to the subscriber near Easton.

J. CALDWELL.

August 31—4

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.  
PRICES CURRENT.  
FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour, wharf	\$6 25
Howard-street, wagon	7 12 1-2
Wheat—Red per bushel	18 a 1 21
Do white do	1 25
Rye, bushel	cts 55
Indian Corn, bushel	73 a 75
Oats do	37 1-2

TOBACCO.  
Fine yellow, per 100 lbs 15 00 a 20 00  
Do yellow and red do 9 00 a 12 00  
Do red do 7 00 a 10 00  
Do brown do 6 00 a 8 00  
Do common do 5 00 a 6 00  
Do common dark or green 3 00 a 5 00  
Seconds do 1 00 a 5 00  
Second qualities of Maryland tobaccos are rated 2 a 3 dollars less than the crop or first.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.  
Departed this transitory life on Sunday morning last Mrs. SUSAN, consort of Elias Stafford of this county. In the death of this amiable and truly pious woman, the Church has lost a most brilliant light. At a very early period of life she embraced the truths of divine revelation and from that period until the day of her death, she gave evidence to the world and to all around, that she was a follower of the meek and lowly Saviour, it may be truly said of her that she lived the life of the righteous and her last end was like unto theirs. We have no doubt she has gone to enjoy the rest that remain for the people of God and for all the pious beyond the tomb. She has left a disconsolate husband & a large circle of friends & relatives to mourn their irreparable loss, yet we trust the influence of her pious example may be as a stimulus to drive them to an early acquaintance with the religion of Jesus Christ.

"Her languishing head is at rest,  
Its aching and thinking are o'er,  
Her quiet immovable breast,  
Is heaved by affliction no more."

#### DIED

On Friday 6th instant, Mr. Joseph James, of this county.

In this Town, on Tuesday night last, Mr. Samuel Hopkins, after a lingering illness.

In this Town, on Wednesday morning last, after a very short illness, Mr. John Hunt.

In this county, on Wednesday the 11th inst. Miss Sarah Ann Jenkins, in the 16th year of her age.

In this Town, on Thursday night last, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. William Allen.

In this County, on Friday morning last, after a short illness, Miss Ann, only daughter of John Edmondson, Esq.

At Bennett's Point, Queen Anne's County, on Thursday morning after a short illness, John, son of John Tilghman, Esq. of that place.

In Caroline County, on Wednesday night Mrs. Charles.

#### WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jr.

of Talbot, offers himself as a candidate to his fellow citizens of Queen Anne's, Caroline and Talbot counties (the seventh Congressional District of Maryland) and will faithfully represent them in the next Congress of the United States, should he meet with their suffrages on the first Monday of October next.  
Easton, August 31st, 1822—4

TO THE

### Independent Voters

OF TALBOT COUNTY,

The Subscriber respectfully offers himself as a Candidate to represent the Voters of Talbot County in the next House of Delegates of Maryland, and pledges himself, should he meet with their suffrages, to represent them faithfully.

JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, Talbot county, Md. }  
September 14th 1822. }

### FALL GOODS.

#### Groome & Lambdin

Have received an extensive supply of

### FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF ALMOST EVERY KIND OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEENS-WARE, GLASS AND STONE WARE,

Which, with their former stock makes their assortment general and complete, and which they invite their customers and others to call and see, as they intend to offer them low for ready money.

Easton, Sept. 14—8w

#### COACH & HARNESS MAKING.



The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the COACH & HARNESS MAKING, in the town of Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, at the lower end of Washington street, (in the shop lately occupied by Henry Newcomb,) under the firm of

CAMPER & THOMPSON,

Where they intend carrying it on in all its various branches; and intend keeping the first rate workmen, and a good stock of well seasoned timber and materials of every kind necessary for carrying on the business. As they are determined to pay the strictest attention to their business, they solicit a share of public patronage. All new work will be done at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms, and warranted for twelve months—and repairs done in the best manner. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JOHN CAMPER,  
GEORGE F. THOMPSON.

Sept. 14—4

### FOR SALE,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

A Valuable Negro Man, nineteen years old, to serve for the term of sixteen years. He is a first rate Farming Hand, and is sold for no fault whatever. Apply to the Editor.

September 14th 1822

### Stray Steer.

I have a stray Steer among my Cattle—The owner is desired to come and prove his property and take him away.

TENCH TILGHMAN.

Plinlimmon, Sept. 14, 1822.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed at the suit of the State, use John L. Elbert & Harriott his wife against Thomas H. Dawson administrator D. B. N. of Stephen T. Johnson, will be sold on Monday the 14th day of October next, at General Perry Benson's residence in Miles River Neck, the following Negroes to wit One Negro Woman called Eliza aged about 33, one Boy called Henry aged about 6, one child called Mary aged 15 months. Seized and taken to satisfy the above claim.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 14—ts

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, issued out of Talbot county Court, against Mrs. Elizabeth Garey, at the suits of Robert Spencer use Wm Bromwell and Peter Stevens, Administrators of Thomas Stevens, will be sold on Tuesday 8th October next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, at the Court House door in Easton, all the life estate of the said Mrs. Elizabeth Garey, in and to, the one third part of the Farm or Plantation on which Samuel Y. Garey now lives, in Miles River Neck.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 14—ts

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, issued out of Talbot county Court, at the suit of Samuel Harrison against James Benson, will be sold by public auction at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon on the 8th day of October next, the Farm or Plantation whereon the said James Benson lately dwelt and died, consisting of the following parts of tracts of Land to wit: part of Benson's Choice, part of Benson's Enlargement and part of Bogg's Hole, containing 120 acres, situate on Miles River, for the purpose of satisfying the damages and costs due on said Venditioni Exponas.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 14—ts

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of four writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against James Colston, Samuel Robinson, Benjamin Wilcott, Rigby Hopkins and Samuel Colston, at the suits of James Willson, Jr. use of Neilson Nicols & Co. William Robinson, James Willson, Jr. use of Hugh W. Evans and Jesse Shanahan will be sold on Tuesday 8th of October next, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: The Farm of Samuel Colston on which he now resides, and all the right, title and interest of Samuel Robinson of, in and to, the Farm where he now resides in Ferry Neck, consisting of part of Cumberland and part of Clay's Hope, containing 194 3-4 acres, also the Farm or Plantation where James Colston lately dwelt, called Clay's Hope and Bachelor's Neglect, also twenty head of Cattle, four head of Horses and twenty head of Sheep, the Goods and Chattels, lands and tenements of the said James Colston—Also three head of Horses, the Goods and Chattels of Rigby Hopkins, for the purpose of satisfying the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 14—ts

### Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed, against Henry Colston, at the suits of John Harrison and Samuel Benson, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th October next, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: All the right, title and interest of him the said Henry Colston, in and to the farm where he now resides on Third Haven creek, consisting of the following part of tracts of land, to wit: part of Clay's Hope, part of Cove Hall, part of Fort Venture, part of Cumberland, containing 120 acres, two yoke of oxen and cart, one bay mare, called Figure, 16 head of Cattle, 30 head of Sheep and one Carriage.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 14—ts

### Public Sale.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, will be sold on Tuesday 1st October, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 3 and 5 of the afternoon of the same day, the following Negroes, belonging to the estate of the late Alexander Anderson, to wit, Daphne, Betty, Harriott, Susan and Caroline.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Adm'r.

of Alexander Anderson, dec'd.

Sept. 14—ts

### Stray Steer.

As my Cattle were passing to or from a farm above Easton to this place, the drivers lost one of my Steers on the road—his colour is chiefly red—he was 3 years old last spring, and is marked with a small hole in each ear. Whoever has seen him will oblige me by giving information either to myself or the Editor.

TENCH TILGHMAN.

Plinlimmon, Sept. 14, 1822.

## POETRY.

Mr. T. MOORE, has lately published a third number of the *National Melodies*, which is said to be equal, if not superior, in all respects, to either of the two former ones—We subjoin from it the song adapted to the Venetian air—It is of that kind in which he pre-eminently excels—

Row gently here, my gondolier!  
So softly wake the tide,  
That not an ear on earth may hear  
But hers to whom we glide,  
Had Heaven but tongues to speak, as well  
As starry eyes to see,  
Oh think! what tales 'twould have to tell  
Of wandering youth like me.

Now rest thee here, my gondolier!  
Hush! hush! for up I go,  
To climb yon light balcony's height,  
Whilst thou keep'st watch below.  
Oh! did we take for Heaven above,  
But half such pains as we  
Take day and night for woman's love,  
What angels we should be.

In one of the principal streets of Bristol is a spirit stop, and immediately over it, as an upper story, a handsome Methodist Meeting-house; on this was written the following epigram—

There is a Spirit above, and a Spirit below;  
A Spirit of joy, and a Spirit of woe;  
The Spirit above is the Spirit Divine,  
But the Spirit below is the Spirit of Wine.



## EASTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES

Will be run for over a handsome course, four miles and repeat, near the town of Easton, on Wednesday the 9th day of October next, a purse to consist of the whole of the subscription of the Easton Jockey Club; free only for members, and to be run agreeably to the rules of the Club.

On the Thursday following, the Colts purse, to consist of the Gate Money and Town's purse; two miles and repeat, free for members only.

And on the Friday following, a sweep Stake, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, on complying with the rules of the Club, and paying fifty dollars entrance for such Horse, Mare or gelding—3 miles and repeat, the winning horse on the first day to be excepted.

By order,  
SOLOMON LOWE, Sec'y.

Sept. 7—11

## A Special Meeting

of the Board of Managers of the Eastern Shore Bible Society, is particularly requested on Tuesday the 17th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the house of James Rue, in Easton.

By order,  
T. H. DAWSON, Sec'y.

September 7—

## RANAWAY

From the Subscriber, living in Talbot County, near Easton, on Sunday 25th ult. a Negro Boy, named

## DANIEL,

The property of Mrs. Rachel L. Kern, whoever takes up said Boy and secures him so that I get him again, shall be entitled to six cents reward, but no charges paid.

THOMAS DENNY.

Sept. 7—

## MARYLAND,

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, June 15th, A. D. 1822.

On application of Henrietta Maria George & Matthias George, Administrators of Joseph George, late of Queen Ann's county deceased. It is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office alixed this 15th day of June, 1822.

THOMAS C. FARLE, Reg'r. of Wills for Queen Anns county.

Pursuant to the above order,  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Joseph George, 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 on or before the 9th day of March next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 5th day of September, Anno Domini 1822.

Henrietta Maria George & Matthias George, Adm'rs. of Joseph George, dec'd.

Sept. 7—3w

## PRINTING,

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

## Valuable Lands

FOR SALE, ON CONVENIENT CREDIT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That by virtue of a sufficient power granted by a covenant contained in a deed of Indenture, executed by William Hayward, Esq. to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, the following Lands, Tenements and Premises, will be exposed to Public Sale on TUESDAY the 24th day of September next, at the Court House in Easton, between the hours of one and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day; that is to say, all and singular those several tracts or parcels of Lands and Tenements situate, lying and being near or upon the branches of St. Michael's Creek and on the Road towards Abbott's Mill in Talbot county, respectively called New Mill, Partnership and Marsh Land, and containing the quantity of five hundred and fifty-six and one half acres of Land more or less; and also all those other Lands and Tenements situate and being on the roads leading to Parson's Landing and to White Marsh Church in the county aforesaid, respectively called Goldsborough, Gurlington, Goldsborough's Addition, Lord's Gift and Pitt's Range, and containing the quantity of four hundred and fifty seven acres and sixty perches of Land more or less. These Lands are situated in the neighbourhood of White Marsh Church, and of Cox's Mill, and Abbott's Mill, and comprehend a fine body of Wood and Branch Lands, and originally a good and kindly soil for all sorts of grain. They may be laid off in three or more farms, or otherwise divided to suit persons inclined to purchase. Possession may be had on the first of next January, and the privilege of sowing grain during the autumn will be allowed. Those who are disposed to purchase will view the premises, and a Plot in the hands of the Cashier will afford the necessary explanations. A very convenient credit will be given to the purchasers, for the terms of which, and for the security to be required, all persons disposed to buy are referred to the Cashier.

By order of the President and Directors,  
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.  
Branch Bank at Easton, 2m.  
July 20, 1822.

## FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will sell the following lands, (formerly the property of Catharine Bruff, deceased) on very low and accommodating terms, viz. one Farm (a part of the Indian purchase) containing 300 acres more or less, lying and being in Dorchester county, and situated on the road leading from Ennalls' Ferry to Cord Town, and within about two miles of the waters of the Great Choptank. There is about 70 acres cleared, and well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, &c. the remainder is very heavily timbered, and may justly be called the first quality land. From the convenience to navigation it is believed that the timber and cord wood, which would come off that part of the land that might be cleared to make it a good farm would more than pay for the tract.

ALSO, one other tract (a part of the Indian purchase) containing 40 acres more or less, lying and being in Dorchester county, and situated on the road leading from Cambridge to Hicksburgh, and immediately in front of Henry H. Edmondson's dwelling—this is nearly all cleared, and well adapted to the growth of the country.

Likewise, that beautifully situated farm, Town Point, containing 185 acres more or less, lying and being in Cecil county, and situated on the Bohemia river—this land is thin but capable of improvement, and there is perhaps few farms more advantageously situated respecting the benefits arising from the water. For terms apply to the subscriber near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.

July 13

## FOR SALE,

On a long Credit to suit Purchasers,

That fine Row of BRICK BUILDINGS, situated on Washington street, in Easton, opposite the Court House, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Stevens, Edmondson and Jones.

These are known to be of the best situations in Easton for business, and in the most agreeable and healthy parts of the town for places of residence—These Buildings with their respective Lots and comfortable back Buildings are offered for Sale together, or separately, upon the most accommodating terms.

The Houses and Lots are advantageous for investments of money, as they produce a good interest, and are always in demand—To men of business they will for ever be an object.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

August 17—11

## Notice.

The Stockholders of the Farmers Bank of Somerset and Worcester, are hereby notified that an election for Directors will be held at the Banking House in Snow Hill, on Friday the 13th day of October next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Per order,  
JOHN P. DUFFIED.

August 24—4w

## JOHN NICOLS,

Hair-Dresser and Coat Scourer.

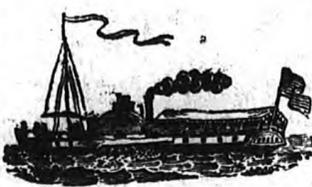
Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop from Washington street to the House formerly occupied by Dr. Kemp as an Office, situate on Court street, directly opposite the Market House—where he hopes by his strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage—Gentlemen who prefer being dressed at their lodgings will be attended to by applying as above.

Easton, August 17—

## 30 or 40 Young Negroes wanted.

The highest price in Cash will be given for 30 or 40 likely Young Negroes of both sexes, from 15 to 22 years of age, by application to the Subscriber, at the Easton Hotel.

J. T. BIBB  
Easton, August 24—11



## THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Wednesday the 6th 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 Thursday the 7th 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 November, 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 30 cents each, 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 1st day of April, 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 2—11

## Fountain Inn.

The Subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description. Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month, or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,  
JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, June 30th, 1821.

N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

## COACH, GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.



The subscriber having commenced the Coach, Gig and Harness Making Business, at the head of Washington street, Easton, intends keeping on hand a constant supply of materials necessary to carry it on, and to employ the best workmen. He pledges himself to finish, at the shortest notice, Coaches, &c. on reasonable terms. He returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement he has received, and from his attention to business, expects to receive a share of public patronage.

FRANCIS PARROTT.

Easton, August 17—11

## TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Dwelling House and Store on Washington Street, directly opposite the Court House, now in the occupancy of Mr. John Tomlinson. For terms apply to  
JAMES C. WHEELER.  
Easton, August 3—11

## FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, will be sold at public sale, at Lowe's Tavern in Easton, on Tuesday the 17th of September next, at 12 o'clock, one half of a tract of Land called Dolans, lying in Talbot county, which part of said land belongs to the estate of Charles Hobbs, deceased, and contains about 325 acres.

The improvements are a large brick DWELLING HOUSE, and an excellent Brick Quarter, with the usual farm buildings. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with approved security, to pay the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Trustee.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Pere Emory and Anna Emory, I will sell at the same time and place, the other half of the above Farm, for cash. The tract contains altogether about 650 acres, and is in a pleasant and healthy neighbourhood. It is 12 miles from Easton, one from Centreville, two and a half from Hindman's Landing on Wye River, and within a mile of two water mills. The land is high and adapted to wheat, corn and clover. On one side of the farm is a lot of beautiful meadow land, containing about 40 acres, most of which is now ready for cultivation.

The above land will be certainly sold at the time appointed.

WM. GRASON  
August 24—4w

## MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Female Academy

AT EASTON.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to this village, takes this mode of informing the inhabitants of Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that she will open a Seminary for the education of Young Ladies on the 2d of September next, at the corner of Harrison and Goldsborough streets.

The Institution, at first, will be conducted by the Subscriber only, whose first and principal efforts will be to eradicate the false, and impress the just, and at present, the most accurate and universally approved pronunciation of the English language.

The Subscriber has the confidence to assert, that the literary advantages to be obtained at her School in the several departments, viz. Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, ancient and modern, Geography demonstrated by Maps and Globes of the most modern engraving, will be, if not superior, at least, equal to those in any female Institution on the Eastern Shore.

Parents and Guardians, who may think proper to favor her Academy, may be assured, that every exertion will be made to facilitate the moral and literary progress of those, intrusted to her care, and that nothing shall be omitted to merit public approbation with continuance of character and patronage heretofore liberally bestowed on her Seminary. Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, &c. &c. will be taught. For those desirous to learn Music, an eminent Professor can be procured.

SUSAN QUINN.

August 10—

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Venditioni Exponis to me directed at the suit of Elizabeth Sullavin against John Crow, will be sold on Tuesday the 17th of September next, on the Court House Green, between 11 and 4 o'clock, the following property, viz: A House and Lot, situate on the Post Road leading from Easton to Centreville, also, one Negro Man named Cluce, one new Gig and one Sorrel Horse, seized & taken to satisfy the aforesaid claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

August 17—11

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Nicholas Owens, at the suit of Peter Harris use of Thomas Stevens, and a fieri facias at the suit of William Bromwell, trustee of Robert Spencer, against said Owens; will be sold, on Tuesday, the 17 day of September next, at the court house door, between 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: The Lot or parcel of Land and all the improvements thereon, now occupied by William Sewell, lying on the Road from Easton to Dover Bridge, seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

August 24—11

## Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the county court of Dorchester county, and to me directed, at the suit of Sarah Hooper, executrix of Samuel Hooper, for the use of Gabriel Wood, against James Sullivan, Senior, deceased, the following parcel of Land will be exposed to sale and sold on Thursday the 26th day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of that day, at the house of John Sterling, in the village of New Market in the said county; that is to say, a tract or parcel of Land, called New Market, situate, lying and being near or adjoining the said village, with the buildings and appurtenances to the same belonging, except three acres thereof already sold; which said tract of Land was the property of the said James Sullivan, and was taken in execution and will be sold as aforesaid to satisfy the balance of the debt, interest, and costs recovered by the said plaintiff against him in the said county court.

THOMAS ENNALLS,  
late sheriff of Dorchester county.

August 31—11

## Last Notice.

All persons indebted for Officers' Fees are requested to make immediate payment to my Deputies when called on. No more indulgence can be given. The Fees for the last year have been due since the 10th ult.

The Notes passed for the property purchased at the Sale of the late Allen Bowie's Personal Estate have been due since the 27th ult. They are all in my Office, in the Court House, where those indebted are requested to call.

E. N. HAMBLETON,  
Adm'r. of A. Bowie, deceased.

September 1—4w

## To the Voters

OF TALBOT COUNTY.

The Subscriber offers himself a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and solicits the suffrages of his fellow-citizens—Should he be so far honored as to be elected, he will endeavor to do his duty, honestly and faithfully.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.  
STEPHEN DARDEN.

Talbot county, Ad. }  
August 10, 1822. }

## \$50 REWARD.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living in Talbot County, on Saturday the 17th instant, a Negro Woman named EVE, calls herself

## EVE BLAKE,

Dark complexion, five feet four or five inches high, 24 or 25 years of age. Took with her a Striped Kersey Petticoat and Jacket, Striped Linsey ditto, and a number of other clothing too tedious to mention. She ran off with her husband PERRY BLAKE, who belongs to Mr. Christopher Cox, living in Queen Ann's county.—The above reward will be given if taken and lodged in Easton, just so that I get her again and all reasonable charges paid. Fifty cents will be given for apprehending and securing the above named Perry Blake.

JAMES DENNY, Jr.  
August 24—11

## TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Farm on which Vincent Frampton now resides. Apply to  
SAMPL. T. KENNARD.  
August 24—

## New Fall Goods.

THOMAS & GROOME

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

## FALL GOODS,

Which added to those before received, renders their Assortment very general and complete, and to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.

Easton, August 24—11

## TOBACCO.

## Benj'n. Townsend,

No. 45, Bridge Street, O. T.

BALTIMORE.

Takes this opportunity of returning his unfeigned thanks to his friends and the public for their patronage, and informs them that he still continues to MANUFACTURE TOBACCO of all kinds.

He has on hand an extensive supply of the following articles, which he will sell at the annexed reduced prices, viz.

Spun Tobacco & Small Twist at 13 cts. pr. lb.  
Spanish Segars at 50 pr m.  
Half Spanish do 4 50 pr m.  
Common do 1 50 pr m.  
Rappee Snuff of the best quality at 20 cents per pound.

Baltimore, August 24

## New Fall Goods.

JENKINS & STEVENS

Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their store opposite

the Court House, a very handsome

AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

## GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, which they purpose selling very cheap for the ready money only. They invite their friends and the public generally to give them an early call.

J. & S.

N. B. Feathers and Country Linsey will be taken in exchange.

Easton, September 7—3w

10th August, 1822.

## To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The UNION TAVERN in Easton, at the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, now occupied by Mr. Charles W. Nabb. This valuable stand for a Public House, requires only an active and agreeable man to occupy it, and make it the most profitable one on the Eastern Shore. For the accommodation of a permanent tenant, every necessary repair and improvement of the premises shall be immediately made, and it is probable that Mr. Nabb would give immediate possession if desired.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

## \$200 REWARD.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living in Somerset County, near Quantic Mills, two Negro Men, one called

HARRY, the other ISAAC, brothers.

HARRY is of a Chestnut color, has a scar on one of his cheeks, rather slim made, five feet 8 or 10 inches high, about 26 or 27 years of age—His clothing not remembered, last about the same height very stout made and black, very much knock knee, twenty five or six years of age, has rather a down look when spoken to. The above reward & all reasonable expenses paid, if taken and secured in some goal so that I get them again.

HEWET LANGSDALE.

August 24—

## Notice.

I wish to employ a single man to live in my family for the next ensuing year, who understands the Tanning and Currying business; if not a single man, a man with a small family can be accommodated with a House and Garden.

None need apply who cannot come well recommended, for their industry and sobriety; to such liberal wages will be given.

WILLIAM HUTSON,  
Dorchester county, Md.

August 31—3w

## A Most Valuable

## FARM.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will offer at public sale at Mr. Pencock's Tavern, in Chester Town, on Tuesday the 17th of September inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. the well known FARM, called Kennard's Point, late the property of James Buchanan, deceased.

This Farm lies in Kent county, on the waters of Churn Creek and Still Pond, in such a manner as to be enclosed by four hundred panels of fence. It contains about five hundred and twenty-three acres, of which about one hundred and sixty are in wood, and a proportion of the residue might easily be converted into meadow.

The buildings are a Dwelling House, Mill House, Granary, Corn House, and Stable, all in very good repair.—It is believed that there is not a more valuable farm for the size of the country, and persons desirous of investing a capital in land, are confidently invited to make themselves fully informed of its worth.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money in eight equal semi-annual payments, with interest from the day of sale.

The purchaser will have liberty to reap wheat this fall, and will receive possession on the first of January next.

E. F. CHAMBERS, Trustee.  
Chester Town, Sept. 7, 1822—11

# 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 our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1822.

NO. 250.

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.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

August, 21st, Seventh week of the drought of 1822.

MR. SKINNER,

The distresses produced by the drought are felt in nothing more severely, than in the effects on cattle, on farms where there are no streams of running water; and of all the cattle, the milch cows suffer most—any thing that will mitigate this evil, although it may not be perfectly effectual, will be useful. The only relief I know, and I find it a very great one, is, the turning cattle out at night instead of confining them in cow pens or cattle yards.

A foreigner who had been bred a herdsman, some years ago found fault with me for penning my milch cattle at all at night during the summer season, and an Irish dairy woman, who resided with me a short time, was equally opposed to the same thing. The Herdsman asked me if I knew the habits of cattle? My reply was, I believed I did, and undertook to describe them as follows, viz: At about 9 o'clock in the morning in summer they look for water, and then retire to the shade, where they remain, if unmolested, during the hot part of the day, and about 4 o'clock in the evening they water again and go forth into the field to graze, where they will continue feeding, if left to themselves, until about 10 o'clock at night, when they lie down and do not move again until a little before day-light when they resume their grazing, which they continue until about 9 o'clock, when they look for water. To this the Herdsman remarked, and with this knowledge, you persevere in penning your cattle, which means you deprive them of more than an half of their best and favourite time for feeding, when the grass and ground are cool, and when the grass is fit with dew. The observation was irresistible—I abandoned the argument, but it happens in too many cases, not the practice. I had been induced to think that the manuring the ground by keeping the cattle in cow pens was of more importance to me, than the additional quantity of milk. I lost sight of the injury my cattle sustained themselves, and I acknowledge, with no little contrition, that I never had thought of the barbarity of which I was guilty, in denying to the poor animals the enjoyment of one half of their feeding time at the most luxurious hours.

Want, which is always the result of laziness or bad management, obliged me this season, for the first time, to take the Herdsman's and dairy maid's advice. My cattle were driven up to be milked next morning, and immediately after milking they were turned out into the pasture again both in the morning and at night. In a week, notwithstanding the drought and my pastures were daily and hourly growing worse, I found the milk much increased, and in the second week, it was doubled in quantity. This is the result of experience, to which I was driven by necessity; and the knowledge of others directed me in the course. Let others avail themselves of the suggestion if they please.

Another inducement offered by the Dairy woman ought not to be omitted. She said in dry weather, the cows, by being penned together, and more especially mixed together with the dry cattle, will in a very short time make your cowpen very dirty and filthy, and therefore it was a better place to milk in—the udders and the teats of the cows which are filled with dirt and dust, and although a pail of water might be carried to the pen to wash the udder, yet much dirt must fall into the milk from the coat of the cow at the time of milking, and the dust from the cattle in the pen was irretrievable. The plan was to have the milch cows driven up into a clean yard, milked, and turned out again directly.

As manure is a great object both to farmers and graziers, the better plan might be in summer, to drive your cattle into a shaded, littered pen or yard, convenient to water, where they might stay from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the evening—this is a period of the twenty four hours in which the heat compels them to abstain from feeding, when if they are put into a well littered shady yard, the manure saved and the cattle are not at all impeded in their feeding.

AGRESTIS.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

It is now sufficiently certain, that the horse bots or grubbs, by which so many horses are annually destroyed are produced from eggs or nits, which are deposited

chiefly in the inside moist surface of the tongue, and are from thence conveyed with food to the stomach.

Any person who chuses may reduce it to experiment for himself.—In the season for it, let a few hairs be clipped, having those nits adhering to them, moisten the inside of the hand by the application of a little spittle, and close it upon the nits, and he will find them hatched in a few seconds.

It is therefore recommended, to be careful to remove these eggs by scraping them off with a knife, or washing them off with an infusion of tobacco every third day throughout the season in which they are deposited.

If this be done, there is no doubt but the destruction that is made by this hateful insect may be completely prevented.

The eggs are deposited on the fore part of the knee, and back part of the shoulder of the horse, by a certain species of fly.—The fly is called *Strius equi*. These eggs or nits become ripe in the course of four or five days.

When thus ripened, the slightest application of warmth and moisture is sufficient to bring forth, in an instant, the latent larva, that is, the insect in the first form.—At this time, if the tongue of the horse touch the eggs, its little door (operculum) is thrown open, and a small active worm is produced, which readily adheres to the stomach.

American Farmer.

## ROARERS, DEVILS, &c.

From the Georgia Advertiser.

In a late paper I notice the following laughable extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mobile to a friend in New York. It reminds me of the following anecdotes, told by a friend, who resided some years in New Orleans. As they may afford some information of the manners of the 'Roarers' and 'Screamers,' they are at your service.

The bargemen, who bring cotton down the rivers, are a most dissolute set, and are known by the significant name of Rowdies. This is their general term; but they are divided into classes, such as Tuscaloosa Roarers, Alabama Screamers, Cahawba Scrougers, and the like gentle names. These fellows, whose meat and drink it is to fight, challenge each other by crowing like a cock, or neighing like an ass from their respective boats; and when these odd sounds are heard loud at night, there is certainly a fair set in the morning.

A gentleman of one of the above classes, (who by the bye, often declared he could not eat his breakfast till after he had a set to) was observed walking very pensively on the levee, now casting an anxious look around, and now sinking into thoughtfulness—at last, starting from one of his deep reveries, jerking his watch out of his pocket, and looking at it and the sun alternately he gave himself a thump on the breast, exclaiming in a tone of disappointment—'What! nine o'clock and no fight yet?' and then putting his watch in his pocket, he stepped up briskly to the person nearest him, and said, with a degree of vehemence, 'You are a liar Sir.' 'Why?' said the astonished listener, 'why I have not spoken Sir.' 'Well then,' the other rejoined, well then, you think me one, so it is all the same—and immediately commenced on him. The attacked man soon cried out enough, when the other left him, declaring he 'could now eat his breakfast with an appetite as he had taken a whet.'

In consequence of some disturbances, the presence of the mayor was rendered necessary on the levee. While doing his utmost to quell the riot, he was accosted by one of them, demanding how he dared to interfere and who he was. 'I am the Mayor of Orleans,' replied his honour. 'Well, said the other, 'I am the HORSE OF KENTUCK'—a fair match, by Jupiter!' and was with great difficulty restrained from trying 'who,' as he termed it, 'had the best speed and bottom.'

## Court of King's Bench, July 16.

FORBES vs. COCHRANE.

This was an action brought to recover from the defendant the value of 33 slaves, the property of the plaintiff.

In the years 1814 and 1815 the defendant, Sir Alexander Cochrane, commanded the fleet sent out against the Americans, and Sir G. Cockburn was second in command. The gallant defendant, on his arrival off Georgia, issued a Proclamation, stating, that he understood that many persons wished to emigrate from the United States, and offering to such persons a reception on board his majesty's ships, and a conveyance as free settlers to his Majesty's colonies in North America; or the West India Islands, if they should not wish to enter into his majesty's naval or military service. In the month of February, 1815, Sir G. Cockburn was lying off Cumberland Island, and on the 23d of that month, a boat, having on board 18 men, 8 women and 12 children, all negroes, approached his majesty's vessel, the *Terror* bomb, and were taken on board; they were afterwards sent on board Sir G. Cockburn's ship, the *Albion*, where they were treated as refugees. Shortly afterwards the plaintiff, who is a partner in a house in East Florida, came on board Sir G. Cockburn's ship, produced

a letter from the Spanish Governor of that province, and demanded the negroes, who, he said, were part of a gang of 60, which had made their escape from off his plantation in East Florida. The negroes refused to return, alleging that the moment they got on board a British ship they were free. The plaintiff then requested Sir G. Cockburn to send them back; but this he refused to do, saying that he thought them free agents, over whom he had no control; but he went to the negroes and advised them to return, and they said they would not return, unless compelled by force so to do. Sir G. Cockburn then refused to interfere any farther, and he immediately wrote a letter to the defendant, who was at a great distance from him—stated what occurred and also that he had transferred them to his majesty's ship *Ruby*, which was going to Bermuda. The defendant wrote in answer to Sir G. Cockburn, that he thought he had acted right; but, to avoid going off to the Spanish government, he had written home to England, stating the circumstances to that government, and requesting their further orders; and also that the slaves, on the 23d of March, 1816, had been landed at Bermuda dock yard, where he should have received instructions from his own government.

It was clearly proved that the plaintiff had bought the slaves for 60*l.* a head, and also that they were worth 100*l.* a head, that the Proclamation was not published or circulated at any point South of the Chesapeake, and that it was addressed solely to the inhabitants of the United States. The Solicitor-General proceeded to address the Jury on behalf of the gallant defendant, who, he said only acted in pursuance of the orders of Government, and, therefore, was not liable.—The learned Council was proceeding to contend that the moment the slaves had escaped out of the province in which they were slaves, the master had no property in them unless that property was secured by Treaty; and that Sir G. Cockburn would have acted as improperly in compelling these negroes to return to the service of the plaintiff, as he would, if we were to compel the plaintiff to go into the service of the negroes.

The Chief Justice.—Mr. Solicitor, I see no facts in dispute between you and Mr. Scarlett; your dispute is upon the law of the case, and as I, sitting here as a judge at *Nisi Prius*, will not take upon me to decide this point, I think the better way would be to agree to a verdict for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court, as to whether the plaintiff had or had not any property in the negroes when on board a British ship.

This suggestion was adopted, and a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 3300*l.* was taken subject to the opinion of the Court.

*Seizure of the Steam Boat Phoenix.*—The following letter from a friend at Burlington (Vt.) gives a more particular and satisfactory account of the seizure of the Steam Boat *Phoenix*, than we have ever before seen. The letter is dated September 1.

I have been waiting to answer your letter, with the hope that I might be enabled to give you some satisfactory information respecting the seizure of the Steam Boat *Phoenix*, at St. Johns, on the 26th ult. It appears, that on her arrival at that place, information was lodged with the custom house officer, that she had contraband goods on board. The officer reported the vessel, and made known his suspicions to Captain J. Sherman, who unequivocally declared, if there were any goods on board, they had been placed in the vessel without his knowledge, and expressed his utmost willingness for the officer to frequent any part of the boat.—On examination it was found there had been secreted in a part of the vessel (without the knowledge of Captain Sherman) a quantity of silk goods; they were declared forfeited; and were taken possession of by the officer. When the time had nearly arrived for the departure of the boat, the custom house officer came on board a second time; declared the boat forfeited; placed a guard to protect her, and refused permission for her departure. Captain Sherman immediately started for Montreal, to endeavor, through the aid of the Governor, to effect her release.—After he left St. Johns, without his knowledge, it is supposed, the steward and hands took possession of the guard, and departed with the boat, and it is suggested, that the measure was concerted by passengers, and done to aid some speculations of British subjects; who were interested in the passage of the late bill, opening the West India ports to our trade.

It appears clear, that it was done without the knowledge or consent of Capt. Sherman. The boat made her usual trip, and returned with the guard as far as Chaplain, where they were furnished with a boat to convey them to St. Johns, with letters to their commanding officer, that they were overpowered, (should they be called upon for a defence before a Court Martial.)

Capt. Sherman, I understand has returned from Canada, being unable to effect a compromise for the release of the boat. The transaction has excited an unusual degree of interest in this quarter. The urbanity and rigid integrity of Capt. Sherman, leaves no doubt in the public mind, that he is innocent in this business; and if the usual facilities by this boat are to be broken up between the States and St. Johns, it must be attributed to the unyielding and penurious spirit of one *under Custom House officer* of the port, with whom no compromise could be made for the seizure of the boat.

I have made some inquiries for the information of yourself and friends, who may have business to transact in Canada, and find that the Phoenix and Congress will take their regular departure at Whitehall (as advertised,) and will probably proceed as far as Chaplain, where a regular line of stages will be established from thence to Lapararies.—[*N. Y. Com. Ad.*]

have been taken to improve the advantages lately obtained over the enemies of the new system. They conclude by recommending a series of measures to be adopted for the preservation of the country, such as the appointment of a resolute, pure and energetic Patriotic Ministry; the command of the Provinces to be entrusted to individuals who have evinced their devotion to the public cause; the expulsion from the country of foreigners who abet and promote conspiracies, &c. which measures they say are at once required by the sufferings of the country, the general clamor and the sacred duty laid on the Deputies, to preserve, at any rate, the valuable blessings of liberty.

GIBRALTAR, August 6.  
By an order of the day issued at Algeciras on the 5th inst. it appears that a number of deluded men have rashly sent forth the cry of rebellion in the Ronda Mountains, proclaiming the Government of tyranny, and subverting the Constitutional one happily established in Spain. Troops have accordingly been ordered to march against them from Algeciras, which are to be joined by others from Gausin and Casares. The whole column will be under the command of Col Urreizqueta, and consists of 510 foot, and 30 horse.

About the middle of July the malcontents in Catalonia entered, and, as usual, exacted money, rations, &c. in Oless, Canet, Arens de Mar, Tarrasa, Castellfolit and Perrera, the latter of which they further burnt to the ground. Three hundred of them were dislodged at the same time from the heights of El Coll de Lilla, by a handful of the Chasseurs of the militia; another party was worsted in the environs of Cas, tellvell; and Misas, Mosen Anton and other leaders were defeated on two different points—the result of their defeat being that Misas has abandoned the environs of Vich with the loss of a great many killed and wounded, and withdrawn, in great confusion, towards S. Buj; and that Mosen, Anton was compelled to retrace his steps to Taradell, whence he had advanced, many of his men having dispersed. On the 21st, however, it appears, that he had re-assembled about 800, with whom he threatened Maturo; but Gen. Milans' arrival at that place, left him no chance of realizing his projects.

The Town Council of Lorea, having heard that a faction in Baniel had it in contemplation to overthrow the Constitutional system, has taken precautions to defeat its plan, with the assistance of the town of Totana, and of the villages in the District, both of which have promised to join the Loreans in case of need.

Of the two columns which had marched upon Orihuela, from Alicante and Cartagena, the latter has not yet obeyed the order it has received to fall back.

Tranquility was almost completely restored in the province of Sigüenza, by the latest accounts.

The commander of the Army of the Faith in Navarre re-entered Aoz, and was there on the 22d ult. After extorting 1000 shirts, and as many hemp sandals, from the inhabitants, he marched out in the night of that day and proceeded to Espoz.

On the 17th a band of 126 men had surprised Corella, or rather the detachment of Militiamen it, who were obliged to betake themselves to their heels. As to the inhabitants they welcomed the factions with every demonstration of joy, and gladly gave up the arms which they call for, their only complaint being, that their visitors displayed too much lenity towards the militiamen.—At night, the Band withdrew, on the approach of a column from Logrono.

The day before Cuebillas had been dispersed by a few men of the Regiment of Baylen in Quincecos province of Burgos.)

From that day to the 24th, the two parsons, Gorostidi and Ezeiza, and some of their associates entered, and levied contributions of some kind or other on Urretila, Ascotilla, Elgoibar, Deba, Morricio, Zarauz, Aya and Salinas. One of these bands, having fallen in with some Government troops under Col. Jauregui, was routed and dispersed, after twice attempting to maintain some good positions it had taken.

His Majesty has refused to admit the resignation (already twice tendered) of the new minister of the interior, M. Calata, but has admitted that of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Martnes de la Rosa.

Gen. Zavas, whose conduct at Aranjuez on the 30th of May was mentioned in the Chronicle of June 14, had subsequently been informed by the Infant Don Francisco, in pursuance of his Majesty's orders, that he had nothing to do in the palace; that he might go whithersoever he pleased, and that if his Majesty wanted him he would be sent for. This communication draw from the General, on the 17th of the last mentioned month, a representation in which he observed, that he could not give in his resignation after such an unworthy usage, as his silence would ruin his character and disqualify him for the rank he held in the army, and begged that his accusers might be named, and the grounds of his Majesty's resolution stated, in order that he might clear himself, or if he could not do so, be stripped of a uniform which he disgraced. To this representation, which

OF SPAIN.

Extract of a letter from Malaga, July 6.

From present appearances it is possible we may have a civil war among us. The debility of the present government and the bad administration of justice, has permitted large bodies of the disaffected to unite together, and it is doubtful whether they can be crushed. This province, till lately, has been free from any hostile armed force; but there now appears to be one, and bodies of troops are gone out, but there is perhaps, as great a probability of their going over to them, as facing them in battle. This very moment a battalion has passed us, which is going to embark for Catalonia, where affairs have taken a dangerous position.

Another letter says that 100 of the king's guard, have entered at Cordova, and been joined by 200 militia men reported. Troops from Granada have gone in quest of them. The friars are officious in the neighboring villages, and parties have been sent against them.

A Swinherd has been set up as a worker of miracles to inflame the people, who flock after him; but government have ordered his arrest. Considerable funds are wanted, and the public coffers are empty.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The editors of the Gazette are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Noyes, for a regular file of Gibraltar papers to the 7th August inclusive. They contain Madrid dates to the 30th of July, and furnish some interesting information relative to the disturbances in Spain, together with a copy of the note, addressed to the Spanish Secretary of State by the Foreign Ministers at Madrid. The papers also contains intelligence from Portugal, all of which is given below.

The Portuguese Cortes have rejected an article of the Law-project submitted to them by the committee on the political affairs of Brazil, which would have subjected the Military Commandants in that kingdom to the Boards of Government. Some of the Deputies feared that the first use which the Boards would make of their new power, would be to ship off the Portuguese troops for Europe.

A treaty of peace is said to have been concluded between Tuscany and Algiers, with great moderation on the part of the latter power. The differences between Spain and the Dey seemed likely to be serious, and the Spanish Consul had left Algiers.

In consequence of a body of armed malcontents having assembled in the Ronda Mountains, the Military Commandant of Cadiz had dispatched all his disposable forces for that quarter.

The King of Spain has issued a Royal Order bearing date 23d of July, declaring the Seventh Military District (Catalonia) in a state of war, and consequently ordering it to be occupied by an army of observation, under Gen. Mina, as commander in chief.

The King of Portugal has disapproved of all the acts of the Prince Regent of Brazil, contrary to the basis of the Constitution sworn to by the nation, and to the decrees subsequently issued by the Cortes.

Several of the Deputies in Madrid have addressed a third letter to the Permanent Deputation of the Cortes, under date of July 22. They complain that no steps

FOREIGN.

From the New York Gazette. Friday, September 13.

FROM THE STRAITS.

We learn from Capt. Noyes, arrived yesterday, that official intelligence had been received at the different consulates in Leghorn, of a declaration of a blockade in all the Turkish ports in the Levant, by the Admiral of the Greek fleet, who continued successful against the Turks at sea.

Capt. Noyes confirms the account of the blowing up of the Turkish Admiral's ship at Scio. He heard the explosion, and the next day saw the fragments of a wreck and about sixty dead bodies in the Turkish dress.

The American squadron sailed from Gibraltar on the 7th ult. in company with the White Oak, for their usual rendezvous at Port Mahon.

The season in Italy and through the Mediterranean had been remarkably hot and dry.

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The King of Portugal has disapproved of all the acts of the Prince Regent of Brazil, contrary to the basis of the Constitution sworn to by the nation, and to the decrees subsequently issued by the Cortes.

Several of the Deputies in Madrid have addressed a third letter to the Permanent Deputation of the Cortes, under date of July 22. They complain that no steps

have been taken to improve the advantages lately obtained over the enemies of the new system. They conclude by recommending a series of measures to be adopted for the preservation of the country, such as the appointment of a resolute, pure and energetic Patriotic Ministry; the command of the Provinces to be entrusted to individuals who have evinced their devotion to the public cause; the expulsion from the country of foreigners who abet and promote conspiracies, &c. which measures they say are at once required by the sufferings of the country, the general clamor and the sacred duty laid on the Deputies, to preserve, at any rate, the valuable blessings of liberty.

GIBRALTAR, August 6.

By an order of the day issued at Algeciras on the 5th inst. it appears that a number of deluded men have rashly sent forth the cry of rebellion in the Ronda Mountains, proclaiming the Government of tyranny, and subverting the Constitutional one happily established in Spain. Troops have accordingly been ordered to march against them from Algeciras, which are to be joined by others from Gausin and Casares. The whole column will be under the command of Col Urreizqueta, and consists of 510 foot, and 30 horse.

About the middle of July the malcontents in Catalonia entered, and, as usual, exacted money, rations, &c. in Oless, Canet, Arens de Mar, Tarrasa, Castellfolit and Perrera, the latter of which they further burnt to the ground. Three hundred of them were dislodged at the same time from the heights of El Coll de Lilla, by a handful of the Chasseurs of the militia; another party was worsted in the environs of Cas, tellvell; and Misas, Mosen Anton and other leaders were defeated on two different points—the result of their defeat being that Misas has abandoned the environs of Vich with the loss of a great many killed and wounded, and withdrawn, in great confusion, towards S. Buj; and that Mosen, Anton was compelled to retrace his steps to Taradell, whence he had advanced, many of his men having dispersed. On the 21st, however, it appears, that he had re-assembled about 800, with whom he threatened Maturo; but Gen. Milans' arrival at that place, left him no chance of realizing his projects.

The Town Council of Lorea, having heard that a faction in Baniel had it in contemplation to overthrow the Constitutional system, has taken precautions to defeat its plan, with the assistance of the town of Totana, and of the villages in the District, both of which have promised to join the Loreans in case of need.

Of the two columns which had marched upon Orihuela, from Alicante and Cartagena, the latter has not yet obeyed the order it has received to fall back.

Tranquility was almost completely restored in the province of Sigüenza, by the latest accounts.

The commander of the Army of the Faith in Navarre re-entered Aoz, and was there on the 22d ult. After extorting 1000 shirts, and as many hemp sandals, from the inhabitants, he marched out in the night of that day and proceeded to Espoz.

On the 17th a band of 126 men had surprised Corella, or rather the detachment of Militiamen it, who were obliged to betake themselves to their heels. As to the inhabitants they welcomed the factions with every demonstration of joy, and gladly gave up the arms which they call for, their only complaint being, that their visitors displayed too much lenity towards the militiamen.—At night, the Band withdrew, on the approach of a column from Logrono.

The day before Cuebillas had been dispersed by a few men of the Regiment of Baylen in Quincecos province of Burgos.)

From that day to the 24th, the two parsons, Gorostidi and Ezeiza, and some of their associates entered, and levied contributions of some kind or other on Urretila, Ascotilla, Elgoibar, Deba, Morricio, Zarauz, Aya and Salinas. One of these bands, having fallen in with some Government troops under Col. Jauregui, was routed and dispersed, after twice attempting to maintain some good positions it had taken.

His Majesty has refused to admit the resignation (already twice tendered) of the new minister of the interior, M. Calata, but has admitted that of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Martnes de la Rosa.

Gen. Zavas, whose conduct at Aranjuez on the 30th of May was mentioned in the Chronicle of June 14, had subsequently been informed by the Infant Don Francisco, in pursuance of his Majesty's orders, that he had nothing to do in the palace; that he might go whithersoever he pleased, and that if his Majesty wanted him he would be sent for. This communication draw from the General, on the 17th of the last mentioned month, a representation in which he observed, that he could not give in his resignation after such an unworthy usage, as his silence would ruin his character and disqualify him for the rank he held in the army, and begged that his accusers might be named, and the grounds of his Majesty's resolution stated, in order that he might clear himself, or if he could not do so, be stripped of a uniform which he disgraced. To this representation, which

OF SPAIN.

Extract of a letter from Malaga, July 6.

From present appearances it is possible we may have a civil war among us. The debility of the present government and the bad administration of justice, has permitted large bodies of the disaffected to unite together, and it is doubtful whether they can be crushed. This province, till lately, has been free from any hostile armed force; but there now appears to be one, and bodies of troops are gone out, but there is perhaps, as great a probability of their going over to them, as facing them in battle. This very moment a battalion has passed us, which is going to embark for Catalonia, where affairs have taken a dangerous position.

Another letter says that 100 of the king's guard, have entered at Cordova, and been joined by 200 militia men reported. Troops from Granada have gone in quest of them. The friars are officious in the neighboring villages, and parties have been sent against them.

A Swinherd has been set up as a worker of miracles to inflame the people, who flock after him; but government have ordered his arrest. Considerable funds are wanted, and the public coffers are empty.

the Universal, no answer was returned until the 18th July—that is to say, full ten days after the failure of the mad project to make an end of all honorable, patriotic and constitutional Spaniards—when the General was apprised, by his Majesty's command, that his Majesty was perfectly satisfied of his loyalty, love of order, and attachment to his Majesty's person and to his royal family; that his character was not to be affected by the measure taken by the Infant Don Francisco, and which his Majesty had immediately recalled; and that he never ought to have left, nor should he leave off going to the palace, to receive his Majesty's orders and proofs of his royal favor.

On the 17th last month, the Portuguese Cortes declare the following ports in Brazil 'ports of free entry,' and directed custom houses to be established in the same, viz.—Belem in the Great Parl, St. Louis de Maranhao, Villa de Fortaleza in Ceara, Natala in Rio Grande de Norte, Paraba, Recife in Pernambuco, Macaco in Alagoas, Bahia, Espirito Santo, Rio Janeiro, Santos St. Catharine's Island, Rio Grand de S. Pedro, S. Joan da Pernaiba, and Porta legre.

On the same day, they declared null and void the Decree of the Government of Rio Janeiro, calling together the Representatives of Brazil, and ordered that the execution thereof should be suspended in the provinces where they have begun to carry it into effect.

#### GIBRALTAR, August 7.

The following is a translation of the Note addressed to the Spanish Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, by the Foreign Ministers at Madrid, on the 7th of July.

'After the deplorable occurrences which have just taken place in this capital, the undersigned, a prey to the liveliest apprehensions, on account of the terrible situation His Catholic Majesty and his family are placed in, and of the dangers which threaten their august heads, again address his Excellency M. Martinez de la Roza, to repeat, with all the solemnity which interests of such magnitude call for, the verbal declarations which they have had the honor collectively to make to his Excellency.

'The fate of Spain and of Europe this day depends on the security and inviolability of His Catholic Majesty and of his family; this precious deposit is committed to the care of his Majesty's Government, and the undersigned take pleasure in renewing the acknowledgement, that it could not have been entrusted to ministers more honorable, or more worthy of confidence.

'The undersigned, perfectly satisfied with the explanations, full of dignity, loyalty and regard for His Catholic Majesty, which they yesterday heard from the mouth of his Excellency M. Martinez de la Roza would not be wanting in their most sacred duty, if they should not repeat, on this occasion in the name of their respective sovereigns and in the most formal manner, the declaration, that on the conduct which will be observed towards His Catholic Majesty, irrevocably depend the relations between Spain and the whole of Europe, and that the least insult to the King's Majesty would plunge the Peninsula into an abyss of calamities.

'The undersigned avail themselves of this opportunity to renew, &c.'

**Signet.**—The Nuncio of His Holiness; the Ministers of France and Denmark; the Charges d'Affairs of Russia, Austria, Prussia, the Netherlands, Saxony, Portugal and Sardinia.—[The British Minister, it was stated in the above mentioned article of the Universal, refused to sign the foregoing note on the ground of mere etiquette, but sent in a separate one to the same effect.]

#### From the National Intelligencer. THE GREEK WAR.

We have been favored with the perusal of several letters received in this city from an American gentleman in the Mediterranean. He gives some views of the affairs of the Greeks, and of their prospects, which being direct and authentic, are interesting. The following are extracts:

SMYRNA, 24th June.

'There was a final massacre of the Greeks of Scio on Thursday last, four or five thousand, in consequence of the Greek fleet having sent a fire ship among that of the Turks, and succeeded in blowing up one of their new seventy-fours, with the Captain Pacha and 2000 men.

'This has occasioned much irritation here among the Turks, and alarm to the Greeks but it is believed it will pass without any outrage upon the latter. There has been no instance of any injury done the Franks, either in person or property, and so far from apprehending any, they give considerable protection to the Greeks who are in the town.

'I have endeavored to obtain some information respecting the manner in which the Greek government is administered, their military and naval force, and the means they have of supporting a war; but have not met with any person who knows any thing of the subject.

'I shall leave here to-morrow, and call at some of the most considerable of their islands.

'Their naval force is much greater and more enterprising than I believed it to be previous to my coming in the Archipelago. With it they have rendered the Turkish fleet of seven line of battle ships, six large frigates, and between twenty and thirty sloops of war, inactive and harmless, with the exception of the massacre at the island of Scio; and there the Greeks, who did not amount to half the population, were dispersed before their arrival.'

GIBRALTAR BAY, 1st August.

'We arrived here this morning from Smyrna, which place we left the day after I wrote you from thence. We touched at

Ipsira and Idira, two of the principal islands of the Greeks with respect to maritime force; where I had an interview with their Chief Magistrates, who express a belief that, notwithstanding their want of money, arms, and ammunition, they shall yet be able to free themselves from the dominion of the Turks, if none of the European powers take a part against them.

'They have an army of 60 000 men at present in the Morea that is tolerably well armed, but in want of ammunition. They had the entire possession of the Morea at the time, with the exception of three fortresses; and Tripoli Romania, the most important of them; was expected daily to surrender. The Turks had already offered to capitulate, on the condition of being sent to some Turkish city in neutral vessels, but refuse to be embarked on board the Greek fleet, which was offered.

'The Greeks had taken Athens about four days previous to my arrival at Idira, the 1st of July, and had strictly observed the terms of capitulation, not a Turk being injured in person or that of his property which was allowed him by the terms of capitulation. They expressed the fullest belief, and I believe sincerely, that they could maintain their independence, if they could but obtain a loan of arms and ammunition; and declare their resolution, in case they cannot, to leave the country, believing that no confidence can be placed in any promise that may be made by the Porte.—Two attempts were made (one the middle the other the latter part of June) by the Egyptian and Barbary fleet, to relieve the Turks besieged in Candia, and were beaten with considerable loss. The island of Crete, with the exception of the towns of Candia and Cunnus, is in the possession of the Greeks, and they are besieged; and, the Greeks say, would have been obliged to have surrendered long since, had it not been for the supplies forced in by the English.

'I was informed that the expenses of their government, civil & military, were four thousand paistres per month, and that the revenue was derived from an income tax, that of a tenth, and a capitation tax of one-eighth of a dollar for each person. But, as their commerce is at an end, and their islands badly cultivated, it appears to me that, as extremely small as they state their expenses, their revenue must be inadequate to meet them.

'I did not call off Algiers, having been informed at Malta that the plague raged badly at that place; but from the information I have received, am induced to believe that all the Barbary powers are friendly disposed towards us.'

#### FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. No. 18.

'I WOULD NOTHING EXTENUATE, OR SET DOWN AUGHT IN MALICE.'

It would appear from the correspondence between Mr. Barlow and the Duke of Bassano, that the famous repealing document was extorted reluctantly from his imperial majesty. In a letter to the Duke dated the 1st of May 1812, Mr. Barlow remarks: 'The declaration of the prince regent of the 21st of April' (by this it was declared that the British orders in Council should without any further order, be from thenceforth, wholly and absolutely revoked; if at any time hereafter the Berlin and Milan decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French government, publicly promulgated, be expressly and unconditionally repealed,) has proved the fact, that the orders in council violating the right of neutrals would not be revoked. By this he has repeated the assertion so often advanced by his ministers and judges, that the decrees of France of a similar character are likewise unrevoked. It is much to be desired that the French government would now make and publish an authentic act, declaring the Berlin and Milan decrees, as relative to the U. States to have ceased in November 1810, declaring that they have not been applied in any instance, since that time; and that they shall not be so applied in future. The case is so simple, the demand so just, and the necessity so urgent, that I cannot withhold my confidence in the prompt and complete success of my proposition.' On the 12th May 1812 he thus wrote to Mr. Munroe: 'After the date of my letter, I found, from a pretty sharp conversation with the duke, that there was a singular reluctance to answering my note of the 1st of May. When in the conversation above alluded to, the duke first produced to me the decree of the 28th of April, 1811, I made no comment on the strange manner in which it had been so long concealed from me, & probably from you; I only asked him if that decree had been published. He said, no, but declared it had been communicated to my predecessor here, and likewise sent to Mr. Surrurier, with orders to communicate it to you.'

From the above extract we may infer that there is some dark mystery involved in this affair, which has never yet been satisfactorily unriddled. Many plausible conjectures might be hazarded, but they might all nevertheless be wide of the truth. Certain appalling suspicions against the integrity of the parties concerned, will never fail to haunt the mind that inquires minutely into this transaction.

These strange documents which were communicated with the repealing decree, created a suspicion in the minds of some that something of importance yet remained behind the curtain. Hence Mr. Webster, one of the minority, those zealous guardians and protectors of their country's liberty and laws, submitted to the house a number of resolutions requiring from the President the following information: 'When, by whom, and in what manner, the first intelligence was given to the government of the April decrees 1811; whether Mr. Russell ever admitted or denied to this government the correctness of the declaration of the Duke

of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, and to lay before the house any correspondence with Mr. Russell on that subject, which may not be improper to communicate, and also any correspondence between Mr. Barlow and Mr. Russell; whether Mr. Surrurier ever informed the government of the existence of said decree; and whether the government had received from France any explanation of the reasons why that decree was concealed so long a time after its date.'

The debate on those famous resolutions took a very wide range, and occupied the house several days. But they were all finally passed by a considerable majority. In reply to the above queries, the Secretary of State made a very lengthy report to Congress, which is very remarkable for its handsome style, and for the animated and vehement manner, with which he attempts to rebut the charge of French influence in the cabinet. This elaborate document contains many singular positions, arguments and conclusions, and aims to prove the good faith, honor & honesty of the French and American cabinets, and the infamy and profligacy of that of the British. The author declares that the cabinet knew nothing of the repealing decree until the 13th of July 1812; that Mr. Russell had repeatedly stated that his first knowledge of it was derived from Mr. Barlow's letter of May 1812; that Mr. Surrurier, who had been asked to explain the proceeding, had replied, that his first intelligence of it was from a letter from the duke of Bassano of May 10th, 1812; that no explanation why it had not been communicated and published at the time of its date had ever been made to this government, or its representatives in Europe; and that further explanations had been expected from Mr. Barlow, but none were ever given. He then enters into a long train of reasoning to prove that this latter decree confirmed the former repeal, and that the repeal of the orders in council, on the ground of the French decree of April 28th, 1811, was a fair acknowledgment by the British cabinet, that the former declaration of August 5th, 1810 was a bona fide repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and that they ought to have repealed their orders immediately after said declaration. This kind of logic may possibly be very conclusive to some minds, but I must confess that it does not bear conviction to mine. Now if we critically analyze all the circumstances, and all the facts, we shall find many things highly 'exceptionable.' By reverting to the decree of April 28th, 1811, we find that the 'decrees of Berlin and Milan are considered as not having existed in regard to American vessels' from the 1st of November 1810; because the American Congress had passed the non-importation act on the 2d of March 1811.—By this we plainly understand that the law passed on the 2d of March was avowedly the cause of this repealing decree: still the author of the report would lead us to believe that the actual repeal took place on the 1st of November 1810, or in other words, 'that the effect took place long before the cause.' If this is not an absurdity—if this is not something worse than sophistry, I refer to the impartial and unprejudiced reader. All this too was asserted in defiance of the captures, detentions, confiscations, burnings, plunderings and sinkings of our vessels long after November 1810.

Mr. Munroe's report, at any rate, answered his purpose very well. For it induced the committee to whom it was referred to pass a resolution that the 'conduct of the executive, on this occasion, met with the approbation of the house,' and proved to the democratic or war party, that the war with England, (to use the words of the report,) was declared without any concert or communication with the French government; that it had produced no connection between the U. States and France, or any understanding as to its prosecution, continuance or termination; and that the ostensible relation between the two countries was the true one. Credit *Judeus Spella*.

Amongst the documents accompanying this report, was a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Barlow, which contains the following: 'The decree from the cause undoubtedly which you so justly assign, namely, 'an omission or neglect in not having communicated it to me,' was entirely new. 'The duke of Bassano has unquestionably full faith in what he assures you, but the date of the decree is so very remote, that it is not surprising that our memories should not accord on the subject.'

This is surely a very lame apology for an omission of such vast importance. He seems to place implicit credit in the Duke's honesty, and yet, positively denies having heard 'any thing of the decree.' 'This a strange business' indeed as Mr. Russell says in a letter to Mr. Munroe, and cannot be fairly reconciled by ministerial sophistry. It should be remembered that Mr. Barlow died shortly after this affair took place, on his way to Wilna to meet the great Napoleon who had invited him there, & amused him with the hope of obtaining a commercial treaty; although his utmost efforts had for many months been directed to that purpose whilst the emperor was in Paris, without effect. It does not appear that any subsequent explanation has ever been given to our government by that of the French, who were destined then to undergo a series of disasters which terminated in a change of their dynasty.

Such conduct as we have been endeavoring to relate affords an example of the most shameful duplicity and fraud, that was ever practised by any government. There can be no doubt, but that it all originated in a deep planned scheme, to involve this country in a war with Great Britain. The whole system of villainy can be distinctly traced, from the origin to the termination of the horrible tragedy. It must be self evident to every person, that war never would have ensued, if the

repealing decree had been published at the time it professes to bear date, in the Spring of the year 1811; because the British government had often declared, that they were willing to repeal the orders in Council, the principal cause of that measure, whenever such an instrument should be promulgated. And it is very certain, that the repeal of the orders followed, and was predicated upon the Decree of April, 1811; although Mr. Russell in his communications to his government, Mr. Munroe in his report and all the war party, (by way of excuse for their precipitate rashness,) declare most positively, that the repeal did not take place in consequence of the French Decree of April, 1811; but that the pressure on the people of England, occasioned by the cessation of intercourse with this nation, was the true and only cause of their repeal.

But even admitting that the fact was as they represent, which is by no means certain; what influence or what effect can it possibly have on this affair? The whole of the argument is calculated for an apology for the duplicity of Napoleon and his ministers, and certainly can never prove what would have been the policy and conduct of the British government in the year 1811, twelve months previous; provided the French decree had been made public at that time. The repeal of the orders took place in about one month after information was received of the repealing decree, and it is possible, that the same thing would have taken place, under similar circumstances, a year sooner.

All the arts of rhetoric, & all the chicanery of sophistry and hypocrisy, can never disguise the baseness of these transactions. All the actors, both apparent and concealed, will reap the rewards they merit, either in time or in eternity. The God of nations has poured out the phial of his wrath upon our country, and many victims of his vengeance have fallen. We are taught that wars, and more particularly offensive wars, are some of the appointed means used by Providence, to scourge the nations that violate his laws. Let therefore the advocates of unrighteous, and unnecessary conflicts dread the power of that omniscient and mysterious Being, who can cause the madness and folly of man to praise him.

MARCELIUS.

#### FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. THE STRANGER, No. 6.

BY ALEXIS AIRCASTLE.

'A lash like mine no honest man shall dread.'

Pope.

I cannot help comparing myself, now and then, to Crabtree in Peregrine Pickle, who, assuming the character & garb of a Hindoo magician, practised his pretended art with such success, as to make himself master of numberless disgraceful secrets pertaining to many of the most fashionable families in London. The principal difference between us is, that I appear in my own true character, whereas he acted under a false one. I have received, during the last fortnight, no less than twenty-five letters, similar in kind, and all written by different persons. One sends me a large sheet, filled with scandalous anecdotes respecting an elderly female relation, who, it seems, has not taken due notice of him in her will; another pours forth a torrent of obloquy upon his uncle: a young lady most intemperately abuses her admirer; and a young gentleman makes an effort to blacken the fair face of virgin beauty. I have read these letters with interest, as they serve to shew what kind of spirits are abroad.—I need not add that, as the main object of the writers is manifestly no other than the gratification of individual pique & malice, their communications can have no place in the Stranger. On the contrary, a manly piece of satire, dictated in a manly spirit, I will never exclude. The following epistle I have perused with pleasure, and, as it appears to contain much good sense and politeness, I cheerfully lay it before my readers.

#### TO MR. ALEXIS AIRCASTLE.

I take the freedom to avow my anxiety to become personally acquainted with you, for, I am sure your sentiments and turn of mind are well suited to my own, and I anticipate many hours and days of easy and intimate intercourse with you. As soon as I get off my hands a few bustling engagements, with which I am, just now, a little plagued, (for I am in some degree a man of business,) I shall do myself the honour of waiting on you, at Castle Vale, when, according to your desire, you shall be enabled to form some idea of the state of society in this and the neighboring counties, and I will make you understand a few prominent characters, whom you must necessarily soon encounter and with whom you will probably have much intercourse.

Our society is wonderfully changed, Sir, within the last fifteen years, and I assure you that the free and open hospitality, for which Talbot was once so remarkable, is almost entirely out of vogue, and people now meet more under the formal and frigid rules of City etiquette than in the unreserved confidence of social intercourse. In Easton, more particularly, every thing is now approximate to the customs and habits of town life, and, though strangers are often coldly entertained, for the sake of policy or parade, there no longer subsists amongst the inhabitants the familiar, kindly intercourse of former days. The old fashion tea table talk and the cheerful evening fire-side, which I once habitually enjoyed in this village, are no longer to be found here, and all the visiting in the place is stiff and formal and heartless. Call in the morning and it is ten to one you wait half an hour before you see any of the family and then for a call, you know, you must be off—in just five minutes.—Call

in the evening, and you see no 'cups to cheer,' prepared for the accidental-unbidden social circle;—no free and easy party of female acquaintances, with whom you can sit and beguile your evening hours after the business of the day is closed—I never shall forget the many cheerful hours I used to spend, some twenty years ago, at the tea tables of Mrs. — and Mrs. — where every genteel young man was sure to meet a polite reception and agreeable company.

You are very right, Sir, in your resolution first to take a peep into this society before you introduce into it, indiscriminately, that lovely daughter, the fame of whose beauty and talents is fast spreading through the Eastern Shore. A particular friend of mine, who has great influence in society whenever he chuses to exercise it, has been constantly introducing her name, with high praises of her, for some weeks past. He casually met her at the house of your near neighbour, Mr. Perkins, and seeing her for an hour, he became quite fascinated with the graces of her mind and person. This friend of mine, though a man of singular temper, is a great admirer of the sex, and becomes an enthusiast of the subject of any fine woman who happens to hit his peculiar taste. His spirits are too unequal for a general gallant, though he has at different times manifested an ardent devotion to particular favourites. He will of course become one of your intimate acquaintances and I would, therefore, attempt a fuller delineation of his character, but that it is a sort of delicate compound, which can only be fairly understood and justly estimated by a full knowledge of its ingredients. By some he is thought splendid, but it is the surliness of good sense and knowledge of mankind, which quickly seize upon the bad points which others exhibit and enable him to expose them to just derision or contempt. Though he has been hacknied in the world, ever since he was fifteen years old, and is still engaged in all the bustle of its business and its pleasures, he possesses a mind tinctured with that kind of mild misanthropy, which flows from the most amiable and humane sentiments of the heart; and if necessity did not compel him to keep up with the world a constant interchange of active duties, I believe in my soul, his disgust with many things he sees and hears would degenerate into the gloom of Hamlet or Jacques, and drive him into retirement. He is now, however, delighted with your daughter and being one of the few, who have been favoured with a sight of her, is eternally blazoning her charms in every company. My friend, Eudon, (for that is his name,) seems to be drawn towards you by some strong sympathy and he proposes to accompany me in my visit to Castle Vale, as soon as we can agree upon a convenient day for the purpose.

My chief object in writing you this letter is to put you early on your guard with respect to your fair daughter; for, to be plain, Sir, there is a set of malignant fellows in the county who always keep a close watch to seize upon every fault or foible that may be discernible in either men or women, whose superior virtues, talents or accomplishments have placed them in a little more elevated rank than their own, and are likely to raise them to higher fortunes; and it seems to be their peculiar delight to mar the fair prospects and hopes of any amiable girl, who becomes the object of general esteem or admiration. I could tell you, Sir, many a dark tale of the malignity of some people, whom you will have to see and know, and of one or two charmed houses of reputation, wherein many a fair character is hacked in the dirtiest manner of butchery and then laid up in the fifth of calumny. It is likely, Sir, that your own character and even the unsullied purity of your Emily's fair fame will have to pass this ordeal. Already, Sir, you have been sneered at for the judicious caution you have avowed in not bringing out Miss Emily before you had obtained for yourself some knowledge of the people, with whom she is to associate. I heard it remarked, in company the other day, that one who had lived fifteen years in obscurity and whose real character nobody knew, might be thankful, indeed, if he can be received amongst the genteel people of Talbot; and your conduct was facetiously compared with that of Phillips, the Stage singer, who, as he approached the Saratoga Springs, in the late fashionable season, sent ahead to enquire what sort of company was there.

This little incident I relate to you as a decent sample of the manner, in which you may expect to be criticised. Numberless remarks and shrewd hints and insinuations with regard to the history of your family are already in circulation and I am afraid that all the philosophy which your long retirement may have enabled you to acquire, and to cherish will soon be put to the trial. A gentleman told me that his wife was out at tea a few evenings ago, with some ladies, & that you & your daughter were the whole theme of their conversation, and Miss Delia Braggart, (who was on a visit in town) said that her cousin, Major Manners, whom he was lately in Talbot, told her that he once met your Sister, Matilda, in the first society in the City of —, and that he knew that you were a man of fortune, but as for the story of your little Emily, she intimated, it was ————  
— here no more.

Miss Delia Braggart, Sir, is aged about forty five, has some "dirty acres," and seldom goes abroad, beyond her neighborhood; yet not a breath of scandal passes in the county but she gets hold of it, and improves it and propagates it, through her younger sister, Willey, (or Wilhelmina, properly called,) and her brother Tom, who both fetch and carry for her.

You will soon understand the character of all these people; but poor Emily, I fear, will have a hard task to manage such folk.

should she be compelled to insist upon it now in your power selection of your as bitterly that if he chuse a plea and those only of he could love and defiance to the male world and never w

Your superior u circumstances and which has gained you safely, but seemed interest, some draw upon you the inreterate spite neighbours. This about your house popinjays as "Jo" ever, insists (in his ing,) that Jo is a entitled to much your grave—state tenders to taste a puffing of friends a little smattering ever having comm ability in any prof smacked up for m may put themselves girl, with a little in their ignorance ness. It has been amongst the prese particularly with atead of asking ab some—is she ser to say, 'what's a Eudon and I get we never fail to ing the degenerac and morals, and laugh when he se and declaims most prototype, the me

The body of the Tea, of this ene And when I tell h and slanders and ing in the politi and which, in his gaments, he h laughs, and gibes God that he neve unprincipled trib he never was a n than to hold up h know to be true by his success address, he ha for consummate see you and I an in observing the my friend, Eudon miring glances a I have only s soon to have th proper person, the ship and esteem.

Easton, Sept. I tender my Thistle for the a his letter has affi that the compan will be welcome Castle Vale are fashioned hospi remark, that E in the ways of t of the terms, lo be gleaned out I must, therefo that the warm g do not fall too mire the char were he a Scip should require inaries, before gree, contenta daughter. Ma opinion, but I a point.

I submit any which I have a readers mast e livings, accordi To ALL Old Snow. I have read & whatever yo likely that yo town's-folks n profit. Go on and spare no villainous, hap greater need of this same Ea your mysterio determined letters I sha things precise extenuated, There are so to need of li with a ratar who maintain ety, but who ners loudly lashed, with assuredly red that such decency, sh longer. I write upon only give y to do in th been on th past, for censure, and orandums, subject of s Easton Priestes an out as of Laungers.

should she be compelled to encounter them. Eudon insists upon it that whilst you have it now in your power you ought to make a selection of your associates; and he swears bitterly that if he could retire independently and choose a pleasant retreat for himself and those only of his companions, whom he could love and esteem, he would bid defiance to the malice of all the rest of the world and never waste a thought on them.

Your superior understanding and good circumstances and, above all, the belief, which has gained general currency that you safely, but secretly, hold a large moral interest, somewhere, will inevitably draw upon you the envy and of course the inveterate spite of some of your good neighbours. This idea will soon bring about your house the buzz of many such popinjays as "Jo Tandem." Eudon, however, insists (in his vehement way of talking) that Jo is a right honest fellow and entitled to much more respect than half your grave-stately-shallow-pated pretenders to taste and talents, who, by the puffing of friends and connexions and with a little smattering of learning, but without ever having committed one overt act of ability in any profession, art or science, are smacked up for men of genius, till they may put themselves off upon some amiable girl, with a little fortune, to support them in their ignorance, extravagance and laziness. It has become, Sir, a cant phrase amongst the present race of "bloods" and particularly with those men of genius—instead of asking about a belle, "is she handsome?"—is she sensible?—is she amiable?" to say, "what's she worth, Sir?"—When Eudon and I go together and are alone, we never fail to indulge ourselves in reviling the degeneracy of the times in politics and morals, and I often have a hearty laugh when he sets to, with a solemn air, and declaims most invectively, and, like his prototype, the melancholy Jacques,

"The body of the country, city, court,  
Yea, of this one life."

And when I tell him of the little base tricks and slanders and manoeuvres that are passing in the political and fashionable world and which, in his absence or pressing engagements, he has missed hearing of, he laughs, and gibes, and swears, and thanks God that he never did belong to the unprincipled tribe of politicians, and that he never was a man of the world further than to hold up his cards!—and all this I know to be true of him, notwithstanding, by his successful practice of a fair address, he has gained a reputation for consummate cunning. I long, Sir, to see you and I anticipate some amusement in observing the first encounter between my friend, Eudon and yourself and his admiring glances at Emily.

I have only to add, what I hope very soon to have the pleasure of making in proper person, the assurance of my friendship and esteem.

GEORGE THISTLE.  
Easton, Sept. 16th, 1822.

I tender my warmest thanks to Mr Thistle for the amusement and information his letter has afforded me, and assure him that the company of himself and his friend, will be welcome at any time—the doors at Castle Vale are open in the true style of old fashioned hospitality. I must, however, remark, that Emily, unpractised as she is in the ways of the world, knows little more of the terms, love, courtship, &c. than may be gleaned out of Johnson's Dictionary—I must, therefore, for a while, be cautious that the warm glances of young Bachelors do not fall too meltingly upon her. I admire the character of Mr. Eudon; but were he a Scipio and a Joseph united, I should require his assent to certain preliminaries, before I would in the smallest degree, countenance his attentions to my daughter. Matilda is not altogether of my opinion, but I am resolved to maintain my point.

I submit another letter, the contents of which I have not now time to notice;—my readers must comment upon it for themselves, according to their several tastes and likings.

To ALEXIS AIRCASTLE.  
Easton, Sept. 18th, 1822.

OLD SNUG,  
I have read your lucubrations, whoever & whatever you are, with pleasure, & think it likely that you may be able to afford us town-folks no little amusement and some profit. Go on—take notice of what you see and spare not! Never did any honest, villainous, happy, woe-begone place, stand in greater need of wholesome castigation than this same Easton. Know then, that with your mysterious worship's permission, I am determined to lend you a hand.—In the letters I shall write to you I shall treat of things precisely as they are, "with nothing extenuated, or ought set down in malice." There are some people among us who seem to need of little more than a playful tap with a ratan—there are others, however, who maintain a tolerable standing in society, but whose general conduct and manners loudly demand that they should be lashed, without mercy.—And they shall assuredly receive it, for I am firmly resolved that such worthlessness, impudence, & indecency, shall walk the streets in credit no longer. I have not leisure at present to write upon any thing in particular, and can only give you a foretaste of what I mean to do in the course of a month:—I have been on the look-out, during the week past, for objects deserving of ridicule or censure, and have made the following memorandums, each of which shall form the subject of some future communication:

Easton a thriving town—famous for priests and public spirit—gutters washed out as often as there is a heavy rain—Loungeurs—a set of idle fellows, whose only business it is to loiter from tavern to tavern, talking politics, betting on elections, and drinking brandy, if they can get it either on credit or by sponging—certain innkeepers extremely benevolent to this species of animals—Stores well filled with choice goods—a lady wishing from her soul that merchants wouldn't have more than ninety nine prices for the same article—complains of young Prig, who is a famous hand at slipping the yardstick backwards when he is measuring—Saw a young man of genteel appearance coming out of a dirty whiskey shop—A set of harum-scarum dogs (gentlemen) who go about the streets s\*\*\*d'ng till midnight—got b\*\*\*zy a few evenings since, had a rare bout at fisticuffs, and went home with b\*\*\*dy n\*\*\*s—men, to enquire their names?—The bilious season in Easton the happiest in the whole year, because the physicians advise the drinking of brandy to help digestion—Easton noted for tattling—a harmless fib invented by a kitchen-wench about her mistress' taking a ride, which, in fifteen minutes and three quarters, circulated through every street, lane and dwelling in town, and grew into such a wonderful tale of scandal that the poor soul almost cried her eyes out.—Funny story about two white-hatted pedagogues and a young limb of the law, who called to drink with a bridegroom without being invited, and were packed off as dry as they deserved—Ladies rub with snuff—use their forefinger instead of a brush—anecdote of an old woman, who, after taking a hearty rub, befuddled and bedaubed a piece of book maulin in a dry good's store—made Mr. Quizz, the clerk, as mad as a March hare—Academy—the older students swagger about the streets with canes and think themselves men—story of a Yankee teacher who guessed he could beat an Irishman at anything—Irish and Yankees don't like each other—the Irish can out bluster, but the Yankees try to make up by swindling and steady habits—Young lawyers bustling about town with faces full of business and empty dockets—Place very sickly—people's purses fast consuming with a rapid fever—two dollars paid to the doctor for the first paroxysm, two for the second, two for the third and so on—Heavens! these physicians and apothecaries will ruin me says Mr. ——— I must try to—Oh! d—n your economizing

humble followers of the meek and lowly Saviour, he is considered only as a messenger, sent to release them from their troubles and afflictions below; and let them into that rest which remaineth for the people of God.

Such was the experience of our much lamented friend. Expressing perfect resignation, to the will of her heavenly Father; and feeling a strong assurance of her acceptance with the Lord; she was enabled to pass through the dark valley of the shadow of death, without fear or dread.

Thus, in the solemn hour of her dissolution, she was enabled to rejoice in the God of her salvation; and with a hope full of immortality, and eternal life, left the world; leaving a living testimony behind, that she has gone from labour to reward—

'Why should we start or fear to die?  
What tin'rous worms, we mortals are:  
Death is the gate to endless joys;  
And yet we dread to enter there.'

WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jr., of Talbot, offers himself as a candidate to his fellow citizens of Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot counties (the seventh Congressional District of Maryland) and will faithfully represent them in the next Congress of the United States, should he meet with their suffrages on the first Monday of October next.

Easton, August 31st, 1822—tc

TO THE  
Independent Voters  
OF CAROLINE COUNTY,  
I offer myself as a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

JACOB C. WILLSON,  
Caroline County, Md.  
Sept. 21, 1822—tc.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed, against William Dodson, at the suits of Mary Fiddeman, and Rebecca P. Kirby, administratrix of Robert C. Kirby, deceased, will be sold, on Tuesday 15th October, at the Court House door in Easton, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: said Dodson's House and Lot in St. Michaels, also one Sloop.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.  
Sept. 21—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Robert Dodson & James Harrison, at the suit of Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, use of Thomas Banning, will be sold on Tuesday the 15th of October next, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. at the court house door in Easton, the Farm or Plantation where James Harrison now resides, containing one hundred acres of land

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Sept. 21—ts

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By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against Perry Townsend, at the suit of the state use of Perry Townsend, Jr. will be sold, on Tuesday 15th October at the Court House door in Easton, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, all that tract, or part of a tract of land called 'Rehobeth' or 'Ryhorbeith,' situate on a Branch of Harris's Creek, seized and will be sold to satisfy the damages and costs due on said venditioni exponas.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.  
Sept. 21—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and two writs of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Appeals, to me directed, against Rigby Hopkins, at the suits of Edward H. Gibson, Executor of Jacob Gibson, deceased, use of Thomas Norris for \$258 74 Nancy Elbert, use of James Armstrong, Sarah Wilson, State use of John W. Sherwood, State use of Mary Harrison, State use of Mary Horney, James Thomas use of Samuel Stevens, Jr. use of Joshua Dixon, Edmondson & Atkinson, use of James Armstrong & son, William Jenkins, & Peter Stevens, Perry Spencer, use Peter Stevens \$700, and Stephen Denny, and State use Sarah A. Price, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House door in Easton for Cash, on Tuesday 22d October, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: That beautiful and productive Farm, situate on Miles River, about five miles from Easton, which said Hopkins purchased of the late Jacob Gibson, commonly called 'Newcombs Farm,' alias 'Robert & Margaret' and part of 'Partnership,' containing 275 1-2 acres, one other tract of land purchased by said Hopkins of James Harrison, being the farm on which said Harrison at present resides, also seventy acres of land, principally wood, situate near Bollingbroke creek, purchased of Caleb Brown; also the farm on which said Hopkins at present resides on Broad Creek, consisting of the following tracts and parts of tracts of land, to wit: 'Ray's Point,' part of 'Skinner's Discovery,' part of Enlargement, containing 150 acres, with the improvements thereon; also 10 head of Horses, 20 head of Cattle, 20 head of Hogs, 20 head of Sheep.

Seized and will be sold to satisfy the damages and costs due on the above enumerated claims against said Rigby Hopkins.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.  
Sept. 21—ts

N. B. As the sale of the Farm on Miles river, will be too late to enable the purchaser to seed a full crop of wheat in due time, the present proprietor will proceed to put in the crop of wheat, in a complete and farmer-like manner, and the purchaser will pay, in addition to the price of the land, a fair and reasonable price for the seed wheat and putting it in the ground.

E. N. H.  
September 21—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.  
Sept. 21—ts

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES  
FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

For Caroline County—Thomas Saulsbury, David Casson, John Boon, Joseph Douglass.

For Dorchester County—Bartholomew Byus, John Willis, Roger Hooper, John N. Steele.

For Kent County—William H. Ringgold, Isaac Cannell, Col. Benjamin Massey, Capt. Jos. Ireland, Jr.

MARRIED

At the residence of Daniel C. Hopper Esq. on Monday evening the 2d instant by the Rev. James Smith (of Baltimore) Pastor of B. Hopper, attorney at law, Centerville, to Miss MARGARET ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Thomas, late of Queen Ann's county.

DIED

In this county on Monday night last, after a short illness, Mr. James Markland.

COMMUNICATED.  
OBTUARY.

Died in Cambridge, on Tuesday the 17th instant, Mrs. Harriot Dixon, consort of Mr. James Dixon, in the 35th year of her age; after a long and painful affliction, which she bore with the patience and fortitude of a Christian.

However terrific, the approach of death may be to those, who feel they are 'quite unfurnished for the world to come' yet to the

holding Lands in Dorchester county, with the description and names thereof on which no personal property can be found to pay the tax due thereon, together with the amount due from each owner in the years 1819 and 1820.

Owners Names.	Dols. cts.	Names of Land.
Airy Polly	6 13	Airy's Chance
Arnold John's ha.	1 66	Littleworth
Barrow William's ha.	15 97	Indian Lot No. 5—do. No. 6
Badley Pernal	3 75	Hogyard pt.—Mahon's Chance—Neighborly kindness
Barkley James	11 26	Smithfield
Barrow Henry's ha.	5 37	Nevert's double purchase, House & Lot in Cambridge
Bayly Thomas (Baltimore)	2 62	Lot in Cambridge
Caulk Lawrence	2 86	Name unknown
Caulk John	1 02	Hogpen ridge
Charles Isaac (of Jacob)	13 10	Charles' good luck pt.—& addition to luck—Anderson's discovery—theirs or mine, Lands of Edward Dawson—addition to Galloway
Charles Caleb	1 22	Shore Ditch
Colston Henry (Talbot)	3 93	Pilgrimage
Cook John of (Edward's) ha	2 20	Thomas' Chance pt.
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McWilliams John's ha.	3 47	Armstrong's Venture—Cripple lot—Isaac's Venture
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Wright Samuel's ha.	5 66	Tripp's desire—Wright's beginning—addition to Daniels beginning
Willey Thomas	4 90	Marsh pasture, the Meadows
Williams Edward. Neck	0 75	Taylor's chance rectified

Notice is hereby given,

That if the county charges, due on the above Lands, for the years 1819 & 1820 charged on the books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Dorchester county to the foregoing persons, shall not be paid to Thomas Breerwood, Esq. late Collector of said county, or to his authorized agent, within the space of thirty days after the publication of this notice, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, together with a proportion of the cost of advertising, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the commissioners of the tax for Dorchester county.  
CHARLES K. BRYAN, Clk.  
Cambridge, Dorchester county, September 21st, 1822.

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## A LIST OF PERSONS

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By order of the commissioners of the tax for Dorchester county.  
CHARLES K. BRYAN, Clk.  
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E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.  
Sept. 21—ts

N. B. As the sale of the Farm on Miles river, will be too late to enable the purchaser to seed a full crop of wheat in due time, the present proprietor will proceed to put in the crop of wheat, in a complete and farmer-like manner, and the purchaser will pay, in addition to the price of the land, a fair and reasonable price for the seed wheat and putting it in the ground.

E. N. H.  
September 21—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against William Berry, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, will be sold, on Tuesday 15th October, on the Court House Green in Easton, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: The Farm at the Hole in the Wall, where the said Berry resides, one Horse Cart, two Ploughs, two Harrows, seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.  
Sept. 21—ts

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES  
FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

For Caroline County—Thomas Saulsbury, David Casson, John Boon, Joseph Douglass.

For Dorchester County—Bartholomew Byus, John Willis, Roger Hooper, John N. Steele.

For Kent County—William H. Ringgold, Isaac Cannell, Col. Benjamin Massey, Capt. Jos. Ireland, Jr.

MARRIED

At the residence of Daniel C. Hopper Esq. on Monday evening the 2d instant by the Rev. James Smith (of Baltimore) Pastor of B. Hopper, attorney at law, Centerville, to Miss MARGARET ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Thomas, late of Queen Ann's county.

DIED

In this county on Monday night last, after a short illness, Mr. James Markland.



### EASTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES

Will be run for over a handsome course, four miles and repeat, near the town of Easton, on Wednesday the 9th day of October next, a purse to consist of the whole of the subscription of the Easton Jockey Club; free only for members, and to be run agreeably to the rules of the Club.

On the Thursday following, the Colts purse, to consist of the Gate Money and Town's purse; two miles and repeat, free for members only.

And on the Friday following, a sweep Stake, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, on complying with the rules of the Club, and paying fifty dollars entrance for such Horse, Mare or gelding—3 miles and repeat, the winning horse on the first day to be excepted.

By order, SOLOMON LOWE, Sec'y.

Sept. 7—11

### RANAWAY

From the Subscriber, living in Talbot County, near Easton, on Sunday 25th ult. a Negro Boy, named

### DANIEL,

The property of Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr—whoever takes up said Boy and secures him so that I get him again, shall be entitled to six cents reward, but no charges paid.

THOMAS DENNY. Sept. 7—

### MARYLAND,

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,

June 15th, A. D. 1822. On application of Henrietta Maria George & Mathias George, Administrators of Joseph George, late of Queen Ann's county deceased. It is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 15th day of June, 1822.

THOMAS C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills for Queen Anns county.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Joseph George, late of Queen Anns' 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 on or before the 9th day of March next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 5th day of September, Anno Domini 1822.

Henrietta Maria George & Mathias George, Adm'rs. of Joseph George, dec'd.

Sept. 7—3w

### Valuable Lands

FOR SALE, ON CONVENIENT CREDIT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That by virtue of a sufficient power granted by a covenant contained in a deed of Indenture, executed by William Hayward, Esq. to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, the following Lands, Tenements and Premises, will be exposed to Public Sale on TUESDAY the 24th day of September next, at the Court House in Easton, between the hours of one and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day; that is to say, all and singular those several tracts or parcels of Lands and Tenements situate, lying and being near or upon the branches of St. Michael's Creek and on the Road towards Abbott's Mill in Talbot county, respectively called New Mill, Partnership and Marsh Land, and containing the quantity of five hundred and fifty-six and one half acres of Land more or less; and also all those other Lands and Tenements situate and being on the roads leading to Parson's Landing and to White Marsh Church in the county aforesaid, respectively called Goldsborough, Gurlington, Goldsborough's Addition, Lord's Gift and Pitt's Range, and containing the quantity of four hundred and fifty seven acres and sixty perches of Land more or less. These Lands are situated in the neighbourhood of White Marsh Church, and of Cox's Mill, and Abbott's Mill, and comprehend a fine body of Wood and Branch Lands, and originally a good and kindly soil for all sorts of grain. They may be laid off in three or more farms, or otherwise divided to suit persons inclined to purchase. Possession may be had on the first of next January, and the privilege of sowing grain during the autumn will be allowed. Those who are disposed to purchase will view the premises, and a Plot in the hands of the Cashier will afford the necessary explanations. A very convenient credit will be given to the purchasers; for the terms of which, and for the security to be required, all persons disposed to buy are referred to the Cashier.

By order of the President and Directors, JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r. Branch Bank at Easton, 2m. July 20, 1822.

### Stray Steer.

I have a stray Steer among my Cattle—The owner is desired to come and prove his property and take him away.

TENCH TILGHMAN. Plimhinmon, Sept. 14, 1822.

### FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will sell the following lands, (formerly the property of Catharine Bruff, deceased) on very low and accommodating terms, viz. one Farm (a part of the Indian purchase) containing 300 acres more or less, lying and being in Dorchester county, and situated on the road leading from Ennalls' Ferry to Cord Town, and within about two miles of the waters of the Great Choptank. There is about 70 acres cleared, and well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, &c. the remainder is very heavily timbered, and may justly be called the first qualified land. From the convenience to navigation it is believed that the timber and cord wood, which would come off that part of the land that might be cleared to make it a good farm would more than pay for the tract.

ALSO, one other tract (a part of the Indian purchase) containing 40 acres more or less, lying and being in Dorchester county, and situated on the road leading from Cambridge to Hicksburgh, and immediately in front of Henry H. Edmondson's dwelling—this is nearly all cleared, and well adapted to the growth of the country.

Likewise, that beautifully situated farm, Town Point, containing 185 acres more or less, lying and being in Cecil county, and situated on the Bohemia River—this land is thin but capable of improvement, and there is perhaps few farms more advantageously situated respecting the benefits arising from the water. For terms apply to the subscriber near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH. July 13

### FOR SALE,

On a long Credit to suit Purchasers,

That fine Row of BRICK BUILDINGS, situated on Washington street, in Easton, opposite the Court House, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Stevens, Edmondson and Jones.

These are known to be of the best situations in Easton for business, and in the most agreeable and healthy parts of the town for places of residence—These Buildings with their respective Lots and comfortable back Buildings are offered for Sale together, or separately, upon the most accommodating terms.

The Houses and Lots are advantageously situated for investments of money, as they produce a good interest, and are always in demand for places of business they will for certain be profitable.

ROBT. H. GOLD BUCKLE. August 17—1f

### JOHN NICOLS,

Hair-Dresser and Coat Scourer.

Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop from Washington street to the House formerly occupied by Dr. Kemp as an Office, situate on Court street, directly opposite the Market House—where he hopes by his strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage—Gentlemen who prefer being dressed at their lodgings will be attended to by applying as above.

Easton, August 17—



### THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Wednesday the 6th 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 Thursday the 7th 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 November, 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 1st day of April, 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 2—1f

### Fountain Inn.

The Subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with good beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description. Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month, or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant, JAMES C. WHEELER. EASTON, June 30th, 1821.

N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of four writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against James Colston, Samuel Robinson, Benjamin Wilcott, and Rigby Hopkins, at the suits of James Willson, Jr. use of Neilson, Nicols & Co. WIL Ham Robinson, James Willson, Jr. use of Hugh W. Evans and Jesse Shanahan will be sold on Tuesday 8th of October next, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: All the right, title and interest of Samuel Robinson of, in and to, the Farm where he now resides in Ferry Neck, consisting of part of Cumberland and part of Clay's Hope, containing 194 3/4 acres, also the Farm or Plantation where James Colston lately dwelt, called Clay's Hope and Bachelor's Neglect; also twenty head of Cattle, four head of Horses and twenty head of Sheep, the Goods and Chattels, lands and tenements of the said James Colston—Also three head of Horses, the Goods and Chattels of Rigby Hopkins, for the purpose of satisfying the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff. Sept. 14—ts

### Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed, against Henry Colston, at the suits of John Harrison and Samuel Benson & Lambert Clayland use of Thomas & Kellie, will be sold on Tuesday the 15th October next, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: All the right, title and interest of him the said Henry Colston, in and to the farm where he now resides on Third Haven creek, consisting of the following parts of tracts of land, to wit: part of Clay's Hope, part of Cove Hall, part of Fort Venture, part of Cumberland, containing 120 acres, two yoke of oxen and cart, one bay mare, called Figure, 16 head of Cattle, 30 head of Sheep and one Carriage.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff. Sept. 14—ts

### Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the county court of Dorchester county, and to me directed, at the suit of Sarah Hooper, executrix of Samuel Hooper, for the use of Gabriel Wood, against James Sullivane, senior, deceased, the following parcel of Land will be exposed to sale and sold on Thursday the 26th day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of that day, at the house of John Sterling, in the village of New Market in the said county; that is to say, a tract or parcel of Land, called New Market, situate, lying and being near or adjoining the said village, with the buildings and appurtenances to the same belonging, except three acres thereof already sold; which said tract of Land was the property of the said James Sullivane, and was taken in execution and will be sold as aforesaid to satisfy the balance of the debt, interest, and costs recovered by the said plaintiff against him in the said county court.

THOMAS ENNALLS, late sheriff of Dorchester county. August 31—ts

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of f. fa. to me directed at the suit of the State, use John L. Elbert & Harriott his wife against Thomas H. Dawson Administrator D. B. N. of Stephen T. Johnson, will be sold on Monday the 14th day of October next, at General Perry Benson's residence, in Miles River Neck, the following Negroes to wit. One Negro Woman called Eliza aged about 33, one Boy called Henry aged about 6, one child called Mary aged 15 months. Seized and taken to satisfy the above claim.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff. Sept. 14—ts

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, issued out of Talbot county Court, against Mrs. Elizabeth Garey, at the suits of Robert Spencer use Wm. Bromwell and Peter Stevens, Administrator of Thomas Stevens, will be sold on Tuesday 8th October next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, at the Court House door in Easton, all the life estate of the said Mrs. Elizabeth Garey; in and to, the one third part of the Farm or Plantation on which Samuel Y. Garey now lives, in Miles River Neck.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff. Sept. 14—ts

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, issued out of Talbot county Court, at the suit of Samuel Harrison against James Benson, will be sold by public auction at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon on the 8th day of October next, the Farm or Plantation whereon the said James Benson lately dwelt and died, consisting of the following parts of tracts of Land to wit: part of Benson's Choice, part of Benson's Enlargement and part of Boggs's Hole, containing 120 acres, situate on Miles River, for the purpose of satisfying the damages and costs due on said Venditioni Exponas.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff. Sept. 14—ts

### Public Sale.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Tuesday 8th October, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 3 and 5 of the afternoon of the same day, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security the following Negroes, belonging to the estate of the late Alexander Anderson, to wit. Daphne, Betty, Harriott, Susan and Caroline.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Ex'r. of Alexander Anderson, dec'd. Sept. 14—ts

### PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE OF REASONABLE TERMS,

### COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.



The subscriber having commenced the Coach, Gig and Harness Making Business, at the head of Washington street, Easton, intends keeping on hand a constant supply of materials necessary to carry it on, and to employ the best workmen. He pledges himself to finish, at the shortest notice, Coaches, &c. on reasonable terms. He returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement he has received, and from his attention to business, expects to receive a share of public patronage.

FRANCIS PARROTT. Easton, August 17—1f

### Female Academy

A EASTON. The Subscriber, intending to remove to this village, takes this mode of informing the inhabitants of Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that she will open a Seminary for the education of Young Ladies on the 2d of September next, at the corner of Harrison and Goldsborough streets.

The Institution, at first, will be conducted by the Subscriber only, whose first and principal efforts will be to eradicate the false, and impress the just, and at present, the most accurate and universally approved pronunciation of the English language.

The Subscriber has the confidence to assert, that the literary advantages to be obtained at her School in the several departments, viz. Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History ancient and modern, Geography demonstrated by Maps and Globes of the most modern engraving, will be, if not superior, at least, equal to those in any female Institution on the Eastern Shore.

Parents and Guardians, who may think proper to favor her Academy, may be assured, that every exertion will be made to facilitate the moral and literary progress of those, intrusted to her care, and that nothing shall be omitted, to merit public approbation with continuance of character and patronage heretofore liberally bestowed on her Seminary.

Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, &c. &c. will be taught. For those desirous to learn Music, an eminent Professor can be procured.

SUSAN QUINN. August 10—

### Last Notice.

All persons indebted for Officers' Fees are requested to make immediate payment to my Deputies when called on. No more indulgence can be given. The Fees for the last year have been due since the 10th ult.

The Notes passed for the property purchased at the Sale of the late Allen Bowie's Personal Estate have been due since the 27th ult. They are all in my Office, in the Court House, where those indebted are requested to call.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Adm'r. of A. Bowie, deceased. September 1—4w

### \$50 REWARD.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living in Talbot County, on Saturday the 17th instant, a Negro Woman named EVE, calls herself

### EVE BLAKE,

Dark complexion, five feet four or five inches high, 24 or 25 years of age. Took with her a Striped Kersey Petticoat and Jacket, Striped Linsey ditto, and a number of other clothing too tedious to mention. She ran off with her husband PERRY BLAKE, who belongs to Mr. Christopher Cox, living in Queen Ann's county.—The above reward will be given if taken and lodged in Easton jail so that I get her again and all reasonable charges paid. Fifty cents will be given for apprehending and securing the above named Perry Blake.

JAMES DENNY, Jr. August 24—1f

### \$200 REWARD.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living in Somerset County, near Quantico Mills, two Negro Men, one called

### HARRY,

the other ISAAC, brothers. Harry is of a Chestnut color, has a scar on one of his cheeks, rather slim made, five feet 8 or 10 inches high, about 26 or 27 years of age—His clothing not remembered, Isaac about the same height very stout made and black, very much knock kneed, twenty five or six years of age, has rather a down look when spoken to. The above reward & all reasonable expenses paid, if taken and secured in some goal so that I get them again.

HEWET LANGSDALE. August 24—

### To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The UNION TAVERN in Easton, at the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, now occupied by Mr. Charles W. Nabb. This valuable stand for a Public House, requires only an active and agreeable man to occupy it, and make it the most profitable one on the Eastern Shore. For the accommodation of a permanent tenant, every necessary repair and improvement of the premises shall be immediately made; and it is probable that Mr. Nabb would give immediate possession if desired.

JOHN LEEDS KERR. 10th August, 1822.

### Notice.

I wish to employ a single man to live in my family for the next ensuing year, who understands the Tanning and Currying business; if not a single man, a man with a small family can be accommodated with a House and Garden.

None need apply who cannot come well recommended, for their industry and sobriety; to such liberal wages will be given.

WILLIAM HUTSON, Dorchester county, Md. August 31—3w

### New Fall Goods.

THOMAS & GROOME Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening

### A LARGE SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS,

Which added to those before received, renders their Assortment very general and complete, and to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.

Easton, August 24—1f

### New Fall Goods.

JENKINS & STEVEN'S Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their store opposite the Court House, a very handsome

### AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, which they purpose selling very cheap for the ready money only. They invite their friends and the public generally to give them an early call.

J. & S. N. B. Feathers and Country Lucey will be taken in exchange. Easton, September 7—3w

### FALL GOODS.

Groome & Lambdin Have received an extensive supply of

### FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF ALMOST EVERY KIND OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEENSWARE, GLASS AND STONE WARE,

Which, with their former stock makes their assortment general and complete, and which they invite their customers and others to call and see, as they intend to offer them low for ready money.

Easton, Sept. 14—8w

### TOBACCO.

Benj'n. Townsend, No. 45, Bridge Street, O. T. BALTIMORE.

Takes this opportunity of returning his unfeigned thanks to his friends and the public for their patronage, and informs them that he still continues to MANUFACTURE TOBACCO of all kinds

He has on hand an extensive supply of the following articles, which he will sell at the annexed reduced prices, viz.

Spun Tobacco & Small Twist at 13 cts. pr. lb. Spanish Segars at 28 50 pr. m. Half Spanish do 4 50 pr. m. Common do 1 50 pr. m. Rappee Snuff of the best quality at 20 cents per pound.

Baltimore, August 24

### To the Voters

OF TALBOT COUNTY.

The Subscriber offers himself a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and solicits the suffrages of his fellow-citizens—Should he be so far honored as to be elected, he will endeavor to do his duty, honestly and faithfully.

The Public's Obedt. Serv't. STEPHEN DARDEN. Talbot county, Md. } August 10, 1822. }

### TO THE

### Independent Voters

OF TALBOT COUNTY,

The Subscriber respectfully offers himself as a Candidate to represent the Voters of Talbot County in the next House of Delegates of Maryland, and pledges himself, should he meet with their suffrages, to represent them faithfully.

JAMES C. WHEELER. Easton, Talbot county, Md. } September 14th 1822. }

### Stray Steer.

As my Cattle were passing to or from a farm above Easton to this place, the drivers lost one of my Steers on the road—his colour is chiefly red—he was 3 years old last spring, and is marked with a small hole in each ear. Whoever has seen him will oblige me by giving information either to myself or the Editor.

TENCH TILGHMAN. Plimhinmon, Sept. 14, 1822.

### FOR SALE,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A Valuable Negro Man, nineteen years old, to serve for the term of sixteen years. He is a first rate Farming Hand, and is old for no fault whatever. Apply to the Editor.

September 14th 1822

### TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Farm on which Vincent Frampton now resides. Apply to

SAM'L T. KENNARD. August 24—

VOL. V.

PRINTED AT

EVERY SATURDAY

ALEXANDER

AT TWO DOLLARS

ann payable half ye

ADVERTISEMENTS

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# 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. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1822.

NO. 251.

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.

## New Fall Goods.

THOMAS & GROOME  
Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening

## FALL GOODS,

Which added to those before received, renders their Assortment very general and complete, and to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.

Easton, August 24—1f

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STONE WARE,

Which, with their former stock makes their assortment general and complete, and which they invite their customers and others to call and see, as they intend to offer them low for ready money.  
Easton, Sept. 14—8w

## Fruit Trees.

**GRAFTED APPLE TREES**  
Of the most approved kinds, for Cider or House use, with divers kinds of other fruit trees, may be had on moderate terms, by an application to

JOSEPH TOWNSEND,  
No. 18, Baltimore street, in the City of Baltimore.

From the ready conveyance per the Steam Boats, very little time need elapse between their being taken from the Nursery and delivery on many parts of the Eastern Shore, it is therefore requested that all orders for the above may be forwarded previous to the 20th of the ensuing month (October) when strict attention will be paid to the execution of them in due season.  
September 21, 1822—5w

## TOBACCO.

## Benj'n. Townsend,

No. 45, Bridge Street, O. T.  
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Happes Snuff of the best quality at 20 cts per pound.  
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TENCH TILGHMAN.  
Pittimmon, Sept. 14, 1822.

## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

**TOBACCO, of fine quality successfully raised in Pennsylvania, from Cuba Seed**  
—With some useful hints on providing plants early in the spring, and judicious selections on the phenomena and process of curing by a scientific and experimental agriculturist.

EXTRACT FROM THE GREENSBURG GAZETTE OF THE 5th July 1822.

Tobacco has hitherto been looked upon as one of those plants which our climate is too inhospitable to nourish to maturity, certainly, it has never before been cultivated here with such success as to render it a profitable or even a safe crop.—But an experiment in its culture is now making by A. W. Foster, Esq. of this place which promises to be crowned with success. He procured some Havana seed and by the aid of a hot bed, had his plants ready for setting out at a much earlier period than could otherwise have been done, as early indeed as the frost would permit their exposure. His lot of about an acre adjoining this town now presents a promising appearance of a fine crop. The plants are remarkably vigorous and healthy, generally from 20 to 30 inches high with from 12 to 20 leaves each. Some choice ones on the 1st inst. measured in height 43 inches, have 22 leaves, some of which are 20 inches long and 14 broad. From their being so far forward now, it may be safely anticipated that they will have ample time to reach complete maturity before the frost, and if there be any peculiar advantage to be derived to the quality of the plant by the warm suns, of the long summer days, this crop will surely have a full share of it.

Extract from the same paper of July 26, 1822.

You noticed in your paper of the 5th inst. the growth of a crop of Tobacco, in one of the out lots adjoining this place, from plants raised in a hot bed, from seed procured from the Havana. Its progress from that time has been astonishingly great. The blossoms of some stalks left for seed, have already fallen, and the pods are full of seed. Last week and this, three or four cart loads have been cut and husked, some of the leaves measure twenty five inches long and sixteen broad. The remainder appears to be ripening fast. The seed we are assured is of the very best quality of tobacco raised in the Island of Cuba, and procured in that district of country called in Havana, 'Vuelta Abago,' which is so peculiarly sought after, for the manufacture of cigars; we are assured that this tobacco sells in the Havana for eighty dollars per hundred. If by means of the hot bed, tobacco even of the quality of the James' River sweet leaf could be raised in this country, it may form an important article in its exports. The luxuriance of vegetation in early plants, as already evidenced in the experiment made, would appear to more than compensate for the expence of the hot bed; and may at least place us on an equality in raising this article, with more Southern latitudes.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.  
Greensburg, 20th August 1822.

DEAR SIR,  
I duly received your letter of the 14th instant in the course of last week, during the hurry of the court then sitting in this place, and am now much engaged in preparing for the supreme court which commences its session for the Western District at Pittsburgh on Monday next.

In readily attempting to comply with your request, the circumstances mentioned must excuse my delay, and also form my apology for any imperfection in this communication; I had procured through the intervention of a friend, a quantity of tobacco seed from the Havana, about the beginning of March last, had a hot bed prepared about fourteen feet long, and three feet wide, covered with glass in the usual form, the stable manure perhaps thirty inches deep covered with rich garden mould about six inches deep, with this I mixed four boxes of stone coal ashes, and about four quarts of hickory ashes. The seed was mixed with perhaps a pint of plaster of Paris, as well for the purpose of a manure as the more easily to sow the seed evenly. Then put about an inch deep of garden mould passing the mould through a riddle on one part; and half an inch on another part, then placed a board across the bed, and had it pressed down. Subsequent experience, proved the compost to be of the best possible quality; the plants grew with the greatest luxuriance, and although frequently almost daily, watered with three or four watering cans full of water at a time, the earth remained to be not sufficiently deep, as I was much annoyed by the rising of mushrooms, or as they are sometimes called toad stools. This probably would not have been the case in so great a degree, had the earth been ten or twelve inches deep; that part of the bed also which was covered the deepest produced scarcely any plants, and

I had therefore to transplant into it from other parts of the bed, where the seed had been covered lighter, and where the plants appeared to be too close; a small bug which appeared shortly after the plants rose and destroyed some, disappeared entirely on making a leach of soot, and watering the plants and bed with it.

I commenced transplanting into the lot prepared for the purpose on the 3d of May. The leaves then about the size of a dollar and larger, many plants were destroyed by the common cut worm, which had to be replanted, and against which I discovered no remedy but time, attention and patience.

On the 17th June one plant measured from the top of the hill 23 inches in height, a leaf 13 1/2 inches long, and 9 inches broad, 14 leaves on the stalk.

On the 1st July one plant measured 3 feet 3 1/2 inches in height, one leaf 17 inches long, and 10 inches broad with 20 leaves on the stalk, another plant which had been topped early by accident, having only 7 leaves, one of which measured 20 inches in length, and 14 inches broad.

On the 10th of July the height of one plant was 5 feet 3 inches, length of one leaf 22 1/2 inches in breadth 15 1/2 inches, the next day I measured another stalk 5 feet 10 inches in height.

On the 15th of July two stalks were cut being fully ripe, 1st stalk had 11 leaves, 23 inches long 15 inches broad; 2d do. 7 leaves, one of which measured 24 inches long, 16 inches broad.

On the 31st July finished cutting one lot of first planting about half an acre.

On the 7th August pulled one pod of Tobacco seed fully ripe.

On the 27th August, finished cutting the second crop on above being fully ripe.

The foregoing is an abstract from memoranda made at the several dates mentioned.

The ground upon which I planted was about rich enough to produce good potatoes, had rather a westwardly exposure. A person a few miles from this, Mr. Francis Lytle, to whom I had given some seed, in a richer soil, and south exposure, had some plants the leaves of which measured 31 inches long, and 21 inches broad, with from 17 to 23 leaves on the stalk, the leaves are rounding at the stalk, and at the end like a shovel. The one I have last mentioned had the greatest number of superficial inches that I have ever heard of or seen in a tobacco leaf.

The curing, was the rock upon which I feared to split, having no practical knowledge on the subject and but little time to bestow upon it.—The two stalks first cut, which I had placed in different situations, afforded me an Index pointing out the true path, and I believe I have succeeded. The season being hot and dry, a deviation became necessary from the course usually pursued when more advanced; after being cut it must neither be suffered to remain so long exposed to the sun nor after removed so long in bulk before it is hung up as is generally recommended. It must also be hung closer and more care must be taken, during the progress of curing, to keep it compact; in the first case it will decompose, and the essential oil will escape, in the second the water will evaporate, and the green colouring matter will remain in the leaf.

The whole secret appears to be in expelling the colouring matter and preserving the essential oil in which the aroma exists.

The volatile parts of tobacco are water, the colouring matter and the essential oil; water is the most volatile, & if a single leaf or a single stalk is hung up separately, the water soon escapes the pores of the leaf close and the green colouring matter remains.

At this season, when it is hung up there is no danger of heating under so dry an atmosphere, nor does there appear the least necessity of incurring the risk of heating it, by letting it lie in bulk; on the contrary, if it is hung up in mass, close and compact, and kept so during the process of curing the mass will remain moist for two or three weeks. The leaves in the first place assume a yellow colour, the blue part of the colouring matter, (for green although one of the prismatic colours is well known to be a compound of blue & yellow) will in the meantime escape and by a new combination probably of oxygen with the tannin principle, the leaf becomes brown. The essential oil is the least volatile; nevertheless, if suffered to remain in bulk beyond a certain point of fermentation, a decomposition will take place and the essential oil escape. I had a few stalks thus injured by suffering it to lie in Bulk from 5 o'clock in the afternoon, until 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the next day.

In all vegetables there appears to be

\*Several persons in this country were induced to try the experiment of raising tobacco this year. From the success with which it has been attended, I am confident it will be very generally tried next year. There is scarcely a farmer that could not raise an acre or more, without any inconvenience. This, though small in the detail, would be considerable in the aggregate. I have been assured by the gentleman who forwarded me the seed, and whom I have seen since my former communication, that it is the choicest seed of the Island, and I have yet enough of it to plant 1000 acres.

a gummy substance subject to fermentation in bulk, after the vegetable is dried under the ordinary heat of our atmosphere in a separate state, such is the case after hay is put into the barn. And even flour, when sent from this country to New Orleans, and from thence to England in certain seasons, owing to this fermentation, will be cemented into a solid mass. This, I am told, is prevented by kiln drying the wheat, the fermentation is produced at the time of drying, such I presume would be the case with Tobacco, which is cured by fire.

I have had some cigars made of the tobacco, from leaves partially dried, which have all the indications of the family from which the plant is descended, nothing of the nauseating taste of the common cigar, the ashes also being remarkably white, and remaining until the cigar is half smoked, in fact till it falls by its own gravity and the increase of leverage, by the remoteness of the extreme point of the ashes from the cigar. The leaf is also remarkably sweet. I send you an ordinary one from a stalk brought this day from the tobacco house, where my boys are putting it in bulk—it was brought in on account of its appearing more fully cured than some others.

I am well assured that whatever may be my fate in making this experiment, at least my cigars will be well puff'd.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
A. W. FOSTER.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

\*This leaf we have exhibited to several respectable manufacturers, who have pronounced it of good quality, and better flavour than the tobacco generally brought to this market, but much inferior to that raised from the same kind of seed in Cuba. We have had the leaf made into cigars, and tried by good judges, who think they partake somewhat of the Spanish Cigar. The value of this tobacco, to manufacturers, is not worth more than the ordinary kinds; but for shipping, particularly for the Bremen market, if in the curing a good bright yellow can be given to it, without regard to flavour, will readily bring from 10 to \$15.  
[Edit. Am. Farmer.]

MONTGOMERY, (Alab.) Aug. 23.

It is well known to the inhabitants of this place, that tobacco grows here spontaneously; that is, in places where white men, it is believed, have never planted the seed. Those who understand the culture of that plant, pronounce it to be of an excellent quality in this state. A vegetable which flourishes abundantly without cultivation, would undoubtedly be increased by the hand of skilful industry, and might richly reward the cultivator. At present our market is supplied from northern seaports, where it has been freighted and reshipped with the concomitant expences of profit and loss to Alabama. Any article of which there is a steady and general home consumption, will ever command a more certain profit, than those which depend on the fluctuations of foreign markets.

An article on the subject of MILLET in the Watchman of the 6th inst. being in some particulars erroneous, we have been furnished by Mr. William Warner, with the following correct statement of facts. As we conceive it to be a very interesting subject, we think the editors of newspapers would subscribe the farming interest generally, by giving it as wide a circulation as possible.—and every farmer who receives a paper containing the article, ought to preserve the same, in order to try the experiment.  
[Wilmington Watchman.]

'On the 5th of May last, I sowed half a bushel of Millet seed on an acre and one quarter of ground, which I had manured for the purpose.—About the 28th of July following, when the heads were yellow and the stalks and blades green, I had it cut. It produced three tons of hay which my horses eat with as much avidity as they would the best upland. It yielded 30 1/2 bushels of clean seed, exclusive of what was left in the sheaves, weighing 49 1/2 pounds per bushel. When manufactured into flour it makes a cake equally palatable as buckwheat, and I believe more wholesome. By not mowing it till the seed are ripe, all the advantages derivable from the seed will accrue to the farmer, and the hay will be equally good if not better than if cut earlier. I think I sowed mope rather too thin. I am informed, and from the experiment I made, I believe correctly, that it will produce more and better of both hay and grain if 3 pecks or one bushel of seed be sown to the acre, according to the quality or strength of the ground.

This crop has a great advantage over most others. It is sown and gathered at a time when it does not interfere with other work. My crop was cradled, shocked & bound, the same as wheat. It remained about five days in shock, and was thrashed in one day by two men, as it was hauled into the barn, so easy is it to thrash.  
WILLIAM WARNER.  
Wilmington, Sept. 11, 1822.

The following recipe comes from the hands of a lady, eminent for the neat and judicious management of all her household concerns—we can say with happy experience, that tables spread under her superintendance, are always inviting, as well for

the variety of good things, as for the taste with which they are displayed.

Edt. Am. Farmer.  
To Preserve Tomatoes through the Winter.

Peel the Tomatoes, cut them small, and stew them without water, their own juice being sufficient; season them with salt, pepper, grated ginger, garlic pounded fine, to your taste—when cool, put them up in bottles and cork them so as to exclude the air—look at them frequently, if you observe an effervescence of mould, or a disposition to ferment, heat them over a slow fire—they must be done in an earthen pan, or the fine red colour will not be so well preserved—they require to be kept on the fire some considerable time, until some are wasted, or they will not keep—when the weather is cool there will be no further trouble with them.

From the Washington Republican.

Mr. Printer: The authenticity of the following communication may be confidently relied on by the public, as there are now alive those who heard the person that now furnishes it, narrate the facts contained therein, immediately after his return from Mount Vernon to the city of Annapolis, precisely as he is now about to state them.  
B. G.

Washington County, Sept. 5, 1822.

Whilst I was student at law, in the city of Annapolis, and the late Mr. John Parke Custis, was a pupil under the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, of the same place, by permission of his father-in-law, the then Colonel George Washington, I accompanied young Custis to Mount Vernon, and passed the last week of the year (I think) 1772, and the first week of 1773, at said place. Lord Sterling and Captain Foye, the latter of whom was at that time private secretary to Lord Dunmore, the then governor of the Ancient Dominion, (Virginia was so called at that day,) being on the way from Williamsburg to the city of New York, stopped at Mount Vernon, and continued there during three days, the weather being very tempestuous and snowy. The last night that said characters were there, just after the cloth was removed from the supper table, a man of colour named Billy, Colonel Washington's favourite servant, who had been sent by his master to Alexandria for letters and newspapers, entered the supper room, and delivered to his master a large bundle containing letters and newspapers, Col. Washington, with a cast of his hand, placed the newspapers about mid way the supper table, around which there were then sitting a large company, Lord Sterling on the right, and Capt. Foye, on the left hand of Mrs. Washington. When Col. Washington so placed the papers, he requested that, if they contained any important information, it might be read aloud to the company. It so happened that I laid my hand on an Eastern paper, which contained an article of intelligence to the following effect: 'That a Yankee smuggler, being pursued by one of the King's vessels of war, and I think she was called the Gaspee,) hugged the shore so closely that the former (the wind then blowing extremely hard) missed stays, and ran plump ashore. The neighbouring brother Jonathans quickly collected in great numbers, the tide being at ebb, they soon boarded and burned her. I read said article aloud to the company, and was immediately requested by Captain Foye to pass the newspapers to him, who, when he had read the article, had the audacity to declare that 'The yankees must be phlebotomized!' and that he, yes, that he, would engage, at the head of five thousand British regulars, to march from Boston to Charleston, South Carolina, and put down all opposition to the revenue acts; that had then been recently passed by the British parliament for the purpose of raising a revenue in the British colonies. Col. Washington, at the close of this insulting declaration, instantly fixing his eyes on Capt. Foye, observed: 'I question not, Sir, that you could march from Boston to Charleston, South Carolina, at the head of five thousand British regulars; but do you mean to say, Sir, that you could do so, as a friend, or as an enemy? If as the latter, and you will allow me a few weeks notice of your intention; I will engage to give you a handsome check with the Virginian riflemen alone.' When Col. Washington was uttering the words with the Virginian riflemen alone, he struck the table so violently with his clenched hand, that some wine glasses and a decanter near him with difficulty maintained their upright positions. Capt. Foye made no reply; but turned his face immediately towards Mrs. Washington, said a few words to her, looked very silly, and soon after requested to be shown to his chamber! Col. Washington appeared to be very much displeased. Not a word was said by any of the company, in reference to said article of intelligence, while they remained in the room; but when the Rev. Walter Magowan, who was one of the company and who had resided some years before in the Mount Vernon family as a private tutor to young Custis, had, with two other gentlemen and myself, arrived at our bed chamber, he remarked that, during the whole time he

had lived in Col. Washington's family, he had never seen the master of Mount Vernon so displeased as he appeared to have been that evening with Captain Foye. I remained two or three days at Mount Vernon after Foye took his departure there. From, and then returned to Annapolis. This occurrence took place some years, (say four or five) before the commencement of hostilities, between a detachment of the British army and the Provincials, at Lexington; and is now communicated as strong proof that Colonel George Washington had determined, long before hostilities did so begin, to oppose force to a British army, should such an attempt be made as the braggadocio Foye had the effrontery to say, in his presence, and at his own table, he would carry into effect, at the head of five thousand British regulars.

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NORFOLK, September 23.  
Yesterday arrived at this port the fast sailing ship Philip Tabb, Capt. Guy C. Wheeler, in 59 days from Liverpool. By this arrival a series of Liverpool and London papers, the former to the 10th ult., are received.

### THE GREEKS.

Our latest dates furnish the most animating accounts of the successes of the Greeks over their barbarous foe. An official report by the admiralty of Hydra and Spezia, dated 5th July states the loss in the Turkish fleet at Scio, to be, the Admiral's Ship of 130 guns, blown up; three other ships of the Line burnt and sunk, seven Frigates wrecked near Tschesme, and the greater part of their crews drowned, in consequence of a violent panic which seized upon the Turks. The Greeks had also captured 16 vessels out of the third expedition which sailed from Constantinople on the 4th June, and the remainder were blockaded near Tschesme. A letter from a respectable merchant at Vienna dated 24th July, states, that the Greeks had carried Arta by storm, in addition to having taken the Castle of Athens, but that many of their best officers had fallen in the assault on the former. Only three important fortresses in the Morea remained in the hands of the Turks, and the whole of them had been treating for a surrender up on the same terms granted to the garrison of Napoli Romania, but the Greeks overjoyed at their victory obtained over their fleet, refused a compliance.

It will be seen that a report prevailed in Paris, which was believed to be well founded, that an Austrian and Prussian army was about to march through France to Spain, with the concurrence of the French government.—The subject had created some warm remarks in the Chamber of Deputies, and a determined spirit of resistance to such a measure had been manifested in the Chamber.

No injury had been done to the crops by the wet weather in England, and they were so abundant as to produce a decline in price.

London Corn Exchange, August 7.—The overloaded state of our market with wheat and the return of favourable weather for getting in the crops, have together occasioned a complete stagnation in sales, having scarcely a buyer this morning, and the trade generally may be quoted 2s. per quarter lower than on Monday; but only a few picked samples could be got off at that abatement; the quantity on hand is larger than has been known for a long time.

### FRANCE.

The French papers state, that the King of Prussia is expected in Paris, and a very general opinion is entertained there, that arrangements have already been entered into with the French government for the free passage of an Austrian and Prussian army through France into Spain, and that extensive contracts have been made to supply them with hay and other requisites on their march. If this be correct, and it certainly agrees with the uncontradicted assertions made by the left side in the Chamber of Deputies, nothing could be more natural than that the Prussian Monarch should repair to Paris, in order to be within reach of his army, whilst the dangerous experiment of its passing through the exasperated people of France should be carried into effect. In the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday se'night, General Foy, in alluding to this report said:

'You have been told of the Holy Alliance, the Holy Alliance! we only know it through the tributes which it has imposed upon us, through the injuries which it has inflicted upon our country! But should its soldiers once again appear on the national territory, should a third military occupation threaten us, all Frenchmen, soldiers or not soldiers (the whole of the Left Side rising at once; 'Yes all! all!') all France would rise and march united to exterminate them!—(loud and reiterated applause on the Left.)

It is remarkable that the speech, of which the above formed the peroration, though pronounced by General Foy, was in several passages applauded by the centre, and heard throughout with great attention by the right, who did not oppose the motion that it be printed.

The act of accusation against General Berton and his associates in insurrection has been published. The names of five liberal Deputies, La Fayette, Constant, Foy and two others, were used by the conspirators to aid their designs. These deputies were represented as forming a provisional government at Paris, the lawful one being declared at an end and under the sanction of their alleged authority, the people of several of the western departments were called upon to rise; and proclaim a revolution. The result of the trials is not yet known. The Deputies, whose names

were thus used, repelled the alleged connection in the Chamber of Deputies with much warmth.

The Paris papers of Saturday are received. The trial of the conspirators at Colmar, was still going on, and to all appearance would not soon terminate. No important results had transpired, owing to delay in bringing forward evidence.

The Gazette de France states, that a telegraphic dispatch from Strasburg, dated the 26th ult., has announced that the powder magazine at Colmar, exploded at six o'clock that morning. Several persons were wounded but public order was not disturbed. The explosion probably was not the result of accident.—The assizes have commenced at Colmar for the trial of Colonel Berton and the other Belfort conspirators, and the blowing up of the magazine might have been for the purpose of creating confusion to favour their escape. Accounts in the Paris Journals from Madrid dated the 18th ult. state, that the capital was perfectly tranquil, and the national militia, who were encamped in the Square of the Constitution, broke up and retired to their homes.

### THE TURKS.

Accounts from Constantinople confirm the account of the death of the Captain Pacha, whose ship was blown up. The Russian troops have withdrawn from the Turkish frontier, so that all apprehensions of a war have for the present subsided. The Turkish fleet was gallantly attacked by 200 Greeks, and being destroyed, the victors have thus gained the dominion of that part of the sea. It will enable them to harass their foes most effectually, by cutting off supplies, and cooping them up in their blockaded forts.

### SCOTLAND.

The Glasgow Chronicle supplies additional details of the preparations for His Majesty's reception. Their length defies all compression of their particulars within our present limits. Suffice it to say, all Scotland seems determined to testify the utmost respect for His Majesty, particularly by the richest arrangements which the drapers and silk mercers shops can supply. Tartan is the predominant taste of the day, and plaids and blue bonnets with eagles' feathers are to be sported. Four hundred tickets are to be issued for a Peers' Ball; the ball room to be decorated by a display of the banners of all the Scottish Peers. The University is preparing for a Royal visit, as is the Theatre, and the Castle. More splendid illuminations will take place than were ever known in Auld Reeky. The court dresses are not to be clannish; blue coats lined with yellow, with white waistcoats and trousers. The papers refer to particulars to the milliners and tailors, who are driving a most profitable and busy trade. All the tartan silks are bought up with eagerness: Provisions have risen in price, & orders for the further supply have been extensively circulated in the country. There will be no want, however, of good fare; and the grand banquet will, it is expected, be rich and savoury. Plenty of whiskey. The magistrates of Glasgow will attend with elegant equipages. The Macgregors and other clans are rushing down from the mountains in their Highland garb. Thousands from the south (reversing the usual order of things) are moving towards the north, to partake in the ceremonies and the feasting; and the universal people of Caledonia are on the tiptoe of expectation prepared to give a loose to their enthusiastic loyalty, the moment His Majesty's squadron studs the water of the Forth.

From the London Evening Papers, of 7th August.

Mr. Canning.—The return of the Marquis of Hastings from India is at length finally arranged, and the Right Honorable George Canning, as Governor general, takes his departure from England on the 10th of October.

Previous to the delivery of his Majesty's speech to parliament, the Speaker of the House of Commons delivered a speech stating to his Majesty the various and most important transactions which had taken place in the Commons during the session. Agricultural distress, remission of taxation, the Superannuation and Pension Bill, the amendment of the Corn Bill, the disturbances in Ireland, and its subsequent distress, were successfully touched upon; after which the Speaker presented to his Majesty the Appropriation Bill for the supply of the year, praying his Majesty's assent.

### SPAIN.

The latest accounts are not very favourable as regards the provinces. Intelligence was received in Madrid on the 23d. that a rising in the South had taken place; and it was also said, that the King purposed proceeding in person, to put down, if possible, the disturbances in the south east of his kingdom. Other articles affirm, that the time passes, and that the purification of the palace does not take place.—Ferdinand is accused of retaining with the exception of two, all his former courtiers, who so lately plotted the treasons in the capital, and who are marked by the execration of the people. Some of the Madrid papers urge the necessity of their immediate dismissal. Arrests in the capital were numerous.

Extract of a letter from an American Gentleman at Smyrna, dated June 30th, 1822.

'A few days since I had the pleasure of seeing the American Squadron, commanded by Capt. Jones, in this harbour; and I assure you it was the most pleasing sight I ever witnessed in this part of the world. It was quite novel, not only to us solitary Americans but to all Smyrna. It excited much wonder. The quays and landing places were crowded with Greeks, many

of whom thought their long cherished expectations were soon to be realized, & that the Americans were at last come to protect and emancipate them from Turkish rule.

The Squadron remained but a day in Smyrna, scarce allowing us time to pay them a visit of congratulation and respect. Their appearance here will, however, have a very good effect. Even their coming into port, although it caused much anxiety to the Turks, before they were fully convinced they were Americans, will still be productive of benefit; for show goes a great way with the Turks, and a line of battle ship or fleet, now and then making its appearance among them, serves to refresh their memory, and they learn that such people as Americans exist & are powerful. I think this visit will also do away the many reports that the Americans were coming here to assist the Greeks which have for the last three months, been circulated and believed throughout Turkey.

They saw the Turkish fleet outside, but did not speak them, as they were evidently avoided by the Turkish Commander.

All Scio is now a ruin. A few Franks have lately been there, and they tell me that there is but a few half burnt dwellings now remaining, and those filled with dead bodies—here an arm and there a head, presenting a most shocking spectacle. The suffering of Scio has been beyond description.'

### CHARLESTON, Sept. 13.

#### CRUIZE OF THE GRAMPUS.

The United States schooner Grampus, Lieut. Com. Gregory, from a cruize of 50 days in the West India Seas, arrived here last evening. The Grampus sailed from this port on the 20th July; and after cruising two days in the Sombrero Passage, arrived at St. Barts on the 2nd August. On the 8th sailed with a convoy for St. Thomas, 9th, in the morning, saw a brig and schooner, apparently in chase, at 10, A.M. off Tortola, the brig passed our stern, when we hove too, between them and our convoy—hailed them and was answered it was the Spanish brig Palmyra, &c.; in return they demanded to see the papers of the brig under our convoy, which was positively refused—the brig then stood off. Arrived at St. Thomas, same day, and found there the schooner Coquette, Souther, of Georgetown, (DC.) from St. Barts, which had been that morning plundered of provisions and wearing apparel by the vessel in question. 12th, the schooner Eugene, Coffin, from Boston, arrived at St. Thomas, which had also been robbed by the Palmyra; depositions of which were furnished by Captains Coffin and Souther. A French brig had also been treated in the same manner by this vessel.—Sailed 14th, from St. Thomas, with the schooners Velocetpede and Caduceus under convoy for Curacao. 15th, to the southward of St. Croix, a brig gave chase. 16th, saw her on our weather bow, when we gave chase; at 9 A.M. we gained on her, when she hoisted English colors; at 10 she changed them to Spanish, and fired a gun to windward; half past 10 she hoisted a white flag at the fore, and hove to; on nearing her recognized her to be the same vessel which had plundered the Coquette; conceived that it was our duty to detain her; at 20 minutes past 11 the Grampus was laid within pistol shot, to leeward of her, and her surrender demanded, as a pirate; the Captain affected not to understand the demand, and on its being repeated he fired a broadside and a volley of small arms into the Grampus, which was promptly returned and continued for 3 1/2 minutes, when she struck a complete wreck, with the loss of 1 killed, and 7 wounded and three shot between wind and water; her pumps shot away, and much other damage.—By the great exertions of Lieutenant Voorhies, and boats crews of the Grampus, she was prevented from sinking.

The Grampus sustained but trifling damage in her sails and rigging, and no man hurt.—The prize proved to be the notorious piratical brig Palmyra, formerly Parachita, Capt. Escarra, armed with a long brass 18 pounder, 8 1/2 carronades with plenty of small arms, and 88 men.—They acknowledged the robbery of the Coquette, and gave us an excuse that they could not govern their crew.—Having seen our convoy safe to Windward of Curacao, returned to St. Thomas to rest, preparatory to returning to the United States.—On our arrival, sent 11 of the prisoners, who were sick and wounded to Porto Rico, with a letter to the Governor, stating the cause of capture, and our wish that the harmony of two friendly powers should not be interrupted by the capture of freebooters.—On the 25th the United States schr. Alligator, Lieutenant Allen, arrived at St. Thomas, and one of her crew recognized and made oath to the identity of two of the prisoners, as part of a crew of Cape Antonio Pirates, who, in December last robbed the schr Charles, Glavery, of Baltimore from Port-au-Prince for New Orleans, and maltreated the captain and crew; which was recaptured by the Porpoise. Sailed from St. Thomas, 28th, with the brig Washington, of Middletown, for New York; schrs. Horatio, of Mansfield, for Philadelphia, and Fame, for Baltimore. Saw them safe to lat. 20 N. and proceeded for Charleston. The Grampus has not lost a man during her cruize, and has none on the sick list; she has brought in 76 prisoners. Her crew deserve the greatest praise for particular good conduct; as since the capture of the brig, on the 16th of August, not one of them have left the deck, or slept, except with arms at their side. Lieut. Gregory informs, that in addition to the two recognized, there is good reason to believe that a considerable part of the prisoners belong to the Cape Antonio gang, and that they are removing from thence to the Windward Islands, and plunder under cover of Spanish Commissions.

The Palmyra has one long brass gun on a pivot, which was on the point of being discharged into the Grampus—but a shot from the latter vessel took off the head of the man holding the match, and another attached to that gun having a leg carried away, they were not able to discharge it before they were compelled to surrender. On the arrival of the Grampus at St. Thomas, great interest was evinced in consequence of the capture she had made; and with the exception of a few who were interested in the privateer, the utmost satisfaction was expressed. A subscription was immediately proposed to reward her crew; but this could not be allowed by Lieutenant Gregory, whose nice sense of honor is of the most refined character, and with his gallant officers & crew, ask only the approbation of their country, for the services it may be in their power to render to that country & the civilized world. Not a man was wounded on board the schooner during the action; a musket ball passed within a few inches of Lieutenant Gregory, who was standing upon the arm-chest, and went through the armorer's hat, but without doing injury to either. As a small token, however, of their sense of the service rendered to neutral commerce by the capture of the Palmyra, the inhabitants sent off an ox as a present to the crew of the Grampus.

The Palmyra is a Baltimore built vessel, was a privateer out of that port during the late war with G. Britain, and is a remarkably fast sailer.—Courier.

#### THE COMFORTS OF AN INN.

A gentleman, whose veracity may be depended upon, slept, or rather should have slept, at the York Hotel, in the city of York, one morning in the month of May, 1822. Having been engaged with a party of friends, he did not retire till midnight; an hour, which, in that place, is not considered untimely. Having taken his place by the Highflier, Sheffield Coach, which left York at half past 8 the next morning he gave express orders to be called at half past 7. Having no dread of evil spirits, he straightway composed himself; but his rest was of short duration, for at 1 o'clock he was aroused by a knocking at the door: 'Who's there?' said the sleepy traveller. 'Pray, sir, don't you go by the mail?' 'No, I go by the Highflier.'—'Beg pardon, sir it's another gentleman.' This unwelcome visitor robbed him of another half hour's repose; but after many twistings and twinings, he slumbered again. Scarcely had Morpheus taken him into his service, ere a second voice saluted his ear: 'Two o'clock, sir, the Express will be off in half an hour.'—'What have I to do with the Express? I wish you would Express yourself elsewhere.'—'Laws, sir, why I was towd' as how you went by the Express.'—'I told your master I was to go by the Highflier, and I hope I shall hear no more of you till half past 7.'—'I ax your pardon, sir.' Again he tumbled and tossed—and again he became subject to the son of Erebus; but, like poor Monsieur Tonson, he was doomed to be haunted. At half past 3 he heard a loud thundering at the door: 'Sir, I've bro'ng your boots, you mun be up in a moment, the coach is at the door.' Out bounced the astonished guest, and quickly rejoined, 'Why did you not speak before? I have had trouble enough with one or the other of you. Why did your master say the coach went at half past 8?'—'Bless me, sir, is it you as goes by the Highflier? They towd' me as how you went by the Nelson. Beg your pardon, sir, I am sure.'

In any place but York, this would have been the last customer—but the fates had conspired. At 5 he hears another knocking, and his patience being exhausted, he exclaims, 'What do—do you want? A faulting female voice replies, 'don't you go by the Highflier, sir?' 'To be sure I do.' 'Well, sir, I'll be sure to call you at half past 7.' Half past 7 arrived, and the gentleman made his appearance amidst a numerous assemblage of menials, all laden with petitions and apologies. 'Please to remember the porter; please to remember the waiter, sir; remember me sir, if you please I'm the chamber-maid, I call'd you, sir.' Omnes—I beg pardon, sir, for disturbing you.' 'Yes, I'll pardon you, and remember you too, when I am many miles hence.' But don't you mean to give us nothing, sir?—'Yes, I do mean to give you nothing, and I'll remember you as long as I live, you may rely upon it.'

(Lansdale Magazine.)

### WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

EDWARD COLES, formerly of Virginia, is elected Governor of the state of Illinois, by a majority of about 500 votes over his opponent, General Phillips.

DANIEL P. COOK, the present member from Illinois, is elected to the 18th Congress, by a majority of near 1000 votes over his competitor, Mr. McLean.

Messrs. EDDY and DUFFEE, the present members from Rhode Island, have been re-elected to Congress without opposition.

JOHN SCOTT is re-elected to Congress from the state of Missouri, by what majority we have not heard.—Nat. Int.

The present French army is estimated at 200,000 men—that of Russia at 400,000 men, with 2000 pieces of cannon.

A clergyman in Connecticut, who completed fifty years in the work of the ministry on the 18th of March last, states the following singular facts: That the town in which he performs his parochial duties, now contains a population of 900 souls—that 500 had died within the preceding half century, and that 2837 had emigrated from it, during that period. The venerable pastor further states, that he had lived to bury all his first church, and all but four of his first congregation.

### FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. THE STRANGER, No. 7.

By ALEXIS AIRCASTLE.

My young friend Hayloft has, according to promise, commenced furnishing me with some of the wise observations and shrewd remarks of his uncle Jeremy. I take the old gentleman to be a blunt, honest old fellow, whose plain, unvarnished sense cannot fail of rendering him a general favourite. But let him speak for himself.

DEAR MR. AIRCASTLE;

Since my last (for your obliging notice of which I return you my thanks) my niece and myself have made a visit to town—we seldom go there unless through urgent necessity.—It was Tuesday, a day on which you must understand the people from all parts of the surrounding country are in the habit of going to Easton—some to sell their eggs and butter—some to deal in the stores—some to transact business with their lawyers, and some to transact no business at all.

We stopped at Mr. L.—'s, hotel.—By the way if you should ever have occasion to go to Town, my dear Sir, I would advise you always to stop at L.—'s—he is a man who possesses much of the 'twink of human kindness,' and who, though he has had the best opportunities, will never be a nabob, besides he has tales will make you laugh and cry.—I am sure I have stood for many a full half hour listening to his humorous descriptions of scandalous impositions played off on him by travellers and others, which he never fails to wind up with 'but—the rascals! I'll keep a brighter eye in future; and in a couple of hours ten to one he's bit again.—But this is a digression.—Well, having had our horses taken care of, & proceeding down street we met with a country gentleman with a whip in his hand, and something of the business look in his face, whom my uncle saluted by the name of neighbor Turnsole. After some few inquiries relative to the health of each others families, my uncle asked how his crops went.—'O sadly enough, friend Hayloft, sadly enough in all conscience—what little corn the chinch-bug left is entirely burnt up by the devilish drought, and wheat Sir, wheat and tobacco bring no price—I don't know what'll be the consequence if these confounded hard times hold—and if one owes a little money, they are eternally pushing, pushing, so that one gets no rest,—but there's Mr. H.—'—'I want a word with him—good day neighbor.

'Poor fellow! said my uncle Jeremy.—Nephew said he, I knew old Turnsole, the father of the gentleman who just left—he was well to do in the world and lived economically and sparingly—I don't think I ever heard him complain of hard times in my life—to be sure droughts and chinch-bugs are terrible things to a farmer, and make crops look slim—but I recollect we had droughts, chinch-bugs, cutworms, cat-tapillers & the like when I was young—these things can't be helped, & if Providence sees meet to send 'em we ought to bear them with patience and resignation, as all unavoidable evils should be borne—but it was always a maxim of my old friend Turnsole to lay up for a rainy day—and he did lay up, for he left this gentleman, his eldest son, at his death two good farms with a sufficient number of negroes to cultivate them, besides a pretty lump of the ready.—The young gentleman soon got himself a dashing wife, and very shortly after his marriage, not content with the plain manner in which his good old father lived—he must have stish furniture, stish carriages and stish company, which have run off with all the ready—most of the negroes, one farm and dipped the other into a pretty heavy mortgage—no wonder times go hard—no wonder creditors are pushing.

How do you do Dick, said my uncle to a young fellow, who at that moment came up, dandling a cane in his hand—how goes trade—Ah, I don't know said he, I had a pretty good run for a while, but some how or other, some of my best customers have left me lately—well, well said my uncle, you must apply yourself closely and faithfully to your business and never fear but you'll get plenty of custom.—Customers leaving him!—said my uncle, addressing himself to me—I can guess the reason of it—now that young fellow, both during his apprenticeship and at his commencement in business on his own footing gave indications of doing well—but from strict attention in the first instance, I find like many others, he has got into a habit of stepping out of his shop now and then to see what is going on in the streets—his little stir out doors brings him from his work—is there a horse—a set of old chairs, or an old cupboard put up for sale on the green he must see how they go off.—On public days he must run from one public house to another to hear what is going forward—if there is to be a Vendue in the country, a dollar or two must go for a horse to attend it, though there is not a solitary thing there that he has occasion for—by these means his business is neglected, his shop grows irksome to him—and at length his customers begin to grumble, get out of patience, and finally take their work some where else.

These, Sir, are only a few of my uncle Jeremy's remarks during our visit to Town, if they should be of any service to you, you are perfectly welcome to them.

Ever Your's,  
Jeremy Hayloft, the younger.

I have received another letter from that eccentric old bachelor, Tom Crusty will here remark, that during the many years I have been immured at Castle Vale, I have been totally unacquainted with what has been passing in the literary world—I can, therefore, give no decision of my own

respecting the W subject of his co book, that he se also. I have e bookseller in the me all the most have appeared of on some favouri given to the pub

MR. AIRCASTLE.

After the fati most diligent customary wit in a sociable w go prepared eith tained, if I find usually engage i which never fa effect; if I find I observe a deg more compatibl On the occa full flow of life member of the degree of pleas found this the offering the usu tress and young necessary enqui little ones. T among persons mixture of the I indeed felt e ticipate, I shou subjects were s but little and th topics that en fashionable life retired dispos in years; pas writers were o sublime, grand a pretty sound from Scot, fo genteel favour and leave a pa the conversati to prose writi commenced in former, often ticed only as pleasing or no the sum total vels were univ or blemish; at p oduction wa to reject it alt with a degree did not deserv warmly intere taken the tro since, I was f that it posses the author has on a subject, it was no eas that which w exceptional that the chara ington was d duced under t I felt very wi could impute any thing wh his discredit far from thin man was in t his conduct for the dang serve his co under such a shone forth render it de He showed personal sa our Revolut one indepen was the stru was surrou whose prin exposed to the cause of volved in d move: must ing a gove happiness, live be aba had been in acter? as o like those for the pur demn the p otherwise) by motives personal are e which disp stamp. I such a pra in a Revol fortunes a by a threa neighbour plause of were the alike cond forth a s I hastily bid the c to my le was lead had that difficult work, w it, but m to meet so like comple the mari be fully all other pinions are the that eel by prej work of its title that con uced th

respecting the work which is the principal subject of his communication. I wonder that honest Tom was not aware of this, and when he sent me his opinion of the book, that he did not send me the book also. I have engaged an old friend, a bookseller in the city of — to forward me all the most admired publications which have appeared of late, and my remarks upon some favourite novel or poem, may be given to the public in a future number.

**MR. AIRCASTLE,**  
After the fatigues of a day spent in the most diligent study, I set out as is customary with me to visit my neighbours in a sociable way. On those occasions I go prepared either to entertain or be entertained, if I find my friends in low spirits, I usually engage in some lively conversation which never fails to produce the desired effect; if I find them on the other extreme, I observe a degree of taciturnity which is more compatible with my general character. On the occasion to which I allude the full flow of life fortunately possessed every member of the company; I felt no small degree of pleasure I assure you, when I found this the case—I took my seat, after offering the usual salutations to the mistress and young ladies, and having made all necessary enquiries for the health of the little ones. The conversation, as usual, among persons of that description, was a mixture of the grave and volatile, and had I indeed felt ever so much disposed to participate, I should have been at a loss; the subjects were such upon which I had read but little and thought much less; they were topics that entertain those who move in fashionable life, rather than the grave and retired dispositions of the more advanced in years; passages from various poetical writers were quoted as specimens of the sublime, grand and beautiful, occasionally a pretty sounding rhyme from Byron or from Scott, for these appeared to be the genteel favourites, would strike my ear, and leave a pleasing impression; at length the conversation was changed from poetic to prose writing; here again the criticism commenced in a style very similar to the former, often times a whole book was noticed only as far as to say whether it was pleasing or not, indeed this appeared to be the sum total in every instance; Scots novels were universal favourites, without fault or blemish; at length the Spy, an American production was introduced, few felt inclined to reject it altogether, but most to treat it with a degree of slight which I thought it did not deserve; as it was American I was warmly interested in its behalf, and had taken the trouble to peruse it some time since. I was fully impressed with the belief that it possessed no small claim to merit; the author has undertaken a new task, upon a subject, though wide and fertile, yet it was no easy matter to make choice of that which would render it altogether unexceptionable. It was observed, by some, that the character of our illustrious Washington was disgraced when he was introduced under the name of Harper as a Spy I felt very willing to condemn a book that could impute to that venerable personage any thing which might possibly redound to his discredit, but on this occasion I was far from thinking the fair fame of that great man was in the least tarnished. I justified his conduct as a Spy. I applauded him for the dangers and perils he underwent to serve his country, and I even thought that under such circumstances, his character shone forth with a lustre that ought to render it dear to every American bosom. He showed that he disregarded his own personal safety when he found that the public peace was endangered; the war of our Revolution was not a conflict between one independent nation and another, but it was the struggle of a people for liberty, he was surrounded on all sides by men upon whose principles he could not rely; he was exposed to a large and victorious army, and the cause of the American people was involved in doubt which time alone could remove: must then the prospect of establishing a government so conducive to our happiness, as the one under which we now live be abandoned, if General Washington had been introduced as a mercenary character? as one who was induced to measures like those which were attributed to him for the purpose of gain, we might then condemn the production entirely, but it is far otherwise he is represented, as one actuated by motives of the most exalted kind, his personal appearance and manly deportment are every where painted in colours which display a character of no ordinary stamp. In a struggle like our late contest such a practice might be condemned, but in a Revolution like that of 76, when the fortunes and liberties of the people hung by a thread, when men knew not their own neighbours such a step must meet the applause of every enlightened mind.—There were other parts of the work which were alike condemned, or when mentioned brought forth a smile.—It was now late at night, I hastily snatched up my hat and came—I bid the company good night and hastened to my lodgings. As I returned home I was led into contemplation upon what I had that evening heard—I thought how difficult it was to please the world, that no work, whatever might be its claims to merit, but must expect upon its first appearance, to meet the censures of some one. Indeed so fickle are the opinions of the world, so completely by fashion is it governed, that the merits of an author cannot immediately be fully understood. There are in this as in all other communities some few whose opinions receive the sanction of law, who are the oracles of all circles around them that echo their opinions whether dictated by prejudice or candour—scarce is there a work of taste that makes its appearance, if its title be not of a very popular nature or that comes not from a very high source, but needs the recommendation of men of estab-

lished character to give it a name & accordingly as that is favourable the applause of the world is bestowed. For the present I must bid you adieu.

Yours truly and sincerely,  
**TOM. CRUSTY.**

**Erratum**—In No. 6 of 'The Stranger,' in our last, and in the quotation from 'As you like it,' instead of 'Yes, and of this one life,' read 'Yes, and of this our life.'

## Easton Gazette.

**EASTON, Md.**  
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28.

By the arrival of the ship Philip Tabb at Norfolk, Liverpool dates to the 10th of August have been received—They contain no news of importance. The British parliament was prorogued on the 6th August—his majesty in his speech to that body on the occasion remarked, that the differences which had taken place between Turkey and Russia were in a fair train of being adjusted, and that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed, (notwithstanding the bloody massacre of the Greeks at Scio)—Ireland although relieved in a measure by the large supplies of food, clothing and money sent from England, was still suffering all the horrors of famine and fever.—Scotland was all enthusiasms, bustle and preparation in expectation of the promised visit of George the fourth—in Edinburgh the preparation was so great and tailors so much in demand, that although 300 were registered at the "House of call for men out of employ" on Monday, three days afterwards not a hand could be procured; thus while one portion of the inhabitants is starving for the want of few shillings the other is squandering away thousands in childish parade—Madrid was tranquil on the 23d July, not so with the provinces; a disturbance had taken place in the South end of the kingdom and, it was said, his majesty intended to proceed in person to quell it.—On the 19th their majesties and royal highnesses took an airing as far as the gate of the Alcala, escorted by the volunteer mounted militia, this was their first appearance in public since the late events.

The Baltimore Board of Health report 97 deaths in that city for the last week, ending the 23d instant, 36 of whom died of Bilious Fever.

**Health of Philadelphia.**—The Union of Thursday says—'Our own city, though considerable sickness prevails in certain parts, is yet free from the pestilence; and we take pleasure in testifying to the activity of the Board of Health, in removing nuisances and keeping the streets clean.'

The Philadelphia National Gazette states that the official document of the Prince Royal in Brazil, proclaiming himself Emperor of Brazil, has been received in Philadelphia.

The editor of the Village Record, has declared his predilection for Henry Clay, as candidate for president.

The Governor of New Jersey has certified as true, a list of eighty four persons, 'nominated as candidates for representatives from New Jersey, in the eighteenth Congress of the United States.'

An article in an Alabama paper, after allowing to General Jackson all the Credit awarded to him by his country for his military services, but declaring him not so well qualified to act in a civil capacity, concludes with expressing a hope that 'if he be made President, he will hang every scoundrel in Washington within five minutes after his inauguration.'

The following resolutions were passed at Cornwall, U. C. the 9th August by a respectable meeting. The Hon. Neil M. Lean in the chair:—

**Resolved,** That it appears if the boundary line as lately published, be carried into effect, there will be no water communication with Lower Canada, as the line will come within a few yards of the Canadian shore, including no part of the navigable channel of the river.

**Resolved,** That should the Lower Long Sault and Barnhart's Island be given up, it will in effect be surrendering all right to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence.

**Resolved,** That a memorial be presented to the governor general, praying his immediate interference with his majesty's government, to prevent the ratification of the agreement entered into by the commissioners.

There is, undoubtedly, weight in the foregoing considerations. It is difficult, however, to conceive the mode in which it is expected that his majesty's government can prevent the ratification of the agreement entered into by the commissioners, unless by a renewal of negotiations. Should this be agreed to by the respective governments, it is not unlikely that an arrangement may take place, by which the fortifications at Rouse's Point may be restored to the United States as an equivalent for granting to the British colonies a right to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, which they have good reason to be unwilling to surrender.

## FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

To the Federal Republicans of Queen Ann's, Talbot and Caroline Counties.

You all perceive that two democratic gentlemen have offered themselves as Candidates to represent this district in the house of Representatives of the United States. You have wisely declined to offer any Candidate in opposition to these gentlemen; because you would fail in the attempt and thus expose your weakness. But it is understood that many of you, being indifferent about the Contest between the rival Candidates and seeing no advantage to be derived to the Federal interest from acting in Concert, propose to take no part at all in the Election, or, what is worse, to divide your Votes between them as fancy or personal regard may direct you.

I confess I differ very much from those who propose to act in this manner, and beg to recommend a very different course to your consideration. Although it may be admitted that the Federal Republicans, as a party, can gain no direct advantage from any measure they may pursue, still they possess the rights of Citizens, and hold a power which they should not only never cease to respect themselves, but which they should oblige their opponents to respect. In fact they hold the balance of power in this instance; and to make their opponents feel it they ought to wield it in support of the weaker party. It is presumed that as between the Candidates it is of no consequence to you, as Federalists, or as Citizens, whether the one or the other be elected: In the one character they will disregard your interests or treat you with indifference: In the other, your condition will remain unchanged; for the one is perhaps as wise and experienced as the other, and both equally qualified, or, if you please, unqualified, to do the country service. But one is supposed to be stronger, that is, to have a better chance of being elected, than the other. Now, if you do not vote at all you acknowledge the inutility of your interference: If you divide your votes you waste your strength, and nobody will be obliged, or feel your influence: If you support the stronger party, your power cannot be perceived, and the result will be wholly ascribed to the democratic majority in his favor. But if you unite together in support of the weaker party you will carry his election, and every body will know and feel that you have carried it. The party thus elected and his friends will especially feel it; and they will acknowledge your power, if not gratefully, at least respectfully. And at all future elections if two or more candidates are offered, you will always determine the choice. Your opponents will think so, and will be more particular in selecting fit and proper characters: It may even be believed that the Democrats in nominating Candidates, or in offering themselves, will be much governed by their respect for the united power of the Federalists.

It is therefore advised that you act politically as if you had a Federal candidate in view; that you disregard the claims of kindred and all personal feelings, that you act in union in support of the weaker party; and that you thus demonstrate the existing strength of the Federal Republicans, and prove your title even to the respect of your bitterest enemies.

A FARMER.

**Baltimore, Sept. 19.**  
**CUMMING AND McDUFFIE.**

We have been favored by a friend (says the Savannah Georgian of the 9th inst.) with extracts of two letters, dated at Greenville, (N. C.) on the 31st ult. and the 1st inst. which give the latest intelligence of these two belligerents. By these it appears that they left that place, with their friends, on the 29th August, with the intention of settling their differences on the ensuing Monday (3d Sept.) about thirty miles from Greenville, in the mountains over the South Carolina line, in North Carolina; but, previous to the meeting, Col. Cumming was arrested in North Carolina. Whether this suspends the duel or not, adds the writer, is uncertain. They may yet meet in South Carolina or Tennessee. The mountain boys are all in arms against them.

A letter received in Charleston from Columbia, dated on the 7th inst. mentions, in a postscript, that one of the parties interested had returned to that place, and that there had been "no fight"

From the Village Record.

At the late commencement of Union College, Schenectady, New York, besides degrees conferred on several gentlemen whom we have not the pleasure to know, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Mr. Edward Sparks, professor of languages in St. John's College, Annapolis, (Md.) (formerly of Chester County, Pennsylvania.) And the honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred on the Honorable John Sergeant, of Philadelphia.

FROM MEXICO.

A passenger in the French brig L'Azima, arrived at Charleston from Vera Cruz, informs that every thing was quiet in Mexico under the government of Iturbide, the people satisfied, and the government considered stable. The only post held by the Royalists was the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa.—Chronicle.

DIED

In Annapolis on Sunday the 15th instant, JERRY CHANDLER, late proprietor and editor of the Maryland Republican.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

We are authorized by Col. THOMAS EMORY, of Queen Ann's, to state that he will serve the People of this Congressional District in the next Congress, if he shall be so fortunate as to obtain their suffrages at the approaching election; and we are assured that he will serve them with the strictest fidelity.

VOTERS.

**WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jr.**

of Talbot, offers himself as a candidate to his fellow citizens of Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot counties (the seventh Congressional District of Maryland) and will faithfully represent them in the next Congress of the United States, should he meet with their suffrages on the first Monday of October next.  
Easton, August 31st, 1822—te

## TO THE Independent Voters OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

The subscriber respectfully offers himself as a Candidate to represent the Voters of Dorchester county in the next General Assembly of Maryland. Should he be so far honored as to meet with the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, on the first Monday in October next, he pledges himself to serve them honestly and faithfully.

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
**THOMAS BELL.**  
Dorchester county, Md. Sept. 28—te

## TO THE Independent Voters OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

I offer myself as a Candidate to represent the said county in the next General Assembly, and if elected will do my endeavors to reduce the wages of the Lawyers, Judges, &c. and will endeavour to alter their mode of collections.

**WILLIAM START.**  
Caroline county, Sept. 28—te

## TO THE Independent Voters OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

I offer myself as a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland.  
**JACOB C. WILSON.**  
Caroline County, Md. }  
Sept. 21, 1822—te. }

## To the Voters OF TALBOT COUNTY.

The Subscriber offers himself a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and solicits the suffrages of his fellow-citizens.—Should he be so far honored as to be elected, he will endeavor to do his duty, honestly and faithfully.

The Public's Obt. Serv't.  
**STEPHEN DARDEN.**  
Talbot county, Md. }  
August 10, 1822. }

## TO THE Independent Voters OF TALBOT COUNTY.

The Subscriber respectfully offers himself as a Candidate to represent the Voters of Talbot County in the next House of Delegates of Maryland, and pledges himself, should he meet with their suffrages, to represent them faithfully.

**JAMES C. WHEELER.**  
Easton, Talbot county, Md. }  
September 14th 1822. }

## Public Sale.

Will be exposed to Public Sale on Thursday the 3d day of October next, at the residence of the subscribers, in Miles River Neck, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture.—To be sold on a credit of six months. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. when further particulars will be made known by  
**SAML Y. GAREY, & JOHN Y. GAREY.**  
Sept. 28—1w

## Notice.

It being indispensably necessary, for the purposes of the intended Exhibition, that the funds of the Society be placed in their hands as early as possible—

It is Resolved, that every member of the Maryland Agricultural Society residing on this Shore, being in arrears, be, and he is hereby requested to forward or to pay to Mr. Joseph Haskins, the assistant Treasurer, at the Bank at Easton, by or before the 15th day of October next, the Amount of arrears respectively due by them.

By order of the Committee of Arrangement,  
**N. HAMMOND, Chairman.**  
Sept. 28

## Horses, Stock, AND FARMING UTENSILS, FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That on Thursday the 17th day of October next, at the Dover Farm of Mrs. Isabella Smyth, on Choptank River, a number of Horses, Mules, a great variety of Cattle, including several yokes of Oxen and Milch Cows, Swine and Farming Utensils of all kinds, will be sold at Public Auction on a credit of six months for all sales above six dollars, for articles of less value the sales will be for cash.

Notes with approved security will be required.—If the day appointed should be unfavorable, or the sales be not completed, they will be adjourned to the following day.—The Negroes on the farms will be hired for the ensuing year. Persons disposed to hire them may apply to engage them at any time  
**SAMUEL GROOME, Agent.**  
Sept. 28—3w

## STRAY COW.

Strayed away from the Subscriber's premises, in Easton, about the 1st of August, a brindled and white cow, her ear mark is a crop and upper bit in the left and a swallow fork in the right. Whoever has seen her will oblige me by giving information, or if brought home shall be amply rewarded.

**WILLIAM WHITE.**  
Easton, Sept. 28, 1822.

## FALL GOODS.

**Clark & Green,**

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, an elegant and extensive assortment of fresh Seasonable Goods,

Of the latest importations, which will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash. They respectfully invite their friends and the public generally to give them an early call.  
Easton, Sept. 28—1f

## 6 Cents Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living near the Trappe, Talbot county on the 11th day of July last, a negro Girl, named Reti, about 18 or 20 years of age, and delicate make, the property of Miss Eliza Ann Abbott, whoever takes up said girl and delivers her to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no changes.

**HENRY STAPLEFORD.**  
Talbot county near the Trappe.  
Sept. 28—3w

## FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND, BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of three per cent. for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st Monday in October next.

By Order,  
**JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r**  
Sept 28—3w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed, against William Benny, at the suits of Elizabeth Sullivan and Benjamin Benny use John Arringdale, use James Nabb, will be sold on Tuesday 22d October, at the court house door in Easton, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property to wit: all the land which said William Benny now holds, consisting of part of 'Benny's Thicket' &c containing 374 3/4 acres, with the improvements; also one carriage and harness, and six head of horses, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said William Benny, seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

**E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.**  
Sept. 28—1s

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals, to me directed, against John Flamer, James & Robert Jones and Ellen Price, will be sold on Tuesday the 22d of October at the Court House, door in Easton, between 10 A M and 5 P M of the same day. The Mill, Mill Seat and Pond, the lands and tenements of the said Ellen Price; seized and will be sold to satisfy the damages and costs due on the said venditioni exponas.

**E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.**  
September 28—1s

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, and a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Wilson L. Palmer, at the suits of Henry Harden and William Y. Burke, will be sold on Tuesday 22d October, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called Moorfields, also part of a tract of land called Moorfields Addition, and part of a tract of land called Dunn's Range, also one horse cart, and the crop of corn of the present year, now in the field, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Wilson L. Palmer. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

**E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.**  
Sept. 28—1s

## COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.



The subscriber having commenced the Coach, Gig and Harness Making Business, at the head of Washington street, Easton, intends keeping on hand a constant supply of materials necessary to carry it on, and to employ the best workmen. He pledges himself to finish, at the shortest notice, Coaches, &c. on reasonable terms. He returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement he has received, and from his attention to business, expects to receive a share of public patronage.

**FRANCIS PARROTT.**  
Easton, August 17—1f

## EASTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES.



Will be run for over a handsome course four miles and repeat, near the town of Easton, on Wednesday the 9th day of October next, a purse to consist of the whole of the subscription of the Easton Jockey Club; free only for members, and to be run agreeably to the rules of the Club.

On the Thursday following, the Colts purse, to consist of the Gate Money and Town's purse; two miles and repeat, free for members only.

And on the Friday following, a sweep Stake, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, on complying with the rules of the Club, and paying fifty dollars entrance for such Horse, Mare or gelding—3 miles and repeat, the winning horse on the first day to be excepted.

By order,  
**SOLOMON LOWE, Sec'y.**  
Sept. 7—1f

Subscribers to the Jockey Club are requested to meet at Mr. Solomon Lowe's, on Tuesday the 1st of October next, on business of importance.

**POETRY.**

From an English Paper.  
**AN IRISH CABIN.**

At close of a laborious sultry day,  
In which he labored for a scanty pay,  
Behold that peasant, crawling to his shed,  
Where, worn with toil, he throws him on his  
bed;

His children clinging round, their supper ask,  
And tell him they have done their daily task;  
Carried the turf—and all the day been good,  
But all the day had gone without their food.

His wife lifts up her sad inquiring eye,  
And in mute language asks if help is nigh;  
Her infant hanging on her dry drawn breast,  
By day and night deprives her of her rest;  
Instead of milk, she feeds it with her tears,  
And all a mother's hopes are changed to fears;  
Fears that her nursing soon will pine away,  
And its frail frame be turn'd to native clay.

The father, agonized, brings out his store,  
A little oatmeal—Is there then no more?  
No more, in truth—though fasting he is come,  
And finds a famish'd family at home.  
He groans aloud, the mother's heart is torn,  
The hungry children loudly cry and mourn:  
"O give us more," with bitter cries they say,  
"Indeed, dear father, we've been good all  
day."

**Female Academy**  
*AT EASTON.*

The Subscriber, intending to remove to this village, takes this mode of informing the inhabitants of Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that she will open a *Seminary* for the education of Young Ladies on the 2d of September next, at the corner of Harrison and Goldsborough streets.

The Institution, at first, will be conducted by the Subscriber only, whose first and principal efforts will be to eradicate the false, and impress the just, and at present, the most accurate and universally approved pronunciation of the English language.

The Subscriber has the confidence to assert, that the literary advantages to be obtained at her School in the several departments, viz. Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, ancient and modern, Geography demonstrated by Maps and Globes of the most modern engraving, will be, if not superior, at least, equal to those in any female Institution on the Eastern Shore.

Parents and Guardians, who may think proper to favor her Academy, may be assured, that every exertion will be made to facilitate the moral and literary progress of those, entrusted to her care, and that nothing shall be omitted to merit public approbation with continuance of character and patronage heretofore liberally bestowed on her Seminary.

Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, &c. &c. will be taught. For those desirous to learn Music, an eminent Professor can be procured.  
*SUSAN QULN.*

August 10--

**FOR SALE,**

On a long Credit to suit Purchasers,  
That fine Row of BRICK BUILDINGS, situated on Washington street, in Easton, opposite the Court House, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Stevens, Edmondson and Jones.

These are known to be of the best situations in Easton for business, and in the most agreeable and healthy parts of the town for places of residence—These Buildings with their respective Lots and comfortable back Buildings are offered for Sale together, or separately, upon the most accommodating terms.

The Houses and Lots are advantageous for investments of money, as they produce a good interest, and are always in demand—To men of business they will for ever be an object.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

August 17--if

**FOR SALE.**

The Subscriber will sell the following lands, (formerly the property of Catharine Bruff, deceased) on very low and accommodating terms, viz. one Farm (a part of the Indian purchase) containing 300 acres more or less, lying and being in Dorchester county, and situated on the road leading from Ennalls' Ferry to Cord Town, and within about two miles of the waters of the Great Choptank. There is about 70 acres cleared, and well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, &c. the remainder is very heavily timbered, and may justly be called the first qualified land. From the convenience to navigation it is believed that the timber and cord wood, which would come off that part of the land that might be cleared to make it a good farm would more than pay for the tract.

ALSO, one other tract (a part of the Indian purchase) containing 40 acres more or less, lying and being in Dorchester county, and situated on the road leading from Cambridge to Hicksburgh, and immediately in front of Henry H. Edmondson's dwelling—this is nearly all cleared, and well adapted to the growth of the country.

Likewise, that beautifully situated farm, Town Point, containing 185 acres more or less, lying and being in Cecil county, and situated on the Bohemia river—this land is thin but capable of improvement, and there is perhaps few farms more advantageously situated respecting the benefits arising from the water. For terms apply to the subscriber near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.

July 13

**Stray Steer.**

I have a stray Steer among my Cattle—The owner is desired to come and prove his property and take him away.

TENCH TILGHMAN.

Plinkhimon, Sept. 14, 1822.

**PRINTING,**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

**A LIST OF PERSONS**

Holding Lands in Dorchester county, with the description and names thereof on which no personal property can be found to pay the tax due thereon, together with the amount due from each owner in the years 1819 and 1820.

Owners Names.	Dols. cts.	Names of Land.
Airy Polly	6 13	Airy, Chance
Arnold John's hs.	1 66	Littleworth
Barrow William's hs.	15 97	Indian Lot No. 5—do. No. 6
Barley Pernal	3 75	Hogyard pt.—Mahon's Chance—Neighborly kind-ness
Barkley James	11 26	Smithfield
Barrow Henry's hs.	5 37	Nevitt's double purchase, House & Lot in Cambridge
Bayly Thomas (Baltimore)	2 62	Lot in Cambridge
Caulk Lawrence	2 86	Name unknown
Caulk John	1 02	Hogpen ridge
Charles Isaac (of Jacob)	13 10	Charles's good luck pt.—& addition to luck—Anderson's discovery—theirs or mine, Lands of Edward Dawson—addition to Galloway
Charles Caleb	1 22	Shore Ditch
Colston Henry (Talbot)	3 93	Pilgrimage
Cook John of (Edward's) hs	2 20	Thomas's Chance pt.
Drura William	0 46	Rehobeth pt.
Elliott John Fork	19 63	Utopia—Phillips' regulation—Elliott's lane
Fletcher James	7 83	Hogyard—Utopia—Badley's chance
Fitchett Margaret's hs.	5 91	Nanticoke manor No. 8—do No. 9
Handy John	5 78	One fourth of the lands formerly charged to Henry King
Medford Roberts' hs.	6 30	Sandwich addition to Medford's choice, Hope pt. Medford's survey on Mill land
McWilliams John's hs.	3 47	Armstrong's Venture—Cripple lot—Isaac's Venture
Morris Edward's hs.	7 30	Addition—Nancy's lot—addition to do.—Providence
Manning Anthony's hs.	4 46	Tripp's inclosure—John's delight—Cow quarter—Bonwell's expectable lot & Turkey neck—Pounds 2d addition corrected—addition to Haward's farm—Frittle—Hay's Venture
Rowens Dawson	4 62	Bandon
Russell Solomon	4 71	King's chance—good luck little worth—Wilson's plan dealing—Beautiful prospect—King's chance improved
Riggins Rhodes' hs.	11 28	Nanticoke manor No 10—St. Bartholomews—Daniel's addition—Land of promise
Russum Mitchell's hs.	39 38	Hoopers Venture—Addition to Russum's good luck—Medford's hazard
Sneed Robert	5 77	Warwick Littleton's Poy, Littleton's Neglect and Sany's Meadows
Slight Mary	2 65	Addition to White's friendship—Mazarene hall addition
Smith Isaac's hs.	3 93	Martin's purchase—Cator's addition pt.
Trice John, sen. hs.	2 87	Trice's chance—Trice's Venture—Tripp's desire, and the neglect
Tripp Henry's hs	8 64	Ennalls' expectable lot—Tripp's enclosure—John's delight
Wheatley Spencer	3 42	2d Chance
Wright Samuel's hs	5 66	Tripp's desire—Wright's beginning—addition to Daniel's beginning
Willey Thomas	4 90	Marsh pasture, the Meadows
Williams Edward. Neck	0 75	Taylor's chance rectified

**Notice is hereby given,**

That if the county charges, due on the above Lands, for the years 1819 & 1820 charged on the books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Dorchester county to the foregoing persons, shall not be paid to Thomas Breerwood, Esq. late Collector of said county, or to his authorized agent, within the space of thirty days after the publication of this notice, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, together with a proportion of the cost of advertising, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the commissioners of the tax for Dorchester county.

CHARLES K. BRYAN, Clk.

Cambridge, Dorchester county, September 21st, 1822.

**COACH & HARNESS MAKING.**



ANNAPOLIS

**Jockey Club Races,**

Will be run for over the Annapolis Race Course on Tuesday the 15th day of October next, a Jockey Club Purse of not less than 150 dollars, heats 4 miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 16th a Colt's Purse will be run for of not less than 150 dollars, heats 3 miles each.

On Thursday the 17th, a Sweepstakes of not less than 100 dollars, heats 3 miles each, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horse on the first day excepted.

ISAAC HOLLAND, Treasurer.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; Intelligence, Washington, Patriot and Federal Republican, Baltimore, Easton Gazette, and Star, will publish the above once a week until the 15th October, and forward their accounts to the Subscriber.

I. H.

Annapolis, Sept 21—5w

Subscribers to the Jockey Club are requested to call and pay their Subscriptions.

The members of the Jockey Club will meet at Williamson's Tavern the evening previous to the race.

N. B. The Club take the opportunity of informing Gentlemen of the Turf, that they have procured a new Race Course, inferior to none in the United States, and within about a mile of the City.

**FOR SALE,**  
ABOUT THIRTY HEAD OF  
**CATTLE**

On one of my Farms in Hunting Creek Neck. It is believed that none of them are under two, or more than five or six years old; and they are generally in very good order.

ALSO,

From 20 to 30 thousand weight of

**Corn Blades,**

AT POPLAR NECK.

The above articles will be sold at very moderate prices to purchasers who will buy the whole of either description; and an accommodation Credit will be given to safe and punctual men, if desired.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, Sept. 21—3w

**FOR SALE,**

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,  
A Valuable Negro Man, nineteen years old, to serve for the term of sixteen years. He is a first rate Farming Hand, and is sold for no fault whatever. Apply to the Editor.

September 14th 1822

**Notice.**

Whereas, my Wife Charlotte Hussey has left my Bed and Board, I do hereby forwarn any person from dealing with her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

ROBERT HUSSY.

September 21, 1822—3w



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N. B. The Club take the opportunity of informing Gentlemen of the Turf, that they have procured a new Race Course, inferior to none in the United States, and within about a mile of the City.

**New Saddlery.**

John G. Stevens,

Takes the liberty to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from Baltimore and is now opening at his stand, nearly opposite the Court House, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**New Saddlery,**

Of the latest fashions, selected with great care and attention, which he will manufacture in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Also just received an assortment of Gigs, Chaises, Switch Whips, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, &c.

J. G. S.

Sept. 21—3w

**To Rent,**

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The new BRICK STORE HOUSE second door on the East side of Washington Street, now in the occupation of Mr. William Cox.

ALSO,

The Carriage Makers Shop, At the corner of Washington & Cabinet sts. For terms apply to the Editor, or to the subscriber near Easton.

J. CALDWELL.

August 31—4f

**Public Sale.**

By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Tuesday 8th October, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 3 and 5 of the afternoon of the same day, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security the following Negroes, belonging to the estate of the late Alexander Anderson, to wit: Daphne, Betty, Harriott, Susan and Caroline.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Ex'r. of Alexander Anderson, dec'd.

Sept. 14—1s



**THE STEAM-BOAT**  
**MARYLAND**

Will commence her regular routes on Wednesday the 6th 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 Thursday the 7th 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 November, 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 1st day of April, 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 2—1f

**Fountain Inn.**

The Subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description. Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month, or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,  
JAMES C. WHEELER.  
EASTON, June 30th, 1821.

N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

10th August, 1822.

**To be Rented,**  
**FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,**

The UNION TAVERN in Easton, at the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, now occupied by Mr. Charles W. Nabb. This valuable stand for a Public House, requires only an active and agreeable man to occupy it, and make it the most profitable one on the Eastern Shore. For the accommodation of a permanent tenant, every necessary repair and improvement of the premises shall be immediately made; and it is probable that Mr. Nabb would give immediate possession if desired.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By Virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed, against William Dodson, at the suits of Mary Fiddeman, and Rebecca P. Kirby, administratrix of Robert C. Kirby, deceased, will be sold, on Tuesday 15th October, at the Court House door in Easton, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: said Dodson's House and Lot in St. Michaels, also one Sloop.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 21—1s

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Robert Dodson & James Harrison, at the suit of Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, use of Thomas Banning, will be sold on Tuesday the 15th of October next, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. at the court house door in Easton, the Farm or Plantation where James Harrison now resides, containing one hundred acres of land.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 21—1s

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against Perry Townsend, at the suit of the state use of Perry Townsend, Jr. will be sold, on Tuesday 15th October at the Court House door in Easton, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, all that tract, or part of a tract of land called 'Rehobeth' or 'Ryhor-beth', situate on a Branch of Harris's Creek, seized and will be sold to satisfy the damages and costs due on said venditioni exponas.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 21—1s

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against William Berry, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, will be sold, on Tuesday 15th October, on the Court House Green in Easton, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: The Farm at the Hole in the Wall, where the said Berry resides, one Horse Cart, two Ploughs, two Harrows, seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 21—1s

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of four writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against James Colston, Samuel Robinson, Benjamin Wilcott, and Rigby Hopkins, at the suits of James Willson, Jr. use of Neilson Nicols & Co. William Robinson, James Willson, Jr. use of Hugh W. Evans and Jesse Shannhan will be sold on Tuesday 8th of October next, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: All the right, title and interest of Samuel Robinson, of, in and to, the Farm where he now resides in Ferry Neck, consisting of part of Cumberland and part of Clay's Hope, containing 194 3/4 acres, also the Farm or Plantation where James Colston lately dwelt, called Clay's Hope and Bachelor's Neglect; also twenty head of Cattle, four head of Horses and twenty head of Sheep, the Goods and Chattels, lands and tenements of the said James Colston—Also three head of Horses, the Goods and Chattels of Rigby Hopkins, for the purpose of satisfying the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 14—1s

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By Virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed, against Henry Colston, at the suits of John Harrison and Samuel Benson & Lambert Clayland use of Thomas & Kellie, will be sold on Tuesday the 15th October next, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: All the right, title and interest of him the said Henry Colston, in and to the farm where he now resides on Third Haven creek, consisting of the following parts of tracts of land, to wit: part of Clay's Hope, part of Cove Hall, part of Fort Venture, part of Cumberland, containing 120 acres, two yoke of oxen and cart, one bay mare, called Figure, 16 head of Cattle, 30 head of Sheep and one Carriage.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 14—1s

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed at the suit of the State, use John L. Elbert & Harriott his wife against Thomas H. Dawson Administrator D. B. N. of Stephen T. Dawson, will be sold on Monday the 14th day of October next, at General Perry Benson's residence in Miles River Neck, the following Negroes to wit: One Negro Woman called Eliza aged about 33, one Boy called Henry aged about 6, one child called Mary aged 15 months. Seized and taken to satisfy the above claim.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 14—1s

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, issued out of Talbot county Court, against Mrs. Elizabeth Garey, at the suits of Robert Spencer use Wm Bromwell and Peter Stevens, Administrator of Thomas Stevens, will be sold on Tuesday 8th October next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, at the Court House door in Easton, all the life estate of the said Mrs. Elizabeth Garey, in and to, the one third part of the Farm or Plantation on which Samuel Y. Garey now lives, in Miles River Neck.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 14—1s

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, issued out of Talbot county Court, at the suit of Samuel Harrison against James Benson, will be sold by public auction at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon on the 8th day of October next, the Farm or Plantation whereon the said James Benson lately dwelt and died, consisting of the following parts of tracts of Land to wit: part of Benson's Choice, part of Benson's Enlargement and part of Bogg's Hole, containing 120 acres, situate on Miles River, for the purpose of satisfying the damages and costs due on said Venditioni Exponas.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 14—1s

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and two writs of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Appeals,