

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. VIII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1, 1825.

NO. 42.

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EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per an
num payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square in
serted three times for One Dollar, and twenty
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

New Fall Goods.

Samuel Groome
Has received from Philadelphia and Baltimore
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
GOODS,
comprehending all the various descriptions
which are suited to the present and approach-
ing seasons: All which are now open and will
be sold low for cash or in exchange for Feath-
ers, Kersey, Linsey, Meal, Oats, Corn, &c.
Easton, Sept. 24th, 1825. 6

New Fall Goods.

Wm. H. Groome
Has just returned from Philadelphia, and Bal-
timore with a large and beautiful supply of
FALL GOODS,
CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF
**PLAIN & FANCY DRY GOODS,
IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY,
QUEEN'S WARE, GLASS,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS,
CASTINGS, NAILS, STONE WARE,
EARTHEN WARE, TIN WARE,
ROPE, TOBACCO, SNUFF,
SEGARS, COTTON-YARN, &c. &c.**
Nearly all of which he has the pleasure of say-
ing he can now sell as cheap as at any former
period.
He also intends constantly keeping
**MEAL, FLOUR, SHORTS, OATS &
SALT.**
Easton, 17th Sept. 1825. 4w

Land for Sale.
The subscriber will sell on accommodating
terms, the beautiful Farm on which he now
resides—known by the name of
"MERCHANT'S FOLLY"
containing 175 Acres of land more or less, situ-
ated in Talbot county, Bay-side, and immedi-
ately on the Bay shore, commanding the most
beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake Bay, and
one of the most healthy situations in the coun-
ty—it being the first established Ferry from the
Bay-side to the Western Shore, would well
deserve the attention of the steam boat com-
pany. It is deemed unnecessary to give a
minute description of the property, as those
wishing to purchase will call & view the same,
any person wishing to purchase are requested
to make immediate application to the subscri-
ber, who will make known the terms of sale.
The object of the subscriber in selling his land
is to move directly to the State of Missouri.
D. L. HADDAWAY.

A Farm for Sale.
In virtue of a decree of Talbot
County Court, sitting as a court of
equity, I will expose to Public Sale
on the premises, on Wednesday the
5th day of October next, all that Farm of Dr.
Henry D. Sellers, near Hillsborough, adjoin-
ing the lands of William H. Tighman, Esq.,
which was mortgaged to the Rev. John Emory;
This farm lies on Tuckahoe creek, in Talbot
County. The terms of sale will be one-fourth of
the purchase money on the day of sale, and the
balance in equal instalments of six, twelve and
eighteen months, with interest from the day of
sale. Bond and security will be required—
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.
P. B. HOPPER, Trustee.

Easton Academy.
Notice is hereby given to Parents and Guar-
dians in this district of the county, that Mr.
HUGH O. WARREN has been appointed Assistant
Teacher in this Institution; and that his De-
partment will be opened for the reception of
Scholars on Wednesday morning the 14th of
September instant. His professors to teach the
English Language grammatically, Writing, Ar-
ithmetic, the lesser branches of the Mathemat-
ics, and Geography; and the character, and
recommendation, of his qualifications for these
useful portions of Education, and of his moral
conduct, have induced the trustees to believe
that he will discharge the duties of his office
with high credit to himself, and with great ad-
vantage to the pupils committed to his care.
The present occasion is taken to apprise the
Public that the Classical Department in the
Academy is also open; in which
Scholars will be admitted to receive that
course of instruction, which has so long ren-
dered the principal Teacher the subject of gen-
eral praise.
By order of the Board,
NS. HAMMOND, President;
Easton, Sept. 13—17 4w

Education.
The inhabitants of Hillsborough and its vic-
inities, are respectfully informed that the du-
ties of the Academy in said borough will be
resumed on Monday, September the 19th un-
der the superintendance of Mr. DONNELLY.
Sept 17

Boarding House.
Young Gentlemen and Boys can be furnis-
hed with genteel board and lodging, by apply-
ing next door to the Post Office, Easton.
Sept 17

To Rent
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The Brick Dwelling House and
large Garden, formerly occupied by
Peter Denny, Esq. deceased, and at
present in the occupancy of Mr. James
Neall, situate on Washington street, in the
town of Easton—For terms apply to the sub-
scriber.
EDWARD ROBERTS.
Talbot county, Sep. 24.

To be Rented
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
and possession given on the 1st day of Jan. next.
The House and Garden, situate
on Goldsborough street, the property
of Mrs. Susan Seth, and now in
the tenure of Miss Harriott Sher-
wood. For terms apply to the subscriber.
JOHN STEVENS.
Sep. 24 3w

For Rent
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
That convenient Store House,
Granary and Stable, situate in the
village of Hillsborough, Caroline
county, formerly occupied by Mr.
Francis Sellers, and during the present year
by David & Thomas Casson, who have declin-
ed business. The situation of this store is sup-
posed to be one of the best on the Eastern
Shore, and will be let on moderate terms to
an approved tenant, by applying to
HENRY NICOLS.
Hillsborough, Caroline Co. Sep. 24.
N. B.—H. N. informs the public that his new
MILL is now in excellent order, and that he
has not experienced any inconvenience from
the late drought. Persons having orders can
have them executed without the least delay.

A Mill for Rent
IN TALBOT COUNTY,
Within three miles of Hillsborough, on a never
failing stream, and in a good neighbourhood
for custom.
The character of this mill for making both
flour and meal, when managed with skill,
stands among the best in the county.
The dwelling, kitchen and stable are all in
good repair. The tenant will have the privi-
lege of fire-wood and two lots for cultivation.
On the premises is a fine mineral spring,
which has proved to be beneficial to those
who have used its waters freely. For terms
apply to
CATHARINE HOLT, Talbot county, or
JAMES HACKETT, Centerville.
Sep. 24 4w

To Rent
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
THE HOUSE AND LOT
at present occupied by John Bennett,
Esq.—For terms apply to Mr. James
M. Lambdin or the subscriber.
ROBT. BANNING.
Sep. 17.

FARMS, &c. TO RENT.
To be rented for the next year, that large
and valuable Farm belonging to the heirs of
the late Charles Goldsborough of Talbot
county deceased, where Thomas Aringdale
now lives; Also a small Farm near Hook-town,
where William Barnes now lives; Also a very
comfortable and convenient Dwelling
House and Garden at Easton Point,
where John Tompkinson now lives.
For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Aug. 6—

To Rent
For the ensuing year, and possession given
the first day of January next.
THE HOUSE AND GARDEN,
situate on South street, formerly oc-
cupied by Tristram Needles and near
the Carriage-Maker's shop occupied by Mr.
John Camper. Also, the House and Garden
on South street, contiguous to the former, at
present occupied by Mr. J. Armor. Also, an
entire new House, with a Garden, situate on
Port street, adjoining the property of William
Needles, now in the tenure of Tristram
Needles. Also, the House and Garden on Wash-
ington street, adjoining my residence, occupied
at present by Mr. Edward Hopkins. For
terms apply to the subscriber.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Easton, Aug. 6

For Rent,
THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,
for the next ensuing year, now oc-
cupied by Mr. Richard Sherwood. The
rent will be very low to an approved
tenant. Apply to
JAMES WILLSON, Jr. Agent
for Mary I. Willson.
Easton, July 23 1f

Notice.
The Lottery and Exchange Business here-
tofore conducted in Baltimore, under the firm
of J. I. Cohen, Jr.—in Richmond and Norfolk
under the firm of P. I. & M. I. Cohen—and in
Philadelphia under the firm of J. I. Cohen Jr.
& Brothers, will for the future, be conducted
in each place under the firm of
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.
Baltimore, Sept. 5, 1825. [Sep. 17. 4w]

PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASON-
ABLE TERMS.

From the New York Statesman.
LETTERS FROM EUROPE—No. IX.
Liverpool, 20th July, 1825.
My last letter, forwarded by the Pacific
informed you of our arrival at this place.
We have now been here a week, and before
leaving for London I proceed to give a
hasty sketch of Liverpool, premising that
the heat of the weather, which appears to
me more oppressive than I have ever felt it
in New York, and the necessary fatigue of
rambling over the town, have unstrung my
nerves and left no inclination for writing.
For several days the thermometer has
stood at about 90° in the shade; a pheno-
menon scarcely without a parallel in the
annals of the place. Such a temperature
is here the more intolerable, since it was
unexpected, and the inhabitants are not so
well prepared to encounter it, as with us;
having no awnings to shade the buildings
and side-walks, and nothing cool to allay
thirst. A cargo of ice would be worth, in
Liverpool to day, twice as much as a car-
go of Cotton.—The former would find
a ready market, while the latter is at pre-
sent rather a drug. Some of the wealthier
citizens have large and commodious ice-
houses, which are entirely empty, owing
to the mildness of the last winter.

But to return from this unique introduc-
tion: It would be sheer affectation in me
to pretend that I felt on landing at Liver-
pool any of those high and intense emo-
tions, which have thrilled through the
hearts of others. The first step upon the
shores of our ancestors, the land of story
and of song, which has occupied so much
of our thoughts from the days of boyhood,
awakened few of the ten thousand trains
of ideas, with which the island is associ-
ated. There was no kneeling to kiss the
parent earth, and less enthusiasm at our
debarcation, than was anticipated. Indeed,
I can yet hardly realize, that I am in the
land of Shakespeare and Milton, Newton and
Locke, Chatham and Fox.—The apathy
of feeling may perhaps in some mea-
sure be accounted for from our grad-
ual approach. A ride through Ireland; the
habit of gazing day after day upon the
ruins of castles and other antiquities; a sur-
vey of scenery not dissimilar and equally
consecrated by genius; had doubtless in
some degree blunted the edge of feeling,
and rendered curiosity less intense.

Another reason may be found in the ex-
ternal appearance of Liverpool, which is
comparatively a modern town, not unlike
New York, although it was founded eight
hundred years ago yet the greater part of
it has sprung up within the last half cen-
tury. By a comparison of its number of
houses and population at different periods,
I find that its recent growth has been near-
ly as rapid as that of our metropolis. Not
a vestige of its ancient appearance now
remains. A spirit of improvement, an ac-
cession of population, and the conveniences
of commerce have swept away every relic
of antiquity, and left no monuments to carry
the mind back to other times. Even taste
has in many instances yielded to a spirit of
enterprise, and been violated by a thirst for
gain. The castles of the Molyneux and the
Stanleys have been demolished and re-
moved even to the last stone: new church-
es are erected on the sites of ancient struc-
tures; and the mariner, as he spreads his
canvas to the breeze, no longer bends to
the image of St. Nicholas which once rose
near the harbour, as the tutelary divinity
of the port, to whom the sailor made an offer-
ing and implored a blessing upon his voy-
age. Light-houses, beacons, manufacto-
ries and wind-mills (the most unpoetical
of all imagery) crown the neighbouring
heights, and disappoint the eye in search
for any thing venerable.

The streets, houses, shops, and public
buildings are in keeping with these out-
lines. They are of brick and stone, all in
the modern style, and differing very little
from those of New York. A moist climate
and the great quantity of coal smoke has
given the town a dingy aspect. The streets
are quite as irregular as ours; and Kick-
erbocker might here find a second edition
of his cow-paths. There is also the same
bustle—the same noise—the same activity
through the town. Every one moves with
a hurried step, in straight lines, and with an
air of business depicted in his counte-
nance. The display of goods in the shop win-
dows is remarkably neat, resembling that
of Broadway and Cornhill. When to these
circumstances are added similarity of dress
and manners in both sexes, and an actual
mixture of population in the two places, the
difference becomes so slight as to be scarce-
ly observable; and since our arrival at Liver-
pool, we have in all respects felt our-
selves very much at home. The inter-
course is in fact so frequent, and the in-
terchange of inhabitants so common, that
the resemblance between New York and
Liverpool is much more striking, than be-
tween remote parts of our own country.

The first objects, which arrested our at-
tention on arriving at this place, were its
splendid docks. These far exceed any
thing of the kind I had before seen, or which
I shall see, to whatever countries my tour
may extend. The disadvantages of nature
have more than been counterbalanced by
the works of art; and what seemed an in-
surmountable barrier to the conveniences
of trade has led to its greatest facilities.

Such are the achievements of wealth, en-
terprize, and perseverance. The tides in
the estuary of the Mersey, which rise twenty
five or thirty feet are so rapid that ves-
sels cannot with any kind of convenience
lie along its shores, to take in their car-
goes. At low water, their docks would
be fifteen or twenty feet below the wharves
along which as one walks, he sees boats
sailing far beneath him.

These embarrassments induced the mer-
chants to construct artificial channels re-
sembling the locks and basins of canals, ex-
tending into the very heart of the town, and
to the doors of the warehouses. Vessels
go in at flood tide; the gates are then closed;
and sufficient water is retained for pur-
poses of navigation, from one wharf to an-
other. These are called wet docks. In
other basins vessels are high and dry at ebb
tide. The latter are distinct from the
docks, where ships are caulked and repaired
with as much ease as they could be on
the stocks. It is in vain for us to look for
the same conveniences at New York; as
the tide is not equal to the depth of the
harbour. The difficulty may however in some
measure be obviated by excavations, and
by work of art. There is scarcely any
thing, which the ingenuity of our coun-
trymen has not been able to accomplish,
and there is no deficiency of enterprise, I
believe, in the Dry Dock Association.

The Liverpool docks are constructed of
large stones, accurately hewn, and adjusted
with most exact masonry. Their sides are
as smooth and as handsome as the walls of a
house. Vessels move or lie by the side of
them, without the slightest attention. Some
idea may be formed of the expense of these
gigantic works, when it is known that
upwards of four miles of artificial
wharf has been constructed in this way
with a perpendicular wall thirty feet in
height. For the greater part of this dis-
tance the channels are artificial, in some
places excavated, and in others filled up.
On the walls, the feet are marked from 1
to 30, corresponding to the marks on the
prow of the ships, so that the depth can be
ascertained at a glance. Across the chan-
nel, swing bridges, like the locks of a canal
some of them of cast iron, are placed at
convenient distances. The piles along the
wharves are also in some instances of iron.
In short, the whole structure seems calcu-
lated to endure for ages.

The view of these docks, filled with the
commerce of the world, and presenting a
forest of masts, rising among the houses
and stores in various parts of the town, is
at once strikingly novel and interesting. It
is by far the most peculiar and prominent
feature in the town. The most rigid regu-
lations are enforced in the police, of the
docks. A fire would be destructive not
only to the shipping in the basin, but would
also endanger the neighboring stores and
houses. Such accidents are guarded against
by prohibiting the smoking of cigars upon
the wharves, the importation of gunpow-
der within the docks, and other regulations
equally strict.—The officers live in build-
ings erected purposely along the quays,
and are constantly upon the alert. To one
who takes an interest in commercial affairs,
or in naval architecture, a walk by the side
of the wharves, where vessels may be seen
from almost every port on the globe, is both
instructive and agreeable. Prince's Dock
is the most splendid; and it so happens
that this is the rendezvous of vessels from
the United States. They are decidedly
the finest ships in the port, both externally
and internally. You may tell a Yankee
vessel, as far as you can see her. She sits
like a swan upon the water, with her deck
forming a beautiful curve, and her bow not
so round and full as those of other nations.

In many places by the sides of the docks,
open buildings in the form of markets, have
been erected to protect sea-faring men and
merchants as well as their merchandise
from the inclemency of the weather, in
loading and unloading vessels. Some of the
warehouses also have piazzas, which are
extremely convenient in case of rain. In
short, no expense has been spared in pro-
moting and facilitating the commerce of
the port. The stores are spacious and com-
modious, some of them being 12 or 14 sto-
ries high, with tackles for raising articles
expeditiously to the upper floors.

Between the range of docks and the
Mersey is an extensive walk, called the
parade, with a massive brick wall some-
thing like ten feet in height, and about a
mile in extent. Its utility is not obvious,
& certainly it is very little conducive to or-
nament.—The one on the immediate margin
of the river, forming a railing to the per-
pendicular wall, is apparently more neces-
sary, to prevent persons in the night from
tumbling down a precipice of 30 feet. At
convenient distances along this high em-
bankment are flights of stone steps, and
in one place, there is a road passable with
horses, to the edge of the water, forming a
place of embarkation, in the steam boats
and other vessels.

There is a striking peculiarity in the
carts and dray-horses of this town. Both
are heavy beyond any thing which has met
my observation. One of the carts, I should
think, would outweigh four of ours, form-
ing a load for an ordinary team. They are
apparently more unwieldy than Pennsylva-
nia waggons. The horses, however, are

proportionably large, being of the real
Brobeonnag breed.—Their legs are like
mill-posts. They are well fed, strong, but
clumsy. They lumber along the streets,
with a jar like the carriages of heavy artil-
lery, carrying sometimes three or four tons
at a load. It is said these horses degener-
ate, when exported to other countries. An
anecdote was related to us, which, if it
were strictly true, would be strongly il-
lustrative of their strength. A carman it
is said was employed with his span in draw-
ing lumber from a ship: the Captain was
provoked with the tardiness of the process,
and ordered the driver to whip up his team;
the horses had in tow a large stick, and in
quickenning their pace carried a way the
stem of the ship! I do not record this as
an absolute matter of fact; it is enough to
say that the dray horses in this city are of
very extraordinary size and strength.

Soon after our arrival a gentleman who
came passenger with us, and to whose po-
lite attentions we are greatly indebted,
conducted us to the Exchange, which is on
a scale commensurate with the other com-
mercial conveniences of the town. It is
in truth a magnificent pile of buildings,
said to be unequalled by any thing of the
kind in Great Britain or perhaps in the
world. It is almost as well known in the
United States, as it is in England, and any
notice of it may seem to be superfluous. But
should my letters embrace only what is
new to our readers, they would be as lac-
onic as the correspondence between Sam
Foote and his mother; for I am treading at
every mile a beaten track, over which tour-
ist after tourist from our country has trav-
elled. I am actually afraid to look at the
sketches of my predecessors, lest indolence
should lead me into temptation, or the per-
usal of other journals disclose to me, how
stale must be the materials of my own.
Our readers must permit me to write, as
if I were the first traveller, instead of the
last. They must expect a bushel of chaff
to a kernel of wheat, in a series of sketch-
es, written *currente calamo*, embracing to-
pics both new and old. So here comes the
Liverpool Exchange, described perhaps for
the five hundredth time.

This beautiful edifice occupies three
sides of a square, which is 197 feet by 178,
and paved with flags. It is two stories high,
built of a kind of free stone from Foxthel
Park resembling that in the rear of our
City Hall or the Academy at Albany,
though lighter coloured and not so handsome
as either. Its proportions are uncommonly
fine, and the Corinthian pillars, as well as
the magnificent arches supporting the piaz-
zas, show to very great advantage, being
richly chased, and highly ornamental. The
lower story of the eastern wing is thrown
into a spacious room for the accommoda-
tion of merchants and the transaction of
business. It is furnished with newspapers,
and mercantile conveniences of every de-
scription. On the wall is an index, in the
form of a clock, showing the direction of
the wind; the hand shifting with every gust.
An accurate registry is kept of all the
arrivals, and of vessels below, communi-
cated by signals. Here also the state of the
market may be learned from a record of
the public sales, and the articles entered
at the Custom House. In the second sto-
ry is Lloyds room; and adjacent are a caf-
ee room and other apartments for the use
of merchants. The remainder of the build-
ing is occupied by the counting rooms and
offices of individuals.

In the centre of the area is a monument
commemorative of the four naval battles of
Lord Nelson—St. Vincent, the Nile, Copen-
hagen, and Trafalgar. It is built of
Westmoreland marble, of a Sombre hue,
suited to the character of the ornament.
The device appeared to me to be very bad
taste, but the execution admirable. From
the basement rises a circular pedestal, ar-
ound which are ranged four naked images
in chains, in the attitude of weeping their
captivity. Over the head of each, on the
circular column, are four times repeated
the memorable words of Lord Nelson, be-
fore the battle of Trafalgar—"England ex-
pects every man to do his duty." As much
as to say, it is the duty of England to keep
the rest of the world in chains. The device
is a barbarous expression of power, without
its attendant of either justice or mercy. It
was gratifying, however, to find no emblem
of America in the group of captive nations.
As a work of taste, the monument appear-
ed to me too crowded and wanting in sim-
plicity. Nelson is represented in a dying
attitude. Death's skeleton hand is ex-
tended from the folds of a flag, and placed
upon his breast; and above, the figure of
Glory is putting the fourth crown of victory
upon his sword. There is also an incongru-
ity in the design. A British sailor, full
armed, is in the act of leaping forward to
avenge the death of Nelson—for what? for
conquering his enemies and confining them
in chains! The whole expense of this pile
of buildings, with its appertences, cost
about 200,000L. raised by subscription.

THE JACKOBITE BARBER.
There is a tolerably well authenticated
incident, in connexion with the rebellion of
1745, related of an inhabitant of Hawick,
whose rational qualities are said to have
been in frequent subjection to his color,
and who would rather have cut a mus-

ket in the ranks of Charles Edward, than he would have borne the baton of a marshal of the Elector of Hanover. This stern Jacobite left his native place about seventy years ago, and having acquired the rudiments of the barber business, stopped a short time in New-castle upon Tyne, where he was gradually getting into employment. Unlike his brother Strap, whom Smollet celebrates, he had no antipathy to instruments on proper occasions, and having an ample share of border fierceness in his composition, was deemed qualified, should circumstances excite his wrath, to use the sharp-edged instrument of his trade for other purposes than that of smoothing the chins of his customers; and in those times it would not have surprised "absolute wisdom" to have disputed with any degree of keenness, in his presence, the divine right of James to the throne of these kingdoms. This man had been employed as a guide to the portion of Charles' army that passed through Hawick; he had the honor to converse with Lord Lovat, to assure him of the devotion of his townsmen to the good old cause, and to touch his Lordship's coin upon the occasion. These things had sunk the impressions of attachment so deep in his soul, that he would have travelled to Palestine with unboiled peas in his shoes, were it to have saved the life of that unfortunate nobleman. When this eccentric demi-savage sojourned in Newcastle, a person resided there who had given evidence on the trial of Lord Lovat, and rumour had made current that it was principally by the testimony of this man the Highland Chieftain had been sacrificed. The loyal whig had been pointed out to the Jacobitical Borderer, who, on passing the opponent of the house of Stuart on the street, used to turn his head away with indignation, and gnash his teeth. One evening as Strap was occupied in repairing the damage his razors had sustained from a busy day's shaving, who should enter the shop but this Whig witness, this reputed murderer of Lord Lovat! The man was ignorant of his hostility to him, never having exchanged a word with him in his life; so, being on his way home on a Saturday evening, with a seven day's beard upon his face, he noticed the shop, and stepped in. Strap's situation can be more easily conceived than described. The wild emotions of his nature began to boil within him, like Etna's breast of flume. He continued to whet the razor on his hand for a few seconds, incapable of speech. His customer observed something unusual in appearance, yet took possession of the chair with saying he wished to be shaved. The confounded barber attempted to smother the rage that was accumulating in his bosom, and proceeded to lather the face of the devoted man. The lathering continuing for a minute or two, the Northumberland grew impatient, and desired him to go on. The infuriated shaver, not knowing what he did, kept splashing the soap upon his victim from ear to ear. At length, on drawing his weapon to commence ulterior operations, he tremblingly articulated, "I believe, Sir, you gave evidence against Lord Lovat?" "Yes, I did." "It was a serious case that," muttered Strap, half choked with wrath. "It was a glorious case!" rejoined this votary of revolution. His fate was sealed. "By the God of Heaven," cried the barbarian, "you shall never bear witness more!"—when the maniac absolutely despatched the wretched man, "unmolested, unanesthetized," to the other world. The barber was never heard of afterwards.—History of Hawick.

Extracts from Foreign Journals.

TAKING OF THE HEIGHTS OF ANDAGE.—From the letters of a Subaltern of the army of the Peninsula. It was, as nearly as I can now recollect, about four o'clock next morning, when I was roused from my slumber by the orderly sergeant of the company. By this time the storm had completely passed away, and the stars were shining in the sky perfectly cloudless. The moon had however, gone down, nor was there any other light except what they afforded, to aid the red glare from the decaying fires, which, for want of fuel, were fast dying out. The effects of this dull light, as it fell upon the soldiers, mastering in solemn silence, was exceedingly fine. You could not distinguish either the uniform or the features of the men—you saw only groups collecting together with arms in their hands, and it was impossible not to associate in your own mind the idea of banditti, rather than of regular troops with the wild forest scenery around. Of course, I started to my feet at the first summons; and, having buckled on my sabre, stowed away some cold meat, biscuit, and rum, in a haversack, and placed it with my cloak, across the back of my horse, and swallowed a cup or two of coffee, I felt myself ready and willing for any kind of service whatever. In little more than a quarter of an hour, the corps was under arms, and each man in his place. We had already been joined by two other battalions forming a brigade of about fifteen hundred men; and about an hour before sunrise, just as the first streaks of dawn were appearing in the east, the word was given to march. Our tents were not on this occasion struck. They were left standing, with the baggage and mules, under the protection of a guard, for the purpose of deceiving the enemy's pickets, in whose view they were exposed, with the belief that nothing was going forward. This measure was rendered necessary, because the state of the tide promised not to admit of our fording the river till past seven o'clock; long before which hour broad daylight would set in; and hence, the whole object of our early movement was to gain unobserved, a sort of hollow close to the banks of the Bidaossa, from which, as soon as the stream should be passable, we might emerge. As we moved in profound silence, we

reached our place of ambuscade without creating the smallest alarm; where we laid ourselves down upon the ground, for the double purpose of more effectually avoiding a display, and of taking as much rest as possible. Whilst lying here, we listened, with eager curiosity, to the distant tread of feet, which marked the coming up of other divisions, and to the lumbering sound of the artillery, as it rolled along the high road. The latter increased upon us every moment, till at length three ponderous eighteen-pounders reached the hollow, and began to ascend the rising ground immediately in front of us. These were placed in battery, so as to command the ford, across which a stone-bridge now in ruins, was thrown; and by which we knew, from the position which we now occupied, that we were destined to proceed. By what infatuation it arose, that all those preparations excited no suspicion among the enemy, whose sentinels were scarce half musket-shot distant, I know not; but the event proved that they expected, this morning, any thing rather than an attack. Before I proceed to describe the circumstances of the battle, I must endeavour to convey to the minds of my non-military readers something like a clear notion of the nature of the position occupied by the right of the French army. I have already said, that its extreme flank rested upon the sea, its more central brigades occupied a chain of heights, not, indeed, deserving of the name of mountains, but still sufficiently steep to check the progress of an advancing force, and full of natural inequalities, well adapted to cover the defenders from the fire of the assailants. Along the face of these heights is built the straggling village of Andage; and immediately in front of them runs the frith or mouth of the Bidaossa, fordable only in two points, one opposite to Font-Arabia, and the other in the direction of the main road—Close to the French bank of the river is a grove or strip of willows, with several vineyards, and other enclosures, admirably calculated for skirmishers; whilst the ford beside the ruined bridge, the only one by which artillery could pass, was completely commanded by a fortified house, or *lete-du-pont*, filled with infantry. The main road, again, on the French side of the river winds among overhanging precipices, not, indeed, so rugged as those in the pass of Iron, but sufficiently bold to place troops which might occupy them in comparative security, and to render one hundred resolute men more than a match for a thousand who might attack them. Yet these were the most assailable points in the whole position, all beyond the road being little else than perpendicular cliffs, shaggy with pine and ash trees. Such was the nature of the ground which we were commanded to carry. As day dawned, I could distinctly see that the old town of Font-Arabia was filled with British soldiers. The fifth division, which had borne the brunt of the late siege, and which, since the issue of their *le-bours*, had been permitted to rest some what in the rear, had been moved up on the preceding evening; and, reaching Font-Arabia a little before midnight, had spent some hours in the streets. Immediately in rear of ourselves, again, and in the streets of Iron, about eight thousand of the guards and of the German Legion were reposing whilst a brigade of cavalry just showed its leading file, at a turning in the main road, and a couple of nine pounders stood close beside them. It was altogether a beautiful and an animating sight, not fewer than fifteen or twenty thousand British and Portuguese troops being distinguishable at a single glance. Away to our right, and on the tops of San Marcial, the Spanish division took their station; nor could I avoid drawing something like an invidious comparison between them and their gallant allies. Half clothed, and badly fed, though sufficiently armed, their appearance certainly promised no more than their actions, for the most part, verified.—Not that the Spanish peasantry are deficient in personal courage (and their soldiers were, generally speaking, no other than peasants with muskets in their hands,) but their corps were so miserably officered, and their commissariat so miserably supplied that the chief matter of surprise is how they came to fight at all. Even at this period of the war when their country might be said to be completely freed from the invader, the principal subsistence of the Spanish army consisted in the heads of Indian corn, which they gathered for themselves in the fields, and cooked by roasting them over their fires. It will readily be imagined, that we watched the gradual fall of the river with intense anxiety, turning our glasses ever and anon towards the French lines, throughout which all remained most unaccountably quiet. At length a movement could be distinguished among the troops which occupied Font-Arabia. Their skirmishers began to emerge from under cover of the houses, and to approach the river, when instantly the three eighteen pounders opened from the heights above us. This was the signal for a general advance. Our column likewise, threw out its skirmishers, which hastening towards the ford, were saluted by a sharp fire of musketry from the enemy's picket, and from the garrison of the *lete du pont*. But the latter was speedily abandoned as our people pressed through the stream, and our artillery kept up an incessant discharge of round and grape shot upon it. The French pickets were driven in, and our troops established on the opposite bank, with hardly any loss on our part, though those who crossed by Font-Arabia were obliged to hold their fire locks and cartouch boxes over their heads, to keep them dry; and the water reached nearly above the knees beside the bridge. The alarm had, however, been communicated to the columns in rear, which hastily formed upon

the heights, and endeavoured, but in vain, to keep possession of Andage. That village was carried in gallant style by a brigade of the fifth division, whilst the first, moving steadily along the road, dislodged from their post the garrison of the hills which commanded it, and crowned the heights almost without opposition. A general panic seemed to have seized the enemy. Instead of boldly charging us, as we moved forward in column, they fired their pieces, and fled without pausing to reload them, nor was any thing like a determined stand attempted, till all their works had fallen into our hands, and much of their artillery was taken. It was one of the most perfect and yet extraordinary, surprises which I ever beheld. There were not, however, wanting many brave fellows among the French officers, who exerted themselves strenuously to rally their terrified comrades, and to restore the battle. Among these I remarked one in particular. He was on horseback; and riding among a flying battalion, he used every means, which threat and entreaty could procure, to stop them; and he succeeded. The battalion paused, its example was followed by others, and in five minutes a well formed line occupied what looked like the last of a range of green hills, on the other side of a valley which we were descending. This sudden movement on the part of the enemy was met by a corresponding formation on ours; we wheeled into line and advanced. Not a word was spoken, not a shot fired, till our troops had reached nearly half way across the little hollow, when the French, raising one of their discordant yells—a sort of shout, in which every man hallooed for himself, without regard to the tone or time of those about him—fired a volley. It was well directed, and did considerable execution; but it checked not our approach for a moment. Our men replied to it with a hearty British cheer, and giving them back their fire rushed on to the charge. In this they were met with great spirit by the enemy. I remarked the same individual, who had first stopped their flight, ride along the front of his men, and animate them to their duty, nor was it without very considerable difficulty, and after having exchanged several discharges of musketry, that we succeeded in getting within charging distance. Then, indeed, another cheer was given, and the French, without waiting for the rush, once more broke their ranks and fled. Their leader was still as active as before. He rode among the men, reproached, exhorted, and even struck those near him with his sword, and he was once more about to restore order when he fell. In an instant, however, he rose again and mounted another horse, but he had hardly done so when a ball took effect in his neck, and he dropped dead. The fall of this one man decided the day upon the heights of Andage. The French troops lost all order and all discipline, and making their way to the rear, each by himself as he best could, they left us in undisputed possession of the field. On the right of our army, however, and on the extreme left of the enemy, a much more determined opposition was offered.—There Scult had added to the natural strength of his position by throwing up redoubts and batteries upon every commanding point, and hence it was not without suffering a very considerable loss, that the light division succeeded in turning it. All attempts, in deed, to carry the Hermitage failed, though they were renewed with the most daring resolution till a late hour in the night. But of the operations of the army in these quarters I could see nothing, and therefore I will not attempt to describe them. The day was far spent when our troops, wearied as much with the pursuit as with the fighting, were commanded to halt, and lie down in brigades and divisions along the heights which the enemy had abandoned.—With us all was now perfectly quiet; but the roar of musketry, and the thunder of the cannon, still sounded on our right. As the darkness set in, too, the flashes became every moment more and more conspicuous, and produced, on account of the great unevenness of the ground, a remarkable beautiful effect. Repeated assaults being still made upon the Hermitage rock, the whole side of that conical hill seemed in a blaze, whilst every valley and eminence around it sparkled from time to time like the hills and valleys of a tropical climate, when the fire-flies are out in millions. Nor were other and stronger lights wanting. Our troops, in the hurry of the battle, had set fire to the huts of the French soldiers, which now burst forth, and cast a strong glare over the entire extent of the field. On the whole it was a glorious scene, and tended much to keep up the degree of excitement which had pervaded our minds during the day. Our loss, I mean the loss of the corps to which I was attached, chanced to be trifling. No particular companion, or intimate acquaintance, of mine at least had fallen, consequently there was nothing to destroy the feeling of pure delight, which the meanest individual in an army experiences when that army has triumphed; nor do I recollect many happier moments of my life than when I stretched myself this evening beside a fire near my friend Graham, to chat over the occurrences of the day. The Quarter master coming up soon after with a supply of provisions and rum added, indeed, not a little to my satisfaction, for the stock which I had provided in the morning, was long ago disposed of among those who had been less provident; and my meal was followed by a sleep such as Kings might envy, though the heavens were my canopy, and the green turf was my bed.

TO THE CITIZENS OF TALBOT COUNTY. Having found within the last few weeks that much excitement has taken place throughout the county against the supporters of the law increasing the delegation from the city of Baltimore, it becomes a duty to myself to state to you the reasons on which my vote on that subject was given, and also to declare the course which I intend to pursue should I again be honoured with your confidence and support. The law which passed the last legislature increasing the delegation from the city of Baltimore placed that city on an exact equality with the several counties of the State, and provided in the event of a reduction of the delegation from the counties, that that of Baltimore should be equally reduced. To such a law I have ever been favourable, and not without having given the subject that mature deliberation which one of such importance demands from every representative of the State. The principal objections to this bill appear to be, first the nature and character of the inhabitants to be represented, and next the diminution of the power and influence of the Eastern Shore. That a large portion of the inhabitants of Baltimore, as well as of every other populous city, are transient persons collected together for purposes of commerce and alienated and unnaturalized, many of whom may be supposed to be either unacquainted with the genius of our government, or disaffected to it, and therefore not fairly entitled to representation, is a fact incontrovertible; but equally undeniable is the fact that much the larger portion of them is as virtuous, as well informed, as permanent in their residence, and as patriotic as the population of any other portion of the State. Of 70,000 inhabitants, which she may now be supposed to contain, probably 55 or 60,000 are as virtuous and as much devoted to the promotion of the prosperity of our state as any other portion of her citizens. And should these 55 or 60,000 souls, who are more than 5 times the number contained in some of our counties, who pay more than 10 times the amount of tax imposed on us, and who have more than 10 times the amount of legislative business to transact that we or most of the counties of the state have, to be represented by a delegation only half equal to that of the smallest county of the State? No, it is unequal. Baltimore should be represented on the same principle with other members of the state confederacy. Not in proportion to population or taxation, because then her weight and influence might become dangerous, and no other member is thus represented, but she should be made equal with them, because of her equal and distinct interests. Her weight, her standing, her necessities are as great as those of any other of the confederates, she should then be equal with, but not superior to any one of them. In the formation of the constitution of our State, the principle which seems to have governed its framers was this; viz: that the several distinct and independent communities then composing the State, and having separate interests and internal regulations, should be equally represented in the legislative assembly. But they thought proper to give to the city of Annapolis then a flourishing place, the seat of fashion, of wealth & of business, as well as the metropolis of the State, and to the town of Baltimore, then a small corporate town, under the government of town commissioners, and with some 3 or 4 thousand inhabitants, which could hardly be said to have interests distinct from the counties in which they were situated, two representatives each; yet neither of these towns was thought of sufficient magnitude or importance to entitle her to the rank of an equal in the confederacy. From the small number of the inhabitants of the town of Baltimore from the inconsiderable extent of her trade and commerce, and thinking too that her population and trade would probably diminish, they ingrafted into the clause giving her a representation of 2 members, that, if the inhabitants should so decrease as that the number should fall below one half the number contained in some one county of the state, then her representation should be withdrawn. But this little corporate town, this port of some 15 or 20 sail, which was then thought to be in danger of sinking to less than half the number of inhabitants of the smallest county of the State, has grown to be the great emporium of wealth and commerce of the State, and to be the 3d city in magnitude in the Union. Shall not then her business, her wealth, her population, her taxation entitle her to an equal rank with her sisters in

the confederacy, simply because she is called a city? Shall she still be politically that same little corporation which she was in 1776? Some say she has no need of an increased delegation; that the counties can legislate for her. True they can, and in public matters in which the whole State is concerned they should. But would Talbot, or any other county of the State, be pleased to have her interests in either public or private matters represented by any other than her own delegates; by delegates not responsible to her for their conduct? No, such doctrine is repugnant to the principles of our government. It will be found on examination of the laws annually passed, that Baltimore has a direct interest in about one fourth of the whole business of the legislature. In answer to the objection that the influence of the Eastern Shore will be diminished by increasing the delegation of the city of Baltimore, I can only say, in the first place, that it was not intended by the constitution that the relative weight of the two Shores should be an inviolable principle, as appears by the clause taking the representation from the city of Baltimore in the event of a specified diminution of her population; in the next place, that I have ever been opposed to the promotion of sectional prejudices—I have ever looked on them as the bane of any State.—If the courtesy of the Western Shore has established the custom of giving to the Eastern Shore alternately the Governor and uniformly 2 members of the council when not guaranteed by the constitution, should we refuse to allow them this small accession to their power, when every principle of justice and equality demands it of us? For my own part I have ever viewed the Western Shore as the right arm of our State, as not disposed to oppress us, because of our weakness, but rather to raise and support us. These, fellow citizens are my views of this question, very hastily and crudely expressed. If I have erred, the error has been in judgment. That judgment shall ever yield to the wishes of my constituents; and as I now believe from the expression of the people in most sections of the county in which I have been, that a very great majority of them are adverse to the confirmation of this amendment in the constitution, if honoured with a seat in the next legislature I shall vote against its confirmation, holding it as the fundamental principle of Republicanism, that a representative should ever speak the voice of his constituents when their will has been fairly and legitimately expressed. RICHARD SPENCER. LETTERS FROM EUROPE. We are much obliged to our English friend, (Mr. Goodere) now lecturing on Astronomy at Albany, (where we learn he has a large class) for the following interesting explanation of a passage in one of Mr. Carter's letters from Liverpool. N. Y. Statesman. ALBANY, Sep. 13th, 1825. Dear Sir—I am extremely desirous of possessing a complete copy of Mr. Carter's letters from Europe. He appears to me to possess a sincere desire to see and report things as they are. His letters will be interesting and useful to all who wish to know England as she is. His 9th and 10th letters convey the best account of Liverpool that I have seen, and those Americans who read them well and carefully will have a good idea of that town, its inhabitants, and curiosities. One expression only, have I seen from which I dissent, (and all that he mentions is as familiar to me as my own dwelling house) It is this:—"There is one peculiarity in the audience. Most of the ladies sit in the pit, and judging from our limited experience, there is a beggarly account of empty boxes."—This no doubt is true, but it conveys a wrong idea. A South Carolinian reading this, will say, "and so they do sit in the pit in Charleston;" yet no two classes can be more different. In England, three distinct classes of both sexes visit the theatre, besides those of easy virtue. They take their station according to their standing in society. The working mechanic pays his shilling for a seat in the gallery, and treats his wife, sister, daughter, or sweetheart, with another by his side. The tavern keeper, retail tradesman, bank clerk, merchant's book keeper, &c. pays his 2s. 6d. to the pit, and takes his favourite female with him. The landlord of one or two of the principal hotels, the wholesale tradesman or merchant, the clergyman, the esquire, the member of Parliament, and so on, go to the boxes, and take a female relation there. The classes never mix, and if Mrs. A. B. the bacon seller's wife, was seen in the boxes with her husband, it would be an indication that they were rich, and not only rich, but about to change their standing, dispose of their trade, set up a horse and gig, and take a country house. The difference between England and the United States is, that here, every female is a lady; but in England we have that old-fashioned species called "women," and they go to the gallery and pit of the theatre, while the "ladies" go to the boxes. MAGISTRATES' BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JOHN CONN Kent county Governor, murder of Miss postponed to the next session. A Special Court Col. Sewell of O. from Lewis V. stating that a per. a Frenchman, an Connors, worked and left that place, two days at night. This two other persons testimony by whose absence at the trial.

The Democrat Adams was so content has been in Philadelphia himself but four Washington. The Aurora Adams prevented United States for terday to the n

A violent earthquake recently destroyed the pride of Maryland. The first, the S

DUEL.—The duel was fought Mr. Charles F. S. and Mr. Thomas both militiamen, stationed, which since from the W learn, the result during their last site of Fort N ship is moored, s ing to say, Mr. S of his antagonist above the hip bone few hours, having

New Phil Murder, tried A lad aged about while engaged Freeport to Co last, in Oxford It appears, that Johnson was the Johnstone was parently in court passing the he Freeport road. Smeltzer, of house, travel About a mile he discovered cried out "mur S. rode up, he carrier, with mail bags, at a On Johnstone's he said—that had been tr (Johnstone) s that the mail of the report of a going forward on the ground man carrying the road; that killed the man surly, and in manner, told of the murder afterwards str woods, and h This is the s by Johnstone boy was shot which entered beneath the s Johnstone pa to carry notes assertions, h dictory, and shall be furth

COMMON lowing paragon ligger of S which was c an offer had ter to take t Navy. It s Columbia.

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

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1.

THE ELECTION.

Freemen of Talbot it is the duty of every citizen always to be on their guard at an election. It always involves their dearest rights; and there will ever be found persons ready to compass their own private ends at your expense.

In the present election two subjects of great importance, but perfectly plain, present themselves—The increase of the Baltimore delegation, and the call of a convention to abolish the constitution. Both projects come equally and alike from Baltimore—Both contain simply a reach at an increase of political power—Both are not only unnecessary, but full of the most dangerous consequences. The increase of the Baltimore delegation can only be founded on the absurd idea of a representation according to a mathematical ratio of population—On this principle Baltimore has as much right to 16 as to 4—and let her only enter the wedge and get 2 more, and she will increase her demands for the other 12—The call of a convention conceals and contains the same question under a different, and if possible a more dangerous form—The real prosperity of Baltimore, or of either shore, has nothing to do with the questions. They contain simply a struggle for political power—and in every such struggle the Eastern Shore must of necessity, lose ground—Look most seriously to those subjects, Freemen of Talbot; they involve your dearest rights—No Eastern Shoreman can vote for any man, who has or will vote for an increase of the Baltimore delegation or the call of a convention without selling his birthright for less than a mess of pottage.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

JOHN CONNERS was arraigned before Kent county Court on Thursday 22d inst for the murder of Miss Cunningham. The trial was postponed to the 26th October, to give Connors an opportunity to prove an alibi, when a Special Court will be convened for his trial. Col. Sewell of Cecil on Friday received a letter from Lewis Vinton, of Millersburg, Ky. stating that a person calling himself John Pano a Frenchman, and answering the description of Connors, worked for him as a shoe-maker, and left that place on the 5th or 6th of April last, two days after the murder of Miss Cunningham. This statement is corroborated by two other persons at Millersburg. This is a testimony by which he expected to prove his absence at the time of the murder.

(Patriot of Sep. 27.)

The Democratic Press states that Mrs. Adams was so indisposed, that the President has been compelled to wait one day in Philadelphia, and that he has allotted himself but four weeks to be absent from Washington.

The Aurora of Saturday says:—The continued indisposition of Mrs. Adams prevented the President of the United States from resuming his journey yesterday to the north.

A violent earthquake at Jerusalem, has recently destroyed two monuments, equally the pride of Musselmen and Christians. The first, the Mosque of the Caliph Omar; the other, the Sepulchre built over Calvary.

DUEL.—The Norfolk papers state that a duel was fought on Thursday afternoon, by Mr. Charles F. Shoemaker (of Philadelphia) and Mr. Thomas S. Wayne (of Savannah, Geo.) both midshipmen of the U. S. frigate Commodore, which arrived there a few days since from the West India station. It was, we learn, the result of a difference between them during their late cruise. They met at the site of Fort Nelson, opposite to which the ship is moored, and upon the first fire, shocking to say, Mr. Shoemaker received the ball of his antagonist in the right side, a little above the hip bone, which he survived only a few hours, having expired on Friday morning.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, Ohio, Sep. 13.

Murder, with intent to rob the Mail.—A lad aged about 18 years, named Colwell, while engaged in carrying the mail from Freeport to Cohocton, was shot on Friday last, in Oxford township, in this county. It appears, that about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th instant, a person named Johnstone was seen travelling on foot, apparently in company with the mail-carrier, passing the house of Mr. Booth, on the Freeport road. A short time after, Mr. Smeltzer, of Cohocton, also passed the house, travelling in the same direction. About a mile and a half from Mr. Booth's he discovered Johnstone on the road, who cried out "murder, murder!" and when Mr. S. rode up, he beheld the corps of the mail carrier, with his horse, on which were the mail bags, at a short distance.

On Johnstone's being interrogated respecting his knowledge of the transaction, he said—that the mail carrier and himself had been travelling together, when he (Johnstone) stopped at a spring to drink; that the mail carrier rode on; that he heard the report of a gun, and a shriek, and on going forward saw the mail carrier lying on the ground, either dead or dying; that a man carrying a rifle came from the side of the road; that he inquired of this man who killed the mail carrier; that the man looked surly, and using his rifle in a menacing manner, told Johnstone not to accuse him of the murder, or words to that effect, and afterwards stepped off the road into the woods, and has not since been discovered. This is the substance of the story related by Johnstone to Mr. S. and others. The boy was shot in the back with a rifle ball, which entered near the spine, and lodged beneath the skin below the breast. When Johnstone passed Booth's he was observed to carry nothing but a walking stick. His assertions, however, are said to be contradictory, and he is detained until the affair shall be further investigated.

COMMODORE PORTER.—The following paragraph from the National Intelligencer of Saturday, confirms the report which was current some weeks ago, that an offer had been made to Commodore Porter to take the command of the Mexican Navy. It appears, also, that a similar offer has been made by the government of Colombia.

We are informed, and have no doubt of the fact, that Commodore DAVID PORTER has lately been invited to enter the service of the Republic of Mexico, as Commander in Chief of its naval forces. The Executive of that Republic decided on the 4th of July last, to recommend to the Council of Government to tender this appointment to Commodore Porter; on the 30th of July the proposition was approved by the Council, and the offer has accordingly been made to him. We understand also, that a similar overture has been made to Commodore P. on the part of the Government of Colombia.

We have not understood what Commodore Porter's determination is in relation to either of these offers.

The Navy of Mexico, we are informed, will shortly consist of one line of battle ship, four or five frigates, and some smaller vessels. We presume its ultimate augmentation will be very considerable, as the last appropriation for the purpose was, we believe, three millions of dollars. The Navy of Colombia will consist, in a short time, of a force equal, or superior to that of Mexico, as there are now building, both in England and the United States, some ships of a large class, intended for the service of that Republic.

The invitation from Mexico must be very gratifying to Commodore Porter's feelings, as it is the highest compliment we believe, that has been offered by any government to a foreign officer.

FOREIGN.

FROM FRANCE.—The packet ship Howard, at New York from Havre, furnishes Paris papers to the 15th August, inclusive. The following are extracts from the New York papers.

Greece.—On the affairs of Greece, which recent accounts have rendered so interesting, those papers contain nothing in addition to what was received by the last arrival from Liverpool. The reports of the capture of Ibrahim Pacha by Colocotroni continued uncontradicted, and were generally credited. What, indeed, rendered them extremely probable, was the circumstance of the Turkish general having extended his line of military operations to such a degree as to weaken his disposable force; which laid him open to be intercepted and surrounded by the Greek army. Instead of concentrating his army, and cooperating with the Turkish naval commander, he is stated to have entirely abandoned the sea coast, and to have separated his army into a number of divisions and directed them to march by different routes into the interior. Of this impolitic proceeding the Greek general seems to have been fully aware, and to have taken proper advantage, by throwing himself across the enemy's line of operations, and thus compelled him to advance upon Napoli, where, with Greek forces before him, and those of Colocotroni in his rear, his destruction was inevitable. We trust the next arrival will bring a full confirmation of the account of the capture of the Egyptian commander, and of the whole of his forces.

From the Paris Journal du Commerce, Aug. 15. The accounts from Constantinople of the 20th July, and from Corfu of the 18th of the same month, confirm the defeat of Ibrahim Pacha in his various attacks on the post at the Mills near Napoli, but do not speak of his captivity. It appears that he has only retired to Tripolizza, after burning Argos. The same accounts mention the landing at Navarino of Hussein, at the head of 3 or 4000 Egyptians, who immediately marched upon Tripolizza. The Captain Pacha appeared on the 7th July before Missolonghi.

Spain.—From this devoted country we have the most pitiable accounts of its civil dissensions, and the complicated evils arising from the misgovernment of its imbecile monarch. At Malaga, the militia and royalist volunteers had several conflicts, in which many were killed and wounded and such was the extent of these broils and the general dissatisfaction, that a Junta of public safety has been appointed at Madrid, and it was contemplated to re-establish the inquisition, which had, in fact, been practically renewed by the bishops of Tarragona and Orihuela of their own accord, having established that detestable tribunal in their diocese.

A number of the friends of General LA FAYETTE, have subscribed for the purpose of offering a gold medal of the value of 1000 fr. for the best piece of verse upon the voyage of that officer to America his stay there, and his return home.

We are happy to learn that the disturbances at Roule and other places in the vicinity of Houlme have ceased, and the workmen have returned to their duty. The ringleaders in general are in custody.

The cities of Antwerp and Liege were visited by a very violent storm on the 9th and 10th of August.

According to the latest accounts from Salins it appears that only three persons perished at the late fire. A girl was found alive in a cellar upon which a building fell at the moment when she had carried to it some article of furniture. There, for five days, in complete darkness, and in expectation of a cruel death, she had lived upon some bread which fortunately was kept in the cellar—During the night about 1,500 of the destitute inhabitants encamped upon the rocks of the Hermitage of St. Roch, under fort Belin. It is not without pleasure that we find subscriptions are multiplying in all parts of the country for the relief of these distressed families.

The Duchess and Mademoiselle of Orleans have each given the sum of 1000 fr. for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Salins, in addition to the donations of the other members of the royal family.

The Duke of Wellington, after inspecting the fortifications of Namur, proceeded to Liege, from whence his Grace, accom-

panied by his son, Col. Jones, and Doctor Hume, departed on the 9th inst. for Coblenz. Last evening his Grace and suite arrived at Paris, and alighted at the hotel Meurice.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—(Private Correspondence.)—M. Zezario, Equis, Commandant Galicia, has sent an officer here to notify the government that there are numerous croziers under the Colombian flag, carrying on a contraband trade in salt, which they dispose of in the small villages on the coast for half the established price. He also reports, that owing to the smallness of the force under his command, he can only make a show of a cordon, and moreover, that the contrabandists seduced the troops by presents of tobacco and brandy; the soldiers themselves used sedicious language, and things were in such a state that he could not be answerable for the consequences.

The troops intended for the expedition to Havana are constantly confined to the barracks of Ferrol, their discontent increasing daily. Letters state that the officers do not conceal their fears of embarking with them, as they are apprehensive of a mutiny on the passage.

Considerable sensation exists in the ministry, in consequence of the report made by the Council of Castile on the re-establishment of the Inquisition. This report confines the duties of this tribunal to religious matters alone, and in no manner to any thing relative to politics; that the judgments shall be made public, and the accusers made known to the accused. The Priest Oliva has been entrusted with the report to carry to the King for royal assent. M. Reacho has addressed a very energetic remonstrance to the King.

From the Barnstable (Mass.) Gazette, Sep. 21.

GREECE.—In our last we had promised to give information from Greece as derived from a gentleman of this town who had lately returned from this interesting spot upon the map of the world. Political squabbles may feel chagrined at the statement of homely truth, yet fact in the present circumstances is all that rationally can be wished. It is not for us to embellish with romantic colouring a case where our feelings would wish to give a happy, yet fictitious view, but to show things as they are.

In the first place bravery is a national feature of the Greeks—they never ask how many enemies they have to encounter, but where they are. Quarter is not granted on either side—it is a war of extermination. Among other civilized nations, war is practised as a science—but in the Morea the maxim is, 'you keep your head and I will mine.' From the description which we have received from our intelligent informant, their method of fighting is somewhat similar to the Indian manner. They go forth, Turks and Greeks, to battle like a herd of cattle; in one part of the field the contest is confined to fire arms, in another to the sword; the issue of the contest consists in destroying all who remain wounded of the enemy, by the victorious party. We often speak of the anticipated republic of Greece.—Though they in many sections, are free from their oppressors, yet the principles of a Republic are totally unknown to them. Republicanism in Greece and America, are as different as despotism and democracy. In the first place the Greeks are ignorant—they are totally destitute of men of talents, who belong to Greece and who have any influence in their councils. The best partizan warrior stands highest among their chiefs, and he who destroys the most Turks with his own hand, wears the greenest laurel. As for Government, it is not known among them, even where they are most free. Freedom is licentiousness—murder passes unpunished, and law sleeps, if it ever has existed.

The major part of the Morea is now exclusively in the possession of the Greeks, who from the highest to the lowest individual, look only to one object, a retention of their dear bought possessions. A spirit of hatred has gone abroad, and the approach of their enemy, is a signal for the rush of the whole population against them. They go forth to battle with the firmness of labourers to their daily avocations; the son dies and the father rejoices if the enemy are beaten—the father falls and the child marches over his body to avenge his death. The song is Death or Freedom, and they know not, at the same time, what freedom is. They contest without an object which is distinctly before them, and fight from personal, rather than national hostility.

The Turks press all men into the service of their army and navy wherever they can obtain them. They are without discipline, and content with faint and dispirited hearts. In the battle of Navarino, their officers, who are principally Italians and Genoese, were under the necessity of placing themselves in the rear of their soldiery, and goading them on to the battle with whips—and yet were beaten. When the Turkish feet were lying at Alexandria, they pressed in to it, all the boatmen who come down the river from the country in boats laden with produce, the majority of whom perished under the Grecian sabre, or were destroyed by their fire ships.

On the first of June last the two fleets of the several powers were seen by the gentleman who has conveyed the above information, the Grecian fleet consisting of 30 in chase of the Turkish of 70 sail. The next day a gale of wind separated them, and the Grecian fleet sailed to Hydra for supplies, from thence to prevent the Turks from landing upon the Negropont. The whole terror of a Grecian man of war consists in the desperate bravery of its crew—their guns are mounted upon crazy carriages and illy supplied with powder and ball—they throw themselves headlong upon their enemy, no matter what the disparity of force, and fight with (as it may be termed) fetters about their necks—no prison ships, no exchange, none of the

courtesies of war await them—defeat is death; and they fight not only from inclination, but necessity. The Greek merchants have given their ships to the service of the cause, for the reason that defeat not only takes their vessels, but their lives.—No warfare has ever existed wherein there was so much at stake—the assistants of the Greeks not only hold out to them a theoretic form of Government but throw before them a shield to protect their lives, and those of their children. The Koran knows but one sect—the anathema of death is affixed to its enemies. But from the facts disclosed to us, the future seems dark, and the landscape clouded. If an effectual disinfranchisement of the Morea is effected, anarchy must ensue—if the Turks persevere and are eventually successful, it is a simoom which will sweep the name of Greek from existence.

The alternative is awful. Our citizens who have devoted their lives to Greece, meet with Grecian fare—their common soldiers live on poor wine, and poorer bread and an olive if they can get it. Jarvis, who is a Lt. General, bivouacs in a hut, from which the rain is excluded by a blanket at the windows—'Sir,' said he, to our friend, 'come in and see how a Grecian General lives'—and yet he is a Greek indeed, and does not repine. He has served without pay, for the Government cannot pay if they would, and each day he is liable to have his head carried to the Grand Seigneur in a Capot. Tell a Greek of discipline and he will laugh at you, and say that the only discipline necessary is to obtain the head of your enemy. The sweet solace of society, the delightful need of applause and the social ties of life are to be abjured, that remote posterity possibly may reap the benefit of your exertion. Howe (whom we well know) has bartered all for his chivalric generosity. Miller, is an enthusiast—Byron has hedged his poetic prison in the damps of the grave for Greece. They have suffered, alas, too vainly, and many a year must pass, a Washington, a Jefferson, a Hamilton and a Fayette, are yet to be born, before the sun of our fortunes will be reflected even in a single moon-beam upon Greece. We look at the land through the false medium of hope—every thing looks generous and bright—but an intimacy with its concerns dispels the illusion, and instead of a glorious struggle for rational liberty, we behold a warfare of ignorance with superstition. We proceed to prove the above from the manners, morals, habits of life and contest now prevalent in the Morea; as these things are new to us, they may be to our readers. A Greek fire ship—a Capot—their piratical course—the virtue of their women—their dress together with some facts relative to Lord Byron, will form subjects for future leisure moments; we at present only vouch for the truth of the above remarks, though to us it is unpleasant to make them.

A letter from Mobile to the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser, dated Sept. 1, says—"It continues very sickly. Business is entirely suspended, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Many promising and valuable citizens have fallen victims to the yellow fever."—Our correspondent gives no names of the deceased.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, &c. It has been suggested to the House of Commons, through the medium of a London newspaper, that, previous to their appointment, these magistrates should be examined as to their competency. The hint is too good to be lost in this country, where much (and occasionally well founded) complaint exist of the incompetency of some of these officers of justice. It is, especially, important that these places be well filled among us, because these magistrates constitute the judicial tribunal whose decisions are final as to the interests of a large class of the community.—Nat. Int.

The proclamation inserted on our first page, announcing a call to the Jews to assemble, has excited as much surprise in New York as it will do elsewhere. We perceive by the paper published in New York, of which Mr. Noah is editor, that this document is genuine. It is there noticed in the following words—[Amer. ARARA T.—It gives us much pleasure to have it in our power, to announce to our numerous readers, many of whom have manifested much anxiety on the subject, that the ceremony of laying the corner stone for the new CITY OF ARARA T, took place on the 15th inst. We have received an extra sheet from the office of the Buffalo Patriot, containing an interesting description of the proceedings of the day, and the proclamation of the Governor and Judge of Israel, addressed to his Jewish brethren, throughout the world. It is described, and we doubt not that it was, a great day of jubilee; and we congratulate not only our colleague on his success, and the Jewish nation on the pleasing prospects of a re-union, but all mankind in the happy anticipation of seeing an injured and persecuted people located on a free soil, and participating in the common rights of man.

Mr. Noah, in his exhibition of his views with regard to his proclamation inviting the Jews to this country, makes an admission that his office of judge is not conferred upon him by any authority, but is a self-assumed power. The following is an extract from his address.

It is difficult at this period to decide with certainty on the manner and forms adopted in choosing the judges of Israel. Most of the distinguished men who had filled that station were "raised up" by divine influence. Their skill in war and wisdom in peace, their valour and experience, their capacity to govern and incidental and necessary qualifications calculated to excite public confidence were passports to office. Dispersed as the nation now is, and no possibility of concentrating the general

voice, there can be no just power to grant—no right to withhold—the office must be assumed by divine permission, and the power exercised by general consent and approbation. He who assumes this power, who takes the lead in the great work of regeneration and judges righteously, will always be sustained by public opinion. By this test I wish to be judged.

Born in a free country, and educated with liberal principles, familiar with all the duties of government, having enjoyed the confidence of my fellow citizens in various public trusts—ardently attached to the principles of our holy faith, and having devoted years of labour and study to ameliorate the condition of the Jews, with an unsullied conscience and a firm reliance on Almighty God, I offer myself as a humble instrument of his divine will and solicit the confidence and protection of our beloved brethren throughout the world. If there be any person possessing greater facilities and a more ardent zeal in attempting to restore the Jews to their rights as a sovereign and independent people, to such will I cheerfully surrender the trust.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.

Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl. \$5 37 a
" City Mills, superior qual. " 5 25 a
" Do. standard qual. " 5 a
" Susquehanna, " none
Wheat—red, per bush. 95 a
" white, " 100 a
Corn—white, " 55 a 57
" yellow, " 50 a 55
Rye, per bush. 55 a 56—Par.

(COMMERCIAL.)

OBITUARY.

Died on Thursday last, in this county, at Mr. William R. Tripp's, Miss Elizabeth Heron, in the 68th year of her age. She met death with christian resignation, and left this transient world rejoicing in hopes of everlasting rest.

She's bid adieu to every grief and pain,
And gone to join the great celestial train,
To sing with saints, around the throne above,
And wear a glorious crown of perfect love.

DIED.

On Sunday evening last, Mrs. Ann, relict of the late John Singleton, Esq. of this county.

—In this town, on Tuesday night last, in the 6th year of his age, Thomas P. eldest son of Thomas P. Bennett, Esq.

—In Cambridge on the 14th ult. *Williamina*, daughter of Mr. John Donovan.

—On Friday the 16th inst. at the residence of his father in Dorchester county, after a short and severe illness of ten days, Mr. John M. Frazer, in the 26th year of his age.

—In Cambridge, on Monday the 19th inst. George, son of the late John L. Philips.

CANDIDATES

For the General Assembly of Maryland.

TALBOT COUNTY.

Robt. H. Goldsborough, Thomas P. Bennett,

Richard Spencer, Spicy Denny,

Stephen Reynier, Levin Mills and

William P. Ridgeway, John L. Elbert, Esqs.

Robert Banning,

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, at public auction, on the premises, on Thursday the third day of November between 12 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon

THE HOUSE & PREMISES

which are at present occupied by

Mr. Solomon Barrett, as a Tavern

and Boarding House, on the east side

of Washington street, in Easton.—This house

being in a very public part of the town, is a

good stand for either a Store or Tavern.—The

garden attached to it is large and fertile.

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale

and the residue secured by bond or note with

approved securities, payable in six, twelve

and eighteen months thereafter, with interest

—The property will be sold subject to Mrs.

Taggart's Dower therein—a deed will be given,

as soon as the purchase money shall be paid.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH

for Joseph Bayd of Philadelphia.

Easton, Oct 1

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of

Camper & Thompson, (Carriage Makers)

either by note or otherwise, are requested to

come forward and settle their accounts on or

before the 20th inst. otherwise they will

be placed in the hands of an officer for collection

without respect to persons.

Easton, Oct 1 JOHN CAMPER.

NOTICE.

All persons are from this time prohibited

from crossing my farm or any of my lands, and

should they persist a summary method will be

taken to put a stop to it. I am unwillingly com-

pelled to this measure by the frequent depredations

and injuries that have been committed

on my stock.

HORATIO L. EDMONDSON.

Cedar Point, Oct 1

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Charles' county,

on the 4th of September, *Anthony*, a slave,

who says he belongs to Jesse Humphreys, near

Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, Maryland,

and that he was hired in the state of Virginia,

to the brother of said Humphreys—he is a very

black man, about 5 feet high, has had one of

his thighs broken, which causes him to limp,

is about 35 years old, his clothing very sorry.

HUGO COX, Sheriff

of Charles' county, Md.

Oct 1 Sw

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as

a runaway, during the present month, a negro

man named JOHN, about 22 or 23 years of

age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, says he belongs

to the widow Harris near Shepherdstown,

Virginia. He had on when committed a full-

ed cloth pantaloons and doublet, old shoes,

old wool hat, and cotton shirt. The owner of

the above described runaway is requested to

come forward, prove his property and pay

charges, otherwise he will be released as directed

by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Oct 1 Sw

TO THE FREEMEN OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
A publication in last Saturday's Gazette, under the signature of "A Voter," has suggested the names of several other citizens, in addition to those who are already before the public, as candidates for the next General Assembly of Maryland; among which I find my own name mentioned. At first I was somewhat at a loss to know how I should regard this publication, as it came unexpectedly upon me—but I have resolved to treat it with the respect that is due to the best intention that can be ascribed to it, and to consider it a direct and open enquiry, to which I shall return a direct and unequivocal answer.

We all of us recognize the right in every citizen, to suggest whomsoever he may think proper as candidates for a representative legislature,—as the election of delegates ought always to be a free-will choice, guided by the soundest discretion. To be a popular representative, in any public body, is always considered a station of the highest trust, and as the people have a right to make a requisition of the services of any man they please, there is a correspondent obligation, derived from the nature of the government we live under, upon those who are called, to obey—concession in such a case is a duty that every man owes to the community in which he lives.

If, therefore, the people of Talbot think proper to confide their interests to me with others, at the approaching election, I will serve them.

I am, Fellow-Citizens,
Your very Obedient Servant,
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Sept. 10, 1825.

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

respectfully announces to his fellow-citizens of Talbot, that he will serve them in the next House of Delegates of Maryland, if honoured with their confidence and support, at the approaching election.
Easton, Sept. 3, 1825.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Through the solicitation of a number of citizens of this county, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the ensuing Legislature, should I be so fortunate as to be supported, my best endeavours shall be exercised for the public good—and the Lord defend us from all vacillation and public repit bills and may the time speedily come when the *per diem* of the members shall be reduced to three dollars which is a full compensation for services rendered in these hard times, and I will insure as competent members to serve for that sum as have composed the house for several past sessions.
TALBOT COUNTY, Sep. 3

To the Independent Voters of Talbot county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
In consequence of the solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to present myself before you as a candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland.
The public's obedient servant,
August 27 LEVIN MILLIS.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
Having been long and earnestly solicited by several of my friends, to offer myself once more as a candidate for a seat in the General Assembly of Maryland, I have, though not without considerable reluctance & embarrassment of feeling, consented to gratify their wishes.

I was pressed, in a similar manner, to stand a poll at the last election of delegates, but was prevented by ill health;—no such obstacle now exists, and, with high respect for the sentiments and character of my fellow-citizens of Talbot, and a determination cheerfully to acquiesce in their decision, whatever it may be, I present myself as a candidate for their favor, on the first Monday in October next.

It is well known to the public, that a considerable portion of my past life has been devoted to the service of my country. I was two years in the Navy, and served during the whole of the late war, in the army of the United States. That I have contended for the honour and welfare of my native land, through scenes of difficulty and peril, a severe wound, which incapacitates me for active and corporeal exertion, will testify. I do not mention these services with a wish that an extravagant and undue estimate should be made of their value; I claim nothing to which I am not entitled; I ask only the approbation which is my just due—and that favor which is my right, will, I trust not, be promptly expressed by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens on the day of election.

In announcing myself as a candidate for a seat in the House of Delegates, I will not, as is the custom of many, attempt to win the favor of the public, by promising my adherence or opposition to any measure, which at the present moment, may or may not appear popular. I will only say that I shall, if elected, consider myself bound, at all times, to act in subserviency to the wishes of my constituents,—that, should I be honored with a voice in the house, it will ever be the voice of the people, I shall be chosen to represent—and if it be their desire, that a reduction of the compensation of the members of the Legislature should take place, they will find me among the first advocates for the measure. For the present, however, I will not insult their understanding, by attempting to gild them with the assertion that I myself even in these hard times, would prefer receiving a *per diem* of two dollars instead of four.

I deem it proper to state, that, during the canvass, I shall not make use of money to secure my election—I feel assured that my fellow-citizens will agree with me, that a wounded and disabled soldier may spend his *huf* pay in a more laudable manner, than in seeking a pitiful popularity, by giving large and costly *sh-fests*, and other expensive treats, in every corner of the county.—And I am confident that the sober-reason and good sense, so predominant among the people of Talbot county, will not permit me to suffer, by pursuing a course so proper in itself, and so necessary to the welfare of my family.

Fellow-citizens, I have served you in a public capacity in times past, and shall be happy to serve you again, and, though I now aim at a different sphere of action from my former one, I promise you, that if honoured with your choice, I will not be less faithful to you, and flatter myself, I shall not labour with less effect in advancing your interest.

Sept. 17. JOHN L. ELBERT.

Notice.

A gentleman living about 11 miles distant from Annapolis, is desirous of getting an Overseer for the ensuing year. To a man of sobriety, industry and good judgment, calculated to manage a moderate size plantation with 16 or 17 hands and a small stock, a liberal price will be given—for particulars, application can be made to John Boone, Esq. near Greensborough, Caroline county.
Aug. 13

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court, the subscriber will expose at Public Sale, on Friday, the 7th day of October next, if fair, if not on the next fair day, at the late residence of Charles Nabb, deceased, so much of the said deceased's estate as will pay his debts; consisting of an excellent stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also a quantity of superior Bacon. Also a good Coach and pair of Horses, &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest till paid, for all sums of five dollars and under, the cash must be paid. The property cannot be delivered till paid for or notes given. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by SAMUEL STEVENS, Esq. of Charles Nabb, dec'd.

Sep. 24 2w

Collector's Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, at the Courthouse door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all those tracts or parcels of land, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the several sums required, advertised by the commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, as being chargeable with and liable for the payment of the several sums stated in the said advertisement, for county assessment for the year 1824, and the costs arising thereon, except such assessments as have been or shall be (before the said day of sale) paid off in full, together with the costs thereon arising.—Attendance given by WM. FARLOW, Collector of Talbot county Taxes, for the year 1824.
Easton, Sep. 24, 1825. 5w

For Sale,

TWO excellent young HORSES, one three the other four years old—The four year old horse is well broke to harness. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to apply immediately, as said horses will be sold low for cash—the owners intending to leave this part of the United States.
JAS. COCKAYNE.
Easton, Sep. 24, 1825.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND, BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

September 22, 1825.
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 first Monday in October next.
By order,
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.
Sept. 24. 5w

REMOVAL.

Gentlemen wishing their clothes made in the most fashionable and genteel manner and to fit them with ease, are requested to call on the subscriber (lately from Baltimore and who formerly carried on business in this town) who from his strict attention to business and his superior knowledge of the same, hopes to merit a share of the patronage of a generous public.
He respectfully informs the public, that he has removed from the shop, noticed in a former advertisement, and taken the one lately occupied by Mr. John W. Jones, directly opposite the Easton Hotel, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
JOSEPH COLLISON.
Easton, Sep. 17, 1825. 3w

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Aaron Dukes, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims in legal order in the office of the Register of Wills of the county aforesaid immediately for dividend.
WILSON DUKES, Adm'r. of Aaron Dukes, dec'd.
Sept. 24 5w

Joseph Chain

Has just received from Baltimore, and is now opening at his store, next door to the Post Office, (Easton) the following articles which he will sell low for cash, viz:

- Porter, Ale and Beer,
- Biognoe Sausages,
- Dried Beef,
- First quality Mackerel,
- Susquehanna Herrings,
- Scotch do.
- Fine table Salt,
- Water Crackers, in small kegs,
- Raisins in do.
- Bunch Raisins,
- Prunes and Figs,
- Nuts of all kinds,

Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES.
Sept 10

Wanted

As House-keeper, a woman of respectable character and industrious habits; an elderly one would be preferred. Application to be made to, and liberal wages given by
JNO. BEARD.
Centreville, Sep. 24 3w

STEEL FANCY GOODS, BUT-TONS, &c.

Steel Hat Slides, do. waist clasps, buckles and slides, in great variety—Elastic and fine wove steel belts and Bracelets, steel neck chains, ear drops and broaches, do. watch chains, do. purse and reticule clasps, do. shoe clasps, ornaments and buckles, in great variety; do. head ornaments, gilt reticule clasps, do. hat and shoe buckles, do. watch chains, seals and keys, fancy gilt broaches and finger rings, gilt waist clasps and buckles, watch purses, jet necklaces and bracelets very rich, bead necklaces, jet waist buckles, lockets and broaches, with a variety of other Fancy Goods. Also constantly on hand an extensive assortment of United States' Army and Navy Buttons, steel coat and vest buttons, gilt and plated military ball buttons, superior gilt coat, coatee and vest buttons, of the most approved manufactories—second quality and imitation gilt do. in great variety—Boys' fancy ball buttons—burnished white and yellow metal coat and vest do. plain and figured pearl shirt and vest do. superior gilt imitation cloak hooks. For sale by
JOHN PRICE, Agent,
48 1/2 N. Third st. Philadelphia.
Aug. 20

William W. Moore,

Having declined the Drug business, in his own name, on the 1st instant, requests all those who are indebted to him on bond, note, or book account, to come forward and settle their respective debts, on or before the first day of the eleventh month (November) ensuing, as after that day the most speedy legal steps will be taken to compel payment.

The subscribers having formed a Co-partnership under the firm of

Moore & Kellie,

In the Apothecary and Druggist business, have on hand, at the old stand, opposite the Market-House, Washington street
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW-GLASS, &c.

which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers.
WM. W. MOORE,
JOHN KELLIE.
Easton, 8 mo: 6th, 1825.

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from Saturday evening the 10th inst. from the service of Mr. Edward Nicholson, living in Miles River Neck, Talbot county, a very dark mulatto fellow, named BEN, (almost black) of rather spare person and thin visage. He is about 25 years old, and is very insolent and fierce in his manner when spoken to. He is said to have gone off with some negroes belonging to John P. Pace, Esq.
It is most probable that this fellow has taken the usual route through Delaware, but no precise account of him has yet been obtained.
I will give the above mentioned reward of one hundred dollars, for securing and delivering this negro in the goal of Easton.
N. B. About four years ago, a dark mulatto fellow named JOE, then about 25 years of age, ranaway from the service of General Benson, of Miles River Neck, to whom he was then hired.

Also, in the Easter Holydays of 1823, a tall, slender, bright mulatto fellow, named DAVID, 20 years of age, ranaway from the service of Mr. Wm. Troth, near Dover Bridge.
I will give a reward of one hundred dollars for apprehending and delivering at the goal of Easton, Talbot county, either of the last mentioned negroes.
RACHEL L. KERR.
Easton, Talbot county, Sept. 24

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. a negro man, named SAM, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high and stout made; he formerly lived in the neighborhood of Centreville, Queen-Ann's county, and belonged to William Clark, deceased. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state of Maryland, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, or \$50 if taken in the state.
JOSHUA CLARK.
Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline Co. Sep. 17 4w
The editor of the Centreville Times will give the above four insertions, and forward his account to this office.

\$100 Reward.

A negro fellow named ENNALLS JAMES, absconded some time in the last Christmas Holydays—He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, twenty years old, very black, walks a little lame, two deep scars in one of his legs just above the knee, a good tempered and pleasant looking fellow, stammers a little and frequently uses the phrase "by doggy." dressed in country kersey when he went away. He has a father who is free, living in or near Camden, State of Delaware, by the name of Cesar James. I will give, to any person who will apprehend and secure in Easton Jail the above described Ennalls, if taken in Talbot county, \$20, if in any other county on the Eastern Shore or in the State of Delaware, \$70, and if in any other State of the Union \$100.
R. P. EMMONS.
Talbot county, April 9
N. B. Any communications respecting the above negro, to the editor of this paper will be promptly attended to.

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber's farm, on the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, on the 20th May, negro man CHARLES, who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER; he is about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high, the clothing he had on when he absconded, was a domestic cloth coat and Osnaburg shirt and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him again.
THOMAS SNOWDEN.
June 4 if

\$20 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on or about the 29th July last, a negro boy called FRANK, aged about 16, formerly the property of John M. Wise, of Talbot county. This boy was hired to Robert Dawson, of said county, and left the employ of said Dawson on the day above mentioned. This boy I purchased at public sale. I will give the above reward if said boy be secured in the jail of said county, or delivered to me, and all reasonable charges paid. It is most likely this boy has made for Poplar Island, as his former master now resides on said Island.
JOHN A. HORNEY.
Aug. 20

Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for Officers Fees as late Sheriff, or as the Administrator of Allen Bowie, deceased; are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given—My Deputies have orders to enforce the collections by execution. I shall forthwith commence advertising the property included in the several unsettled Vendition Exponas in my hands. Those interested are requested to attend to this notice.
EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
Aug. 20 Talbot county.

Wanted

TWO Apprentices to the Hatting business—they must be of good morals, and between 14 and 16 years of age. Apply to
JAMES C. PARROTT.
Easton, July 30

THE WHOLE TO BE DRAWN IN ONE DAY,

In the city of Baltimore on Wednesday, The 9th November.

COHEN'S OFFICE.—BALTIMORE, 7 September 8th, 1825.

We have the pleasure to announce that the drawing of the

Grand State Lottery

OF MARYLAND, will take place in the City of BALTIMORE on Wednesday the 9th of November, and will be entirely completed on that day, under the superintendance of the commissioners appointed by the GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

HIGHEST PRIZE: 30,000 DOLLARS.

S C H E M E:

1 prize of \$30,000 is \$30,000
1 do. of 10,000 is 10,000
1 do. of 5,000 is 5,000
10 do. of 1,000 is 10,000
10 do. of 500 is 5,000
30 do. of 100 is 3,000
60 do. of 50 is 3,000
100 do. of 20 is 2,000
200 do. of 10 is 2,000
400 do. of 5 is 2,000
20,000 do. of 4 is 80,000

20,813 PRIZES. \$132,000

40,000 Tickets Not 1 blank to a prize. TO BE DRAWN ON THE ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, secured by Letters Patent under seal of the United States.

The holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares, will be certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE!

The popularity of this Scheme is unrivalled—and in consequence of its Brilliance and mode of drawing, has caused a continuance of sales the most unprecedented.—Every Prize is payable in CASH, which can be had THE MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.
Whole Tickets, \$5 00 | Quarters, \$1 25
Halves, 2 50 | Eighths, . . . 62
To be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange-Office, 114, Market-street, BALTIMORE;

Where all the Great Capitals were sold in the last Grand State Lottery which was drawn on the 27th July—viz: the 40,000 Dollars—the 10,000 Dollars—the 5,000 Dollars—the (latter in Shares)—and where in the late State and other Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 Dollars—3 of 50,000 Dollars—5 of 40,000 Dollars—5 of 30,000 Dollars—12 of 20,000 Dollars—17 of 10,000 Dollars—31 of 5,000 Dollars, &c.—And where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.

ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets, in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS, Baltimore.

COHEN'S 'Gazette and Lottery Register,' which will be published immediately after the drawing, will contain the complete List of Prizes, and will be forwarded gratis, to all who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive the same.
Baltimore, Sept. 8, 1825. [Sep 17 4w]

Plank for Sale.

20,000 feet 4-4 white Pine Boards.
7,000 " 3-4 yellow do. do.
2,000 " 1-2 Poplar do. do.
Few hundred feet of Oak and Gum do.
Also, Oak and Gum Scantling.
GREEN & REARDON.
Easton, Aug. 6

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major M'Kim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of steam-boats in the Patapsico river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.
The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's 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 except Queenstown. 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. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers between Cambridge and Castle-Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.
From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:
From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places, \$2 00
From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, 2 50
From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis, 1 50
The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore.
Dinner on board, 50
CLEMENT VICKARS.
March 5

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms.
The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec 25
N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.
S. L.

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court.

August Term, A. D. 1825.
On application of Elizabeth Kirby, Administratrix of Jesse Kirby, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of September A. D. 1825.
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jesse Kirby, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 27th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of September 1825.
ELIZABETH KIRBY, Adm'x. of Jesse Kirby, dec'd.
Sept. 24 3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Fiddeman Rolfe, to wit: one at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, use of Anthony W. Smith, the other at the suit of Daniel Fiddeman, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 4th day of October, at the Court-house door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the farm on which the said Rolfe at present resides, situate in the Bay-Side, near St. Michaels, be the quantity what it may, more or less—and also three head of horses, five head of cattle and one yoke of oxen. Seized and taken as the property of the said Fiddeman Rolfe, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
Attendance given by
EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
Sept 10 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Samuel Tenant, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 5th day of October next, at St. Michaels, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: one negro man called Horris, or Horace, one other negro man called Standley, 3 head of horses, 1 yoke of Oxen, 6 head of cattle, and 16 head of sheep: seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become thereon.
Attendance given by
THOS. HENRIX, Shff.
Sept 10 ts

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Talbot county as runaways, by James Seth, Esq. a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, two black boys, by the name of WASHINGTON and MIKE—Washington says he was sold out of the estate of Mr. Gustavus Wright, to a man by the name of Carter, the other states that he was sold by his master Fanny Causden of Cecil county, and that he is entitled to his freedom. The owner or owners of the above negroes, is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.
THO. HENRIX, Sheriff of Talbot county.
Sept. 3 8w

CASH, AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR NEGROES,

By the Subscriber, who has just received in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of that much wished for article CASH, which he is willing to change for Slaves, on the most favourable terms to the owners.
JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK, at S. Lowe's Tavern.
Aug. 6

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail, as a runaway, about the last of August, a negro boy named CHARLES YOUNG, about 18 years of age, five feet 4 or 5 inches high, says that he is free, and that his parents are free and live in the city of Washington. He had on when committed a blue linsley doublet, cotton shirt, linen pantaloons, a wool hat, and a pair of old shoes, and had with him a coarse linen shirt. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward and prove his property, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.
THOMAS CARLTON, Shff. Frederick County, Md.
Sept. 17 8w

AGISTRATES' 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. VIII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8, 1825.

NO. 43.

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serted three times for One Dollar, and twenty
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

[From the American Farmer.]

ESSAY ON THE NATURAL HISTO- RY OF THE MULE; & ITS VAL- UE FOR THE GENERAL PUR- POSES OF AGRICULTURE IN COM- PARISON WITH HORSES.

By GOVERNOR WRIGHT.

To the Honorable the Committee on Volun-
teer Premiums.

The patriotic invitation of the Honorable Robert Oliver, by his premium for the "best Essay on the Natural History of the Mule; and its value for the general purposes of agriculture in comparison with the Horse," has induced me to submit the following Essay.

Whether the mule was created by the Great Creator, or procreated, from other animals, under the direction of man, is a subject necessarily involved in the consideration of the natural history of that animal.

Aristotle, Varro de re Rustica, Collumella, and Theophrastus, tell us that in Phrygia, Syria, Cappadocia and Africa, there were a sort of mules that were prolific. Steno is said to have examined the organs of generation of the mule, and to have found the ova therein, and a sort of placenta about them, which persuaded him, that mules might generate; but his observations are said to be fanciful, and his conclusions unworthy so great a naturalist. Pliny relates, that the species of animals are in Africa various and changeable; that the great scarcity of water, brought the beasts of the forest to the pools to drink, and the males and females thus mixing, produced unnatural love, so as to create the proverb—"That Africa was always producing some new monsters." But Dr. Shaw in his travels in Barbary, says that all things there are the same as elsewhere, except the mule and the kumzab, which are produced from other animals under the direction of man, and not properly left to themselves; and that there is little ground for the proverb, "Semper aliquid novi African affert."

The mule, in natural history, is called a mongrel kind of quadruped, usually generated between the ass and the mare, sometimes between the horse and the she ass. They are said to be a kind of monster, and therefore do not breed, any thing in the suggestions of Aristotle and the other ancient writers on the subject to the contrary notwithstanding.

We find that the animals created by the great Creator, were directed to increase and multiply in their kind, and afterwards we find it recorded that the great Jehovah, renewed that injunction, and made a covenant with Noah and the animals that were saved in the ark, that they should never be destroyed by another flood, and sealed that covenant with his rainbow.

The preceding authorities and remarks, with the experience that we have had on the subject, as to the mule's breeding, must satisfy us that the mule was not the work of the great Creator, and that his command to the animals of his creation to increase and multiply, each in their kind, amounts to an affirmative pregnant—confirmed by the barrenness of the mule.

Having thus presented the evidence of the non-creation of the mule, but of its procreation by the intervention of man, I shall proceed to examine its attributes, the very name mule, and the proverb, "as stubborn as a mule," go far to fix their outlines. Here permit me to remark, that should any gentlemen be of the opinion that the mule was an animal originally created by God, they will no doubt unite with me in admiring the wisdom of his providence, in placing such an animal, in such a climate, with such a soil, among such a race. But should they think, it is not an animal originally created, and can reconcile themselves to the violation of the order of nature, and the unfitness of things, I am persuaded that the large mule, properly treated, and correctly broke, might be valuable in many important branches of agriculture; they may well be compared with the common horse, and are at least as valuable. The small mule may be profitably used in a small plough, for horticultural purposes, and if bred from the full bred mare, would be greatly improved. A mule of Mr. Sutton's, bred from a full bred mare, took the premium at the Easton Cattle Show, and was indeed a beautiful animal. The small mule, I have observed, is generally slow, and from its size appears to labour in the plough or cart, and as it advances in age becomes more and more slow;—so that its reputed longevity, for which by many it is prized, forms with me a strong objection, as the sooner we get rid of that which is of little or no value, the better. The Chinese law, which authorized the putting to death their children, might more economically have been exercised by

putting to death their superannuated—a custom among some of the Indian tribes.

The idea that the mule may be kept on less than the horse, I have no doubt is well founded; but, when it is considered that every farm that is worth cultivation, produces more long forage than the stock it ought to keep can consume, it is certainly, as to the article of long forage, is rather an objection, as the passing it through the animal ameliorates the quality, & increases the quantity of manure, and is much better than when spread in its original state. As the quantity of grain necessary for a work horse ought not to exceed ten quarts per day, the highest quantity given to a race horse—there cannot be much saved with the mule, in my judgment. We are forbid to muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn, and I must enter my protest against starving the mule that maketh the corn. It is a well known fact, that a lean horse performs better on the turf than a fat one, and I presume also in the plough—as the same cause always produces the same effect. Place a pair of common horses in one plough, and a pair of common mules in another, each of the ordinary quality of the horse and the mule, and the weight and physical strength of the horse will soon test the preference of the horse by his dispatch—besides the time saved of the driver, far exceeding the difference in their food. But as the proposition was no doubt intended to promote the interest of agriculture by its discussion, I will present to your view a pair of full bred horses in the plough pressing forward with eager volition, scarcely to be restrained by the happy, whistling ploughman, and compare them with the team of common mules, creeping on, the ploughman swearing, and with a mule goal forcing them along, but in a pace so slow, and with a countenance so rueful, that you would be led to believe he was a wretched convict, working in a tread mill.

That the large mule is preferable to the common country horse, I am prepared to admit, and I have no doubt would sell for nearly double the price of the country horse; but as I know the object of the honorable mover of this proposition was intimately connected with the best interests of agriculture, and intended to elicit such a discussion as was calculated to promote that interest; in pursuance of that object, I shall attempt to prove, that as it is the interest of the agriculturist to effect the highest grade of perfection, in every thing necessary to agriculture—and as the labour-saving machine is so correctly preferred, and profitably used, instead of the modes it intended to correct, though in the outset somewhat dearer. I am authorized, then, upon the same principle, to say, that a time-saving machine is so much entitled to the preference of the farmer, and as promotive of his interest, as the labour-saving machine.

It is, therefore, the duty of the agriculturist, I know from experience, to use the full bred horse in his teams, whose superior worth, velocity and last, is so fully tested on the turf. Does any man doubt that the full bred horse, who can run four miles in eight minutes, which the country horse cannot run in sixteen, is not twice as valuable as the country horse? particularly in a trip for a doctor or a mid-wife?

If then the foot and bottom of the full bred horse is so far beyond the country horse, is it not the duty of the farmer to get that stock, although his original cost shall be double that of the country horse, which, not like the barren mule, but the self-sharpening plough, will continue its own stock, and preserve its own excellence?

Having thus compared the horse and the mule, as to the direct purposes of Agriculture, I must call your attention to the common incidental duties of the farmer, in the performance of which the horse or mule must be used. He has to go to church, court, mill, and market. The farmer may plant, but Jehovah must water. I will then, in a great drought, suppose two neighbouring farmers, equi-distant from the church, both going to it to pray for rain—the one on horseback the other on a mule.

The one on horseback arrives in time, and devoutly implores the great Ruler of the Universe to bless them with rain—the one on the mule arrives only time enough to say Amen. But mark them on their return—the one on horseback flies ahead of the dust, and reaches home time enough for a hot dinner—while the one on the mule, if peradventure he is not smothered in the dust, keeps the family waiting, and gets home to "eat his mutton cold." They set off to mill together, mounted, the one on horseback, the other on the mule. The one on horseback gets there & has his grain ground first, as the miller's rule is, "the first come must be first served," and the one on horseback gets home long before the one on the mule, and much time is saved, which Doctor Franklin has justly said is money. They set off together, mounted as before, to court, as jurymen. The one on horseback arrives in time to answer to his name, the other does not get in time to save his distance, and has to pay the costs of an attachment. They set off to market, mounted as before—the one on horseback arrives in time to the first of the market, and gets the best price for his market stuff—the other, all spattered to his knees, arrives at the far-end of the market,

and can hardly dispose of his market stuff at any price.

I suggest the case of the female part of the farmer's family mounted on mules, destined to church, court, mill, or market, merely to arrest so catastrophic an occurrence, which I trust my well-known devotion to the sex will induce them to forgive—and for their relief remark, that the medals of Julia and Agrippina show us that the equipages of the Roman ladies were drawn by mules, which is also the case with the princesses of Spain. The princess of Denmark are drawn by rein deer—the great Mogul by oxen.

I must now apologize to the horse, the noblest animal of creation, for in any wise comparing the mule, a monster, with him, though we are allowed to compare small things with great. The master of the horse, has described the fine horse, as possessed of the following noble properties. The breast, the hips, the mane of the woman, the countenance, the intrepidity and fire of the lion, the eye, the nostril and the joint of the bullock, the nose, the gentleness and the patience of the sheep, the strength, the constancy and the foot of the mule; the head, the leg and the short hair of the deer; the throat, the neck and the bearing of the wolf; the ear, the tail and the trot of the fox; the memory, the sight and the turning of the serpent, the running, walking and the suppleness of the cat.

The horse is divided into five classes: 1st, the race-horse; 2d, the war-horse; 3d, the coach-horse; 4th, the hunter, and 5th, the pack-horse.

The race-horse, in the Olympic games, established by Hercules, attracted the early attention and admiration of the delighted spectators. The tocsin sounds—see him mounted for the race, with his neat rider, decked in the costume of the day, clamping the foaming bit, straining upon the start, and exhibiting his herculean powers, his foot and bottom, and gaining the prize. Mark the delighted victor, with his friends, rending the skies with their shouts of joy, and treating them with the nectar of the gods—which at the present day, is not to be had; but for which, at Canton, the sporting winners substituted the generous madeira and the foaming champagne; whose names (Sewell and Sleeper,) I record, that their noble example may be nobly followed.

What figure would the mule cut?

The bugle sounds—then comes the war-horse of the same noble blood; for the turf is admitted to be the nursery for the cavalry; and in this country, bisected, as it is, by noble streams, the cavalry, mounted with rifles, under the auspices of the immortal Jackson, moving with their known celerity, would form one strong arm of the nation—and by their velocity, would possess an ubiquity that would enable them to meet an invading foe at every point, protecting our happy shore, and perpetuating those liberties secured by our great charter—sealed with the blood of our patriots, and recorded in the blood of our heroes and the great Lafayette. The early use of the cavalry stands recorded in the charge of Constantine on the squadron of his brother Constantine, and throwing him off the saddle, in his attempt to supplant him in his government.

I ask again, "what a figure would mules cut?"

The bugle sounds—then comes the chariot-horse, neatly caparisoned—fixed to the chariot, with the proud charioteer, neatly dressed, prepared and used in war, and so celebrated in the olympic games, with which their patrons of antiquity were so delighted, and Horace so elegantly describes, that I will give it in his own words:

"Sunt quos curricula, pulverem Olympicum,
Colligese juvat, metaque ferendis,
Evitata rotis, palmaque nobilis,
Terrarum Dominos, evahit ad Deos."

(Translated thus by R. W.)
"With joy some boast the Olympic dust to hurl,
With glowing wheels to graze the winning goal;
And victors, gain the prize, the golden palm;
For which a seat among the gods they claim."

What a pretty figure would the mule cut?

Next comes the high-bred hunter, prepared for the chase—his master neatly mounted, with a horn, summons the deep-toned hounds to join him in the chase. Mark the hunter's agile footsteps, and with what caution he steps among the hounds, the companions of his sport; the fox unkenelled, see how he leaps over hedges and ditches, steering his course by the cry of the hounds. On a loss, mark his still and listening attitude—and on a recovery, see how keenly he again pursues the cry of the hounds, to be in at the death, and crown his master with the brush.

What a pretty figure would the mule cut?

Lastly, comes the sturdy pack-horse, prepared for the pack, which weighs two hundred and forty weight, or seventeen stone, two pounds; and see how kind and rapid he moves with this burthen, and with ease performs his task to the great pleasure and advantage of his master.

What a pretty figure would the mule cut?

Which is humbly inscribed to the Hon. Robert Oliver, by his humble servant,
ROBERT WRIGHT.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From the New York Statesman. LETTERS FROM EUROPE—No. X. Liverpool, 20th July, 1825.

On the fourth side of the area of the Liverpool Exchange, stands the Tower Hall, a magnificent edifice, which appears to great advantage from Castle-street, but almost entirely intercepts the view of the pile in its rear. It is built of the same materials as the Exchange, and the style of architecture is similar. The dome is a proud structure, upon the summit of which sits Britannia, looking down upon the town. We went through every apartment in this building, from the basement to the cupola. In one of the rooms, the Mayor was holding a court, with a crowd of both sexes at the bar. The suite of apartments on the second floor are splendidly finished, and furnished, and kept in a state of the utmost neatness, the steps and flags being rubbed with a white cement, and the furniture highly polished. One of the rooms is ornamented with full length portraits of the two last Georges, and the Duke of Clarence, which are said to be good likenesses. The hall room is a spacious and superb hall, with a lofty and arched ceiling, hung with chandeliers of uncommon brilliancy.

Our ascent up the dark and winding steps to the top of the building was tedious; but the prospect well paid us for the trouble. From this point we had a fine bird's-eye view of the town, its suburbs, harbour and the country in the vicinity on the Cheshire shore. Liverpool extends along the Mersey for about two miles, and is something like a mile in breadth. Although it has nearly the same population as New York, it does not cover so much ground, the houses being both higher and more compact. The former does not show to so good advantage as the latter from the top of the City Hall or the Hospital. Fewer steeples and turgrts are in sight; and the tall, naked chimneys of numerous furnaces, emitting volumes of dense smoke together with the long red earthen pipes uniformly crowning the flues present a novel appearance. To the east lie the villages of Everton and Foxteth Park; to the north, the entrance of the harbour and the channel; on the west, the Mersey stretches by the town and the hills on the Cheshire shore rise in the distance with an intervening country clothed in green and studded with white buildings. The view is picturesque, but inferior to that from the state house in Boston, or the Observatory at Portland.

The prospect towards the sea is by far the most interesting, as fleets are almost constantly arriving and departing, freighted with no inconsiderable portion of the commerce of Great Britain. Nearly one sixth of the whole trade of the country is carried on from this port alone; and the import of some articles, as cotton for instance, exceed those of all the rest of the kingdom. The great amount of business is owing to the facilities of transportation from the interior of the Island by means of Canals and excellent roads. No small proportion of the wealth of Liverpool was derived from the slave trade, and the town still bears one conspicuous relic of the disgraceful traffic. The principal place of business is called the *Goree*; a name of African origin. It should, however, be added, that its inhabitants have been among the foremost in the abolition of that trade, which was openly denounced as barbarous and horrid, in a large public meeting. At a subsequent period the contraband trade with South America and the West Indies was extremely lucrative. For a long time Liverpool waged a competition with Bristol; but the latter has at length been completely distanced, and the former is now grappling with the metropolis as her only rival.

The public buildings in Liverpool, with the exception of those above mentioned, and the church attached to the Asylum for the Blind, the architecture of which is purely Grecian, have nothing about them peculiarly worthy of notice. They are modern structures, neat, and convenient. The places of worship are numerous, corresponding with a great variety of sects in religion. St. Nicholas struck us as favourably as any of the churches. Its steeple fell some years since, while the bells were ringing for the morning service: the crash was tremendous, and upwards of twenty children were buried in the ruins. The Athenæum is a pretty building of stone, two stories high; the lower one is occupied as a reading room, and the other as a library, which at present contains about eleven thousand volumes. We were received with much politeness, and many inquiries were made about the kindred institution in New York. Near this is the Lyceum, containing about 20,000 volumes. Some of the shelves in the gallery are filled with *paintings of books*, which struck us as a novelty, in an institution of this kind. The charitable associations of Liverpool are numerous, with a corresponding number of public buildings. Of these the Asylum for the Blind is by far the most interesting. We attended its church on Sunday, and have since visited the buildings with which it is connected. It is a splendid charity, furnished with every thing which can conduce to the welfare and happiness of its unfortunate inmates, who are at present one hundred and twenty in number, assembled from all parts of the

kingdom. Their skill in various mechanical operations is surprising. Some of the females were sewing, others weaving and knitting; and in one apartment, the males were making shoes. These articles are exposed for sale, for the benefit of the establishment. The workmanship is remarkably fine particularly the needle-work, consisting chiefly of silk reticules.—But the proficiency of the blind in music, astonished us above all. They chanted the psalms for the day of the month on Sunday, in full chorus without missing a word or a note, and their responses throughout were perfect. We have since heard them perform some of the most complex and difficult pieces of Handell and Haydn, in a masterly manner. The music hall has a good organ, and is filled with pianoes. On its walls are inscribed, in letters of gold the names of the benefactors of the institution, with the amount of legacies and donations.

On Thursday afternoon, the fashionable day, we visited the Botanic Garden, at the distance of a mile from the Exchange. It was at this season in full bloom. The grounds contain an area of between four and five acres, tastefully laid out, and filled with trees, shrubs and plants from every quarter of the Globe. Its neatly gravelled walks are completely overhung with shades of every variety, and furnish a charming promenade. In one part of the garden is a little lake, where the water lily was seen in bloom. An excellent band of music occupied a central position, and the mellow note stole through the alcoves of this charming retreat. There were perhaps three or four hundred ladies and gentlemen in the garden, promenading in all directions. On every Thursday afternoon, the first families in town are accustomed to assemble at this place to recreate themselves with a walk, music, and conversation. It is a custom worthy of imitation, being equally conducive to health and sociability. I hope the example will be followed in New York, if the project of a Botanic Garden shall be carried into execution. The strictest rules are enforced, respecting admissions, and for the preservation of the plants. We have had an opportunity of seeing much of the beauty, taste and fashion of the town. But as has been already remarked, there is so strong a resemblance in dress and manners, that one would hardly be able to distinguish this collection of people from an assembly of ladies and gentlemen in New York.

The theatre in this town does not at present offer many attractions. It is smaller than the Park Theatre, but finished in much the same style. There is no peculiarity in the audience. Most of the ladies sit in the pit, and judging from our limited experience, there is "a beggarly account of empty boxes." The acting is of an inferior kind, without one star to dazzle and delight. Miss Foote is expected here in a few days. She was playing at Dublin when we passed, but no convenient opportunity was afforded to see her. There was a partial riot on one evening; some applauded, others hissed, and she fainted in the uproar. Her acting is not highly spoken of; and the curiosity to see her is in a great measure factitious. She is said to be extremely handsome.

There are several minor theatres, and rare shows in abundance in this town. We were not a little amused in passing through one of the streets, to see the picture of an "American giant," so called, contrasted with Napoleon. He has been christened "Lambert," probably of the Lambert family, and is said to be upwards of seven feet high. As such a gentleman had never been heard of in our country, we resisted the music of a hand organ, and did not think proper to pay a shilling for his acquaintance. In the street opposite my window, at the King's Arms is a curious sign labelled "Eulophuzicon." Notwithstanding a slight acquaintance with the dialects, the application of the term at first puzzled me. But every night has furnished a definition. It points to an exhibition of natural scenery and natural phenomena. Regularly at 10 o'clock, they come to "the thunder storm" and "the shipwreck." There is a tremendous beating of tin pans, and the pattering of peas for rain and hail. We have only to look from the casement, to enjoy the confusion of elements—such as they are. From this sketch, it will be perceived that public amusements are much the same here as with us.

Among other public places, we have been through the several markets. The principal one is a stupendous pile, said to be the largest structure in the kingdom. It is built of brick, with five spacious avenues leading from end to end, on the sides of which the articles are neatly displayed. There is an abundant supply of meats, fish, vegetables and fruits, with the usual variety of miscellaneous commodities. The salmon from the Dee and the turbot are of an excellent quality. Much as is said of the English beef, I should think it inferior to ours.

In the two great necessities of life, fuel and water, Liverpool is well supplied. Coal is abundant and cheap. Water of a good quality, pure and wholesome, but not cold, is conveyed through the streets in aqueducts from two fountains; and families are plentifully furnished, on moderate terms,

The town is lighted with gas of two kinds, one from oil and the other from coal. There is a strong competition between the two companies, and the controversy as to the superiority of the light runs high. From all we could learn, the oil gas has a decided preference. It burns with a purer flame; and is not accompanied with so much stench. The gentleman who afforded so many facilities to Mr. Dewey in the prosecution of his enquiries, imparted to us much information on the subject.

On Friday last, we dined at "Birchfield," a charming retreat at the distance of about a mile from the centre of the town. It is the residence of taste, ease, and hospitality. The mansion is in the midst of a park of 4 acres, surrounded with trees and shrubbery, and handsomely laid out with walks. Among the guests at table was the Rev. Dr. Raffles, who is well known in our country both in his sacerdotal and literary character, and whom I had a strong desire to see. An eminent clergyman from Boston was also present. The conversation turned upon a great variety of topics, and was extremely interesting. If delicate permitted, my limits would not allow me to give a sketch of it in this letter. Our visit was protracted till 10 o'clock, and for its pleasures, we are indebted to a friend who has devoted himself to us since our arrival, and whose kindness, with those of his family, will long be gratefully remembered.

On Saturday, we took tea and passed an agreeable evening with a family to whom one of my letters introduced us, and by whom we were received with the utmost cordiality. The gentleman had resided for some time in New York; and it was not a little gratifying to us, to find his apartment's hung with portraits, of Washington and Lafayette, as also with the Declaration of Independence, by Col. Trumbull. On the mantle piece was a fine miniature bust of Mr. Roscoe, in Italian marble. You may judge of my surprise and pleasure, to find an English lady in the party, who had visited the White Hills in New Hampshire, and passed through the Notch, so called, some fifteen or twenty years ago. She had also climbed the Green Mountains in Vermont, and was familiar with American scenery. A gentleman from Boston, who is on his second visit to Europe, with his lady and one or two others were of the party. The evening passed pleasantly, and I feel under great obligations to my distinguished friend who made me acquainted with so worthy and agreeable a family.

Sunday evening made us acquainted, through the medium of a kind letter from another of my New York friends, with one of the most eminent men of the age, whose writings and whose philanthropic efforts are as well known in the United States, as in Europe. I was familiar with both, before leaving the cloisters of a college, but at that period little dreamed of ever seeing and taking tea with the admired author of "Leo the Xth"—the friend of literature and the arts—and above all, the friend of man. He and his family received us with that kindness and hospitality, which have on all occasions been manifested towards our countrymen, and with that ease and attic simplicity of manners, which could not fail to charm. Although in the presence of such a venerable man, I wished only to listen; yet his many inquiries respecting the institutions of our country, and the circle of his acquaintances, compelled me sometimes to talk. This gentleman, who is now in an advanced age, and has been conspicuous for the last forty years, manifests the same zeal and enthusiasm in the cause of science and literature, freedom and humanity, that have characterized his whole life. He showed us the four first numbers of a most splendid botanical work, with plates, in which he is now engaged, and which is publishing in London, in royal folio. It contains a full and accurate description, with colored drawings as large as life, of all the plants in the Botanical Garden at Liverpool. The four first numbers are chiefly occupied with the classes *Monandria* and *Monogynia*, and are particularly rich in plants from the East Indies, where he has several correspondents, eminent for their botanical attainments. The whole work will be comprised in twelve or thirteen numbers. God grant him health and strength to complete an undertaking which will form such a splendid acquisition to science and to his own reputation. He also showed us some elegant specimens of a catalogue of a manuscript library, which he is making out for his distinguished friend, Mr. Coke of Holkham. The catalogue is designed to contain fac-similes of the various illuminations; and the imitations which have been completed are exact and perfect. There are about eight hundred manuscripts in the library, some of which are of the rarest and most valuable kind, containing among other things early transcripts of the Gospels.

Only two members of the family were at home, a son and a daughter, both of whom have inherited the spirit of the father. Our readers have had the pleasure of perusing some of the poetical effusions of the two sisters, the youngest of whom formed one of the circle on the evening of our visit. Her unaffected manners and polished conversation are in strict accordance with the productions of her pen. The residence of this literary family is in a retired and quiet situation at Foxth Park, two miles from town. The house is surrounded with trees, and with a spacious garden, in which the proprietor amuses himself with his favourite pursuits in botany. He gave us a number of pamphlets on subjects of interest at the present day.—The enjoyments of that evening, and the image of that great and good man, as he took my hand and uttered a parting benediction, are too deeply impressed upon my mind and my heart ever to be effaced, and a visit which was so instructive, and in all respects so agreeable, will form one of the eras in my life.

On Monday we dined with a gentleman,

with whom I was made acquainted, and whose hospitality was procured, by a letter from one of my brother editors in New York. The party consisted of gentlemen only, of whom two were from Virginia, one from Delaware, two from Philadelphia, and five from New York, forming quite an American circle, whose homes and hearts, however distant in the United States, a foreign shore soon brought together, and produced a community of feeling.—A fine turbot, which a Roman epicure would have extolled and a Roman poet might have sung, bathed as it was in the true Falernian, formed but a slight part of the pleasures of the evening. Sentiment and good feeling, with many a kind remembrance of our country, and many a panegyric upon its institutions, circulated at the convivial board.—The laws which govern physical attraction appear to be reversed in morals; and I have thus far found, that American hearts are only the more warmly attached to the land of their nativity, the farther they are from home. It occasioned not a little surprise, that these gentlemen, some of whom have been residents here for years, should be so minutely acquainted with the politics of the United States. Not an event has transpired, not an election has taken place from the President down to Col. Pluck, but they are familiar with all the particulars. Plied pretty freely by the generous hospitality of the table, and backed by the high authority of a member of congress, our session was protracted till 11 o'clock, when this little convention of republicans, assembled by accident, and not for treasonable purposes in the King's dominions, with a feeling of reluctance on our part, adjourned sine die. Some of its members are now climbing the mountains of Wales, and others are bending their course towards the lakes of Scotland.

You will perceive by the foregoing sketch, that we have not been inactive since our arrival at Liverpool, and that we have had every reason to be pleased with the place. There is a frankness and a cordiality in the manners of those whom we have seen, peculiarly prepossessing and pleasing. Both sexes when introduced, instead of a formal bow, or a retreating courtesy, advance and take the hand of a stranger, with a welcome which appears to come warm from the heart. If it does not, it is an agreeable illusion, which at once removes all restraint, and renders the stranger easy in his feelings. Our letters, coming as they did, from gentlemen who are known and respected, have been every thing to us insuring the utmost attention and kindness from those to whom they were addressed. He alone who has found himself among strangers, upon a foreign shore, can know how to appreciate duly such civilities; and if our tour shall have no other good effect, it will at least more deeply impress the virtues of hospitality.

To-day we have gone the rounds, in the little circle of our acquaintances, taking leave of them for the present, perhaps forever; and to-morrow we shall set out for London taking Chester, Manchester, and Birmingham in our way. It is our intention to forward letters from some of those places, in season for the packet next succeeding the Corinthian.

THE LIVING SKELETON.

The following account of this strange *lusus nature*, who has just been imported for the gratification of the ravenous curiosity of the London public, is from the Medical Adviser.

The name of this living skeleton is Claude Ambrose Seurat; he is a native of Troyes, in Champagne, was born on the 10th of April, 1798 and is consequently 27 years of age.

The child on coming into the world presented the customary baby form, its features being handsome; but in proportion as the infant grew, the frame gradually wasted away, and so continued to decrease until the attainment of its full stature, which occurred at the usual time of life, at which period Claude Ambrose Seurat had attained his present height of 5 feet 7 inches and a half, when his frame had dwindled to the living skeleton form it now personifies. The pupils of his eyes are large, full and penetrating; the whites very clear and his sight strong; but the upper lids appear rather to weigh downwards, from a laxity of the muscles, added to which a glaziness in the sight that conveys a something of ghastliness to the general appearance. His teeth are perfect; his power of mastication very good, and there is no defect in the strength of the jaws. His right shoulder inclines very much downwards, while the left rises in proportion. The upper joints of the arms present nothing but bones covered with the skin, their circumference measuring just four inches; while the fore arms, on the contrary are five inches and a half. The hands are particularly long, and the nails beautifully formed; but the fingers are contracted upwards. The muscles of the arms are, however, wasted away or contracted, so that our subject does not possess the power of elevating the arms higher than a semi-horizontal position, and when in that attitude nothing can possibly exceed the sepulchral appearance of this living anatomy.

Perhaps one of the most wonderful circumstances attending the living skeleton is, that if measured externally from the chest to the back bone, the distance is under three inches. Taken round the waist at the bottom of the ribs, the body measures barely one foot eleven inches, and when the object throws its arms backwards, the shoulder-blades are scarcely one inch asunder. From the vertebrae of the back taken between the shoulders to the centre of the loins, the falling in is not less than five inches. The thighs are much smaller than the legs, and like the upper joints of the arms, merely covered with skin; the knees of a reddish colour, protuberant in the front and

sides, forming, as it were, a bowl at the bottom of the thigh bones. The legs, of which the right is the largest, merely show signs of calves, particularly the latter.

When in France, he ate very little, if any animal food: a penny French roll was enough for a day's sustenance; but as he now partakes of animal diet in very small quantities, his portion of bread is reduced accordingly.

His voice is by no means strong, but far from disagreeable; he has a particular passion for music, and even can sing in a faint tone; but conversation must not be kept up for any length of time, as complete exhaustion would be the consequence. When speaking, the rotatory motion through the skin of the neck is perceptible, and the pulsation of the heart conspicuous to the eye.

In raising either of his feet from the floor, the limb appears to be distended uselessly from the knee; and we cannot better illustrate this idea than by the sensation we commonly experience upon allowing a limb to remain too long in one position, thereby causing a temporary strangulation of the vessels, known by the common term of the foot being asleep.

Sir Astley Cooper, by whom he has been visited, finds that his heart is placed so much out of the common region allotted to it, that it is precisely its own length lower than if properly placed.

In regard to the texture of the skin of this living wonder, it is of a dry, moistless parchment-like appearance, which, covering any other human form, would not answer the purposes of its functions, but seems calculated alone to cover the slender juiceless body of the being whom nature intended to array. On the shins nodes appear in the form of buttons, though not obtrusively to the eye, and the toes of the feet are bent over one another.

The ribs are not only capable of being distinguished, but may be clearly separated and counted one by one, and handled like so many pieces of cane, and together with the skin which covers them, resemble more the hoops and outer covering of a balloon of a small size, than any thing in the ordinary course of nature. We come now to the action produced by the effort of the lungs, and which strange as it may appear, does not proceed from the chest as in ordinary cases, but from the lower extremity of the abdomen, as though the organs of respiration, from excessive laxity, had absolutely descended from their proper sphere, and that, by a tenacious effort of nature, unwilling to yield possession of her functions, they had accommodated themselves by time to such an unnatural and incredible position.

From the National Journal.

Two young ladies (as they described themselves) under the signature of L. E. L. have recently appeared in the New-York Evening Post, offering themselves as candidates for matrimony. Such an announcement, as is natural enough, threw all the anti-Benedictines of the city into vast perplexity. Even the Governor and Judge of Israel, who was at that moment inditing his prohibition of Polygamy, threw down his pen in a paroxysm, and swore by his father's beard, to marry them both. Fancy, for a moment, presented to his eye an Arrarat, for his resting place, far superior to that of Grand Island, with all its blessings of contiguity, and commerce and constitution, to boot. The dream, however, passed away, and hastened to beguile some wight of lowlier ambition. The Editor of the Statesman had unfortunately wandered abroad in search of European beauties, and to bow down at the shrine of the Medici, or the soft persuasive influence might, perchance, have enveloped his sensitive system. The *alumni* of Columbia College; the *cognoscenti*, who are permitted to doze away an evening or two weekly at select *conversations*; the rhetorical gladiators, who mouth it at the "Forum" and "Debating Society;" the members of the Historical (we beg pardon, we believe it is defunct); the corps editorial; and all the poets and prosers who are continually exploring their skulls in search of intellectual treasure—content,

"In search of that, the well spent day to toil, And waste, in search of that, the midnight oil, all—all, were on the alert. Opening addresses, and essays, in search of fifty dollars, were thrown aside to swell the massive piles of unfinished lumber which lay hard by, and every one of the thousand children of Apollo and his nine favorites, were off on the new chase. The sequel is not yet known—Whether the twin beauties are destined to fall a victim to poetry, armed with a melting distich or a piercing epigram—to prove, marching in the stately form of a moral homily—to oratory, with the terrible implements of exordium and peroration—to science, seeking to trace the source and intricate movements of the grand passion—as yet, we are unable to discover. Be which it may, we may expect anon to see some melancholy ditties to despair, and some doleful treatises on female perfidy, and the folly of love, from some of the disappointed applicants. We know not whether the following advertisement, from the N. York American, may be looked on as an indirect answer to that of L. E. L.; but we will present it to our readers as we have found it, and leave the question for them to determine:

"A CARD.—Emboldened by the example of the ladies who appeared a few evenings since in the Evening Post, under the signature of L. E. L. the writer ventures to offer himself as a candidate for matrimony. He has hitherto had the same dread of becoming Benedict, the married man, which seems to agonize the fair candidates at the idea of 'leading aces.' Single, at the age of forty (too true!) the writer is still writhing under the torturing recollection of a rebuff from one of his female friends

in early life, and it is no alleviation of his sufferings to know that this traitress to the cause of love is groaning out a wretched existence with a being who has proved any thing rather than a congenial soul. He has been told, quite recently, by a single lady of fifty, (looking only 35, however,) that he is 'a good-looking man,' and he flatters himself this may be, at most, true. In height, about the middle size, with something of a stoop in the shoulders, of which he is endeavouring to correct himself. Not liberally educated, but is capable of something more than merely reading without spelling, or writing without a dictionary. His age will, perhaps, be objected to by 'L. E. L.' but there may be others who will think not unworthy their consideration a pair of not inexpressive black eyes, a fine head of black hair, prematurely silvered, he thinks, by his early disappointment. He pleads guilty only to the early affair of the heart, and now offers his entirely recovered affections to any fair lady who may deem herself qualified to make a second Lucilla to this not despairing Cælebs. He must, in candor, confess, he has lately felt some few twinges of the gout or rheumatism, but too slight to be alarming, and he flatters himself it will be sometime before he shall be obliged to put in requisition the nursing talents of his 'cara sposa.' He will only add, he has an income of \$5000, which will, of course, preclude the necessity of fortune on the lady's side. He is not an enemy to cheerfulness; on the contrary, would, at all times, wish to see the smiles of his treasured companion shared by others. He does not require beauty, and the lady may be even twenty-five, but twenty would suit better. The height of the Venus de Medici is his standard; but he is not fastidious enough to expect all the fine proportions of "the statue which enchants the world." She must be neat and tasteful in her attire, as the writer is remarkable for his fashionable appearance, and would not that his wife were less so. He has been so long accustomed to the luxuries of a public table, he may have become epicurean in his tastes—he must be indulged, therefore, in a well-served table and a clean cloth, not forgetting the napkin. If there is a point upon which he is positive, it is this one. Yet, once more—black tea for breakfast. And will he be disappointed in the hope of such a home as he has pictured? Forbid it, ye kind fair!

"Communications to be addressed to Gilbert E. Gray Esq. through the Post-Office, New-York."

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Leeds, at New York from Liverpool, brings London papers to the evening of the 22d, and Liverpool to the 24th of August inclusive.

The letters give gloomy accounts of the state of the Cotton Market, and announce that another respectable house, extensively engaged in that trade, had stopped payment. Some of the letters mention the failure of the fifth house in the same line, but of less importance—and a letter from London of the 22d, states that a Cotton Broker in that city had suspended payment.

These circumstances, added to the great supplies that had arrived, had paralyzed the market for a time, a further decline in price had taken place. Uplands and Alabamas are quoted at 7 3/4 to 11d; Orleans, 8 1/2 to 13d; Turpetine, best, 10s. 6d. Tar, 16 to 17; Car. Rice, Bark, and Ashes, steady, the two last, rather improving. A letter says, "Tobacco is up to a dangerous price."

Owing to a failure in the crop, Hops were up to 14l. a 15l. per cwt.

THE GREEKS.—Various confirmations had been received, though none of them amounted to certainty, of the intelligence of the capture of Ibrahim Pacha in an important battle, in which the Greek patriot force was successful. The latest account is contained in a letter from Corfu, published in Galgani's Messenger, in which it is mentioned that a British cutter had arrived at Corfu from Napoli di Romania, with news which was said to confirm the above favorable intelligence. Other accounts represent the affairs of the Greeks as in a most deplorable condition, arising from the dissensions of their chiefs, and deny that they had obtained any advantages over their invaders. These latter accounts, however, are contained in foreign journals that have always been inimical to the cause of the patriots. The London Sun, after a perusal of the whole says, "This mail contains a recital of the facts we have before published, which are in every way confirmatory of our previous statements, up to the 29th of June, when Ibrahim arrived at Tripolizza after his failure at Napoli." Whatever truth there may be in the account of the capture of Ibrahim Pacha, it seems to be certain that the invaders had been compelled to retreat, and that the Greeks maintained the superiority at sea.

The report that Lord Cochrane had been induced to espouse the patriot cause, turns out to have been well founded. After several interviews with the Greek committee, they are stated to have resolved on advancing 3000l. sterling for the purpose of fitting out an expedition under his lordship's command, and of which he is to have the entire controul. The number of men to accompany him is estimated at 8000, and arrangements had been made for the sailing of the Brazilian frigate Peranga, on this destination, on his lordship's return from a visit he was making to his friends in Scotland. Steam vessels were likewise to accompany him, and all sorts of materiel by which he could annoy the Turks. His lordship, it is added, had left it to the committee to settle the amount of the re-

compense to be awarded to him for his services. A report that Sir Robert Wilson was to take the command of the land forces employed in this expedition, had been contradicted in the London papers. When the fact was ascertained that Cochrane had agreed to embark in this cause, it excited a great sensation in London, and had the immediate effect of raising the Greek scrip. Almost all the leading papers, even including those which were formerly hostile to his lordship, speak of him on this occasion in flattering terms, expressing a conviction that his talents as an officer must prove of great service to the Greeks.

SPAIN & PORTUGAL.—Accounts from Madrid to the 9th August, positively state that a New French force amounting to 8000 men, was about to enter Spain. The London Courier remarks, that the "French in Spain have outlived the good will of their Spanish friends." In the province of Catalonia, the inhabitants are said to have taken up arms in expectation of a new French army crossing the Pyrenees. This new invasion of Spain appears to have been resolved on, not on account of the Constitutionalists, who seem to have been pretty well cut up by the arbitrary decrees of Ferdinand, but by the ultra royalists, who are stated to have espoused the cause of the infant Don Carlos, and avowed their intention of placing him on the throne. This party had assumed the name of Carlists, and was reported to have been joined by the Trappist, who was at the head of several thousand men. Ferdinand is represented as sometimes agitated with fear, and at other times with rage, in consequence of these occurrences. The one day he talked of seeking safety for his person in France, and the next day he issues a decree offering a reward of 25 000 piastres for the apprehension of the Trappist, dead or alive. In the midst of these difficulties, another attempt to raise money to meet the demands on the treasury had failed. Snips of war had been offered to be purchased by an Englishman for the use of Spain, but this was not supplying the means of paying her soldiers and sailors. It also appears that the government had given orders to place Minorca in a state of defence, from an apprehension that it was the intention of the Spanish emigrants in England and Africa to unite at Gibraltar, where they were to embark in Colombian privateers, and make a descent on the Islands.

The affairs of Portugal do not seem to be in a more promising condition for the reigning sovereign than those of Spain. The Queen's party were continually plotting against the King, and by the last accounts, they had, during the night of the 30th July, stuck a proclamation on the walls of Lisbon, Oporto, Braga, Vila-Real, and other principal places in the kingdom, accusing the British government of intrigue, of causing the banishment of the rebel Prince, and calling on the Portuguese to unite and establish a Regency, presided over by the Queen, our lady, with whom alone we can be happy. It must be confessed, that these regular governments afford a very striking commentary on their own text, when they hold up the republican institutions of other countries as examples of anarchy, and as founded on demoralizing principles.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A daring imposition had been detected at Lloyd's Coffee house. Mr. Bennett, the Secretary, received a communication, purporting to be from the Russian Consul, stating, that after the 1st of September, all British vessels should be admitted into the Russian ports on the same terms as ships under the Russian flag. The letter turned out to be a forgery. The most active measures were taken to discover the writer.

The work of the tunnel under the river Thames was going on well.

The Liverpool Courier states that Mr. Kean, who was playing at the theatre there, intended to take his passage for New York, in the packet ship Canada, which was to sail the 1st inst.

Miss Tree, the celebrated singer, was married to Mr. Bradshaw on the 14th August. The News of Literature and Fashion, says that in consequence of the match having been broken off through the interference of Mr. Bradshaw's mother, Miss T. swallowed laudanum with the intention of destroying herself, which, however, was prevented, and that, on hearing of the occurrence, her lover forced himself into her presence, and immediately put an end to her anxieties by uniting in the bands of wedlock.

Daniel Donaghy, the "Finisher of the Law" at Cork, had been sentenced to three years imprisonment, and hard labour, for stealing a coat. He expressed much satisfaction that the sentence had not been of a different nature.

Fifty German miners had been engaged by the London Mining Company for working the mines of Buenos Ayres.

Potatoes.—We perceive by papers from various sections of the country, that there is an uncommon scarcity of this useful & almost necessary vegetable production. Seventy five cents a bushel appears to be the average price in every place where the price is stated. In the Boston market the price ranges from 67 to 80 cents, and the quality is by no means the first. With respect to the quality, however, of potatoes raised in the vicinity of Boston, it has been falling for several years from good to indifferent, and from indifferent to miserably poor. Many of them are so execrably bad, that they cannot be eaten. Cook them as you will—boil, fry, bake, or roast them,—they will still be as heavy as bullets, though something more watery, and leave a tang in the mouth equal to that of the Indian tobacco, and for which we know of but one remedy, viz: a piece of pickled pepper. Agricultural societies might be doing a real service to the lovers of good

potatoes, by offering a premium in profuse to be good potatoes, ten bushels, if two thirds of them when cooked.

East

SATURDAY

MARY

The Election Assembly of this last—the following ties heard from.

TAL

ASSEMBLY.

CANDIDATES.

Rob't H. Goldsbrough
Robert Banning
Richard Spence
Levin Millis
Thomas P. Benn
Stephen Reyer
Spry Denny
William P. Ridge
John L. Elbert

CAROL

William Potter
Robert T. Keen
Thomas Saulsbury
Richard Hughley
William M. Harlan
Eljah Barwick
Solomon Richa
Edward Barwick
John Tillotson
Samuel Colburn
Joseph Douglas
Thomas Swatt
George W. Cole
Joshua Clark

DORSET

We understand elected.—J. E. and J. Brohawn

QUEEN

Rich'd. Ridgway
Thos. W. Hopp
Robert Steven
Thos. E. Siddle
Chas. R. Nichols

KENT

William Welch
James Hoon
Wm. H. Wick
James Harris
James Hanson
James G. McClure
D. C. Canpoel

SOUTH

The following
I. R. King
A. E. Jones

WORTH

Thomas Hoop
Charles Parker
Samuel R. Smith

JANNEY

We understand elected.—C. R. thicum and R.

CITY

ANTI-CATHOLIC
Addison Ridgway
Joseph J. Spence

BALTIMORE

John T. H. Jones
James T. Jones
James W. Jones
A. H. Price
Adam Show
Wm. F. Jones
Tobias E. Jones

CITY

Howard Tyson
Purvis
Walsh
Delegates

WILMINGTON

Aggregate of this county received last night
Cockey
Barnes
Sappington
Farquhar
Kemp
Cronwell

HENRY

Jas. Montgomerie
Jas. W. Sewell
Chas. S. Sewell
Henry Hall

PRESIDENT

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WASHINGTON

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Washington

The T. Society, at the month
36 cents.
during the
and 2999
Jars 29 cent

potatoes, by offering a premium for an improvement in the present breed. As we profess to be one of them, i. e. a lover of good potatoes, we will give ten dollars for ten bushels, if the seller will guarantee that two thirds of them shall be dry and mealy, when cooked.—*Boston Courier.*

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The Election of Delegates to the General Assembly of this State, took place on Monday last—the following is the result in the counties heard from.

TALBOT COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.

	Chapel	Trappe	St. Michaels	Easton	Total
ASSEMBLY.					
CANDIDATES.					
Rob't. H. Goldsborough	206	164	159	156	685
Robert Banning	147	193	160	98	598
Richard Spencer	220	173	82	117	592
Levin Mills	185	93	80	201	559
Thomas P. Bennett	224	122	119	80	545
Stephen Reyner	136	36	155	109	436
Spry Denny	99	209	90	21	419
William P. Ridgeway	30	102	1	1	134
John L. Elbert	68	3	14	37	122

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Lower, Middle, Upper, tot.

William Potter	216	244	121	581
Robert T. Keene	510	252	115	877
Thomas Salsbury	163	236	126	525
Richard Hughlett	150	187	171	508
William M. Hardcastle	152	192	171	495
Elijah Barwick	105	207	93	410
Solomon Richardson	95	192	17	304
Edward Harwick	31	128	120	279
John Tillotson	48	168	39	255
Samuel Colburn	49	23	146	218
Joseph Douglass	148	14	2	164
Thomas Wyatt	—	3	80	83
George W. Collison	—	1	41	42
Joshua Clark	2	29	6	37

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

We understand the following gentlemen are elected:—J. Annals, T. Eccleston, J. Douglass and J. Brohawn.

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY.

Rich'd. Ridgeway	491	Thos. Wright, Jr.	342
Thos. W. Hopper	429	Vincent Benton	297
Robert Stevens	417	Peter Foster	232
Thos. E. Sudler	403	Arthur E. Sudler	159
Chas. R. Nicholson	336	Henry R. Pratt	103

KENT COUNTY.

William Welch	492	P. M. Reed	187
James Boon	443	R. Gale	97
Wm. H. Wickes	423	Thomas Pippin	76
James Harris	380	George McGinnis	53
James Hanson	359	John Hunt	47
James G. McLean	338	John Mansfield	16
D. C. Canpoell	247		

SOMERSET COUNTY.

The following gentlemen are elected. L. R. King 541 L. D. Teackle 467 A. E. Jones 508 B. J. Jones 406

Worcester County.

Thomas Hooper	926	John Mitchell	812
Charles Parker	916	Purnell Johnson	697
Samuel R. Smith	848	George Bishop	695

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

We understand the following gentlemen are elected:—C. L. Gantt, Virgil Maxcy, A. Linticum and Rezin Estep.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

ANTI-CATHOLICS.	CATHOLICS.
Addison Ridout 161	Thomas H. Carroll 152
Joseph J. Speed 157	Ns. Brewer, Jr. 150

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

John T. H. Worthington	1444
James Turner	1183
James W. McCulloh	1179
A. H. Price	1169
Adam Showers	1157
Wm. F. Johnson	1128
Tobias E. Stansbury	1112

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Howard	3213	David	887
Tyson	3122	Loggia	742
Purvisance	1148	Raymond	624
Walsh	972		

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Aggregate returns from all the districts in this county (except Rockystown) were received last night. They are as follows: Cockey 2664 Shriver 1071 Barnes 2351 Turbutt 885 Sappington 2415 Potts 772 Farquhar 1862 Durrall 736 Kemp 1363 Shelman 508 Cromwell 1306

HARFORD COUNTY.

Jas. Montgomery	1230	Thos. Hope	1075
Jas. W. Williams	1142	Abraham Jarrett	923
Chas. S. Sewall	1125	Alex. Norris	896
Henry Hall	1090	Wm. D. Bond	704

PRESIDENT ADAMS—The Boston papers of Thursday 29th ult. announce the arrival there of Mr. Adams, on Wednesday evening, in the steam boat line. He had taken up his lodgings at the Exchange Coffee House.

The following paragraph is copied from the Winchester Republican. It speaks with confidence, and we hope it may prove to be correct:

GEORGIA—We have good authority for saying that the Georgia differences will be adjusted without the interference of Congress. For the present, Georgia will be content with the land of those Creeks who were knowingly parties to the Treaty, and a compromise with the others will be left to future arrangement. Our information comes from the highest sources at Washington, and may be relied on.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society, acknowledges the receipt, during the month of August last, of \$359,000, 36 cents. The issues from the Depository during the same period, were 2037 Bibles, and 2299 Testaments, valued at \$2695, dollars 29 cents.

Governor Desha, of Kentucky, does not walk out unarmed, and has just given much offence, by appearing at church with a huge pair of horse pistols stuck in his belt.

It is said in the Rhode Island American that thirty-one petitions for divorce are now pending before the court—a circumstance, the editor remarks, creditable neither to the laws nor to the morals of the State.

The New York Trotting Club announces several matches which will take place on the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st days of October. On the 3d day of these races (the 20th) a match will take place between the celebrated horse TOP-GALLANT and BETSEY BAKER, for \$4,000. This race has excited great interest in the sporting community.

From the New York Evening Post, Sep. 28. COMMODORE PORTER.—This gallant officer honored Chatham Garden Theatre last evening with his presence. It was some time before it was known that he was there, but as soon as it was known he was there, the audience spontaneously gave him three cheers, and the band played "Hail Columbia." The audience cried out "Hail to the Chief." But the gentlemen of the orchestra knew not their meaning, or at any rate did not seem disposed to attend to it. The curtain arose for the farce, but so incensed were the audience that they ordered it down immediately, and the piece was not permitted to proceed until the music complied with the request—Down went the curtain; the band then played the tune, and the audience gave three cheers for the second time. Com. Porter was dressed uncommonly plain, and it appeared as if he did not wish to attract notice.

DESHA'S TRIAL.

Cynthiana, Tuesday, 11 o'clock.—This morning the case of the Commonwealth vs. Isaac B. Desha was taken up.—Counsel present for the defendant, Brown, Bayley, Taul and Crawford—for the Commonwealth, W. K. Wall, Esq.—A venire was summoned, out of which two were received.—Messrs. Hillory and Johnston; they stating that they had not heard the testimony in the former trial, that their minds were unbiased—and that they felt perfectly assured, that they could do impartial justice both to the prisoner and the Commonwealth.—If this mode is pursued, (and it is thought, it will be,) there remains no doubt of there being a full venire obtained in two or three days;—after that, whether the prisoner will object or not is not ascertained—but it is thought, and sensibly hoped, that he will not.—The trial of the constitutionality of the venue law, cannot take place until the last day of the present term;—there not having been three terms passed, without a trial.

P. S. Since writing the above one other jurymen has been obtained. In addition to the above, we learn verbally, that three more jurymen, six in all, had been received on Thursday morning.

The first enquiries usually addressed to a jurymen, sworn upon the voir dire, in a criminal case, are—Have you heard the evidence? Have you formed and expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar? Either of which being answered in the affirmative, no further enquiry is deemed necessary to exclude the jurymen. Since the former trial of Desha, it has not been an easy matter to find an individual in the county where the trial was had, who could answer these questions in the negative. A different mode of examination, it appears, is adopted in the present case, by consent; under which, a full jury may, no doubt, be obtained; but probably not soon enough to complete the trial before the expiration of the term of the court, which is limited to twelve judicial days.—The former trial, at a special, unlimited term, though prosecuted with much diligence, occupied ten days (exclusive of Sunday) after the jury was sworn; six days were consumed in the examination of witnesses, and four in the argument; on the eleventh, the jury rendered the verdict which was set aside by Judge Shannon. We are not aware of any circumstances which will render the pending trial shorter than the former. The arguments may be more concise, but it is expected there will be more testimony.

MASSACRE AT PAVIA.

Some of our European papers contain an account of an attack made by a body of foreign soldiers belonging to the garrison of Pavia, in Italy, on some of the students of the university in that city. As this unhappy affair had its origin from circumstances of little consequence, and several inoffensive and very promising youths were the sufferers, the indignation which it excited was naturally very great, against a government which employs such rigorous means to secure its authority.

A number of students from the university having gone to bathe without the city, had exposed themselves to a censure of the laws; but instead of proceeding in such a case with moderation or mildness, a body of gendarmes were sent to march them publicly through the streets, and shut them up in prison. The authorities of the university demanded them, but were refused; and several hundred citizens, with about fifty of their fellow-students becoming anxious at their detention, assembled at the gate of the prison. The magistrates then determined to release their prisoners; but sent them out by a secret door, so that the deliverance was not known to the crowd, who, not dispersing, were charged by a party of gendarmes with the bayonet. A few of the citizens defended themselves with swords; when some Tyrolese dragoons immediately fired, and a number of lives were lost, principally those of young students who had taken no active part in the affair. One was a well educated youth of fifteen, belonging to the city, remarkable for his attachment to study, who was shot dead on stepping from a neighbouring house. Another of the same character, had just left his chamber, where he had been all the afternoon. The third was the son of the Secretary of the Government, and a young man of great worth, who was on his way

from a visit to the family of the President of the Court, when he was struck in the back by a ball that came out at his breast. Beside these, numbers were wounded, but none of them in front, as many of the crowd had taken to flight.

On the following day, the funeral of one of the students was attended by a large concourse from the university and the city. The grief was universal, except among the gendarmes and the soldiers. One of the farmer only had been bruised by a stone thrown the day previous, and to be prepared to revenge the pretended insult, the troops were drawn up at the barracks under arms, and ordered to rush into the streets at a signal given by the discharge of a musket. When this was all arranged, a gendarme, who was hidden behind the door of the prefecture, accidentally discharged his gun; and a squadron of mounted troops, beside the Tyrolese dragoons, immediately made their appearance, and attacked all they met with in the streets, without distinction. At the time, there was nothing like a disturbance or an assemblage in the city, but a number of persons were seized and carried to the dungeons, while many of the citizens and students were shot and cut down in retreating from the streets and cell-houses to their homes. The number of wounded is not known, as many were strangers and hastened out of the city. About 50 were imprisoned, but had no arms, and were afterwards released.

These atrocious proceedings occurred on 24th and 25th of last June.

SPAIN—A letter from Cadiz, of the 7th August confirms the previous accounts received through the London and Paris papers, of the abject state of the Peninsula. Ferdinand, states the writer, is losing his power, and cabals are formed in favour of his brother, whose wife he has seduced.

The quarantine laws are very severe. No vessel from New York and the ports south of it, can enter the harbour until the 20th of November. Vessels from Gibraltar perform eight days quarantine, from Malaga and other ports of the Mediterranean fourteen days, from Boston, and our northern ports ten days, if not containing cotton or colonial produce. The ship factor of Salem, capt. Floyd, from Antwerp in ballast, is not allowed any communication with the shore, because she had landed a cargo at Antwerp from Havana. No British man of war is allowed to anchor until examined by the health boat. These restrictions, combined with many others, have reduced the trade of Cadiz to nothing; the walls of the city are falling down in many places, and almost every house has a bill upon it for sale or to let.

An expedition is fitting out at Corunna against the Colombians, eight sail of transports, under convoy of a sloop of war and brig, will leave here in a day or two to join the force at the above port.—*American.*

The U. S. ship Hornet, captain Woodhouse, will sail in a few days from Norfolk for the West India station. She carries out, as before mentioned, Commodores Bainbridge and Warrington, and Captain Biddle, deputed by Government to fix upon and contract for the purchase of a site in the Gulf of Mexico, for a Naval Arsenal, in execution of the law of Congress at its last session.—*ib.*

A disbanded French officer, named Courtois, de Saint Clair, a man of capacity and very insinuating address, has been arrested and imprisoned in the capital of Mexico as a secret agent of the Governor of Havana and the French Consul for the island of Cuba. His correspondence, which has fallen into the hands of the Mexican authorities, discloses his errand and particular proceedings in relation to it. In one of his letters to the French Consul, he asked for a stipend of three or four hundred dollars a month, in order to be able to move in the highest circles for the better prosecution of his purposes of inquiry and intrigue. When interrogated officially, he represented himself as a simple traveller who took notes for his information and that of his friends, as Mr. Poinsett had done. It is intimated, in an account of his travels and correspondence published lately at Mexico, that the Mexican government had abstained from trying him publicly in consequence of having discovered that several distinguished families of the capital would be implicated by his statements.—*Nat. Gaz.*

PRICES CURRENT—BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.

Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl.	\$5 37 a
City Mills, superior qual.	5 25 a
Do. standard qual.	5 a
Susquehanna, " none	
Wheat—red, per bush.	95 a
white, " "	100 a
Corn—white, " "	55 a 57
yellow, " "	50 a 55
Rye, per bush.	55 a 56—Pat.

DIED

In Chestertown, Kent county, on Saturday last, Thomas Warrell, Esq. Clerk of the county court of that county, after a short illness.
—In this county, on Monday evening last, Mr. Peter Burgess.
—In this county, on the same evening, Susan Legg.
—Near Vienna, on Saturday night, 24th ult. Mr. Thomas Ball.
—In Dorchester county, on Monday night, 26th ult. Mr. Thomas Abbott.
—In Cambridge, on Wednesday night, 28th ult. Mrs. Mary Pattison, consort of the late Richard Pattison, Esq.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will meet at Myrtle Grove, the seat of R. H. Goldsborough, Esq. on Thursday the 13th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order, SAM'L T. KENNARD, Secretary. Oct. 8.

Public Sale,

The subscriber intending to discontinue farming, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 2d day of November next, if fair, if not on the first fair day at her residence in Banbury, a good stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, 1 ox & 1 horse cart, all the farming utensils, a large quantity of nicely cured corn blades, the crop of corn now on the ground, and some household and kitchen furniture, together with a handsome gig and harness, nearly new.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over five dollars, for which amount and under, the cash must be paid: the purchaser will be required to give bond or note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, the terms of which must be complied with before the removal of the property.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by Richard B. Bowdle.

SARAH BOWDLE.

Oct. 8 ts

Advertisement.

Any person wishing to purchase SHEEP, may be supplied with 150, young and of good quality, and at a very moderate price, by application to the subscriber
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal-creek, Oct. 8 4w

Coroner's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Fiddeman Rolle, of the suit of Edward R. Gibson, use Thomas P. Bennett, use Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 1st day of November next, at the court-house door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of said Rolle, of, in and to the farm and plantation where he now resides, being part of a tract of land called "Rolle's Range," and part of "Dorset's Enlargement," containing two hundred and seventy acres of land, more or less; also one bay mare and one bay horse. Seized and taken as the property of the said Rolle, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by PHILIP HORNEY, one of the Coroners of Talbot county. October 8 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Rachael Corkrall, one at the suit of Edward Auld administrator of Joseph Parrott, and one at the suit of the state at the instance and use of William Slaughter against said Rachael Corkrall—
Will be sold for cash on Tuesday the first day of November next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M. one negro girl; seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by THOS. HENRIX, Shff. Oct. 8 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Noah Lednum, one at the suit of Mary Annals use Samuel Harrison, and one at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold on Tuesday the 1st day of November next, at the court house door in the town of Easton, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M. all the right, title, interest and estate of him the said Noah Lednum, of, in and to that tract or parcel of land called "Austin's Chance" or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, on which Henry Sherwood now lives, containing 184 1/4 acres of land more or less, also that lot or parcel of land, situate on the road leading from Easton to Centreville, on which the said Lednum now resides, being part of a tract of land called "Abraham's Lot," containing one acre of land more or less, with the wind-mill and other appurtenances to the same belonging, also one horse, one cart and gear, and one cow; seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named writs, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by THOS. HENRIX, Shff. Oct. 8 ts

POSTPONED SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Fiddeman Rolle, to wit: one at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, use of Anthony W. Smith, the other at the suit of Daniel Fiddeman, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 4th day of October, at the court-house door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the farm on which the said Rolle at present resides, situate in the Bay-Side, near St. Michaels, be the quantity what it may, more or less—also three head of horses, five head of cattle and one yoke of oxen. Seized and taken as the property of the said Fiddeman Rolle, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff. Sept. 10 4w
N. B. The sale of the above property is postponed till Tuesday the 1st day of November next.
Oct. 8 4w

Notice.

By virtue of a fieri facias, to me directed, against Charles D. Barrow, at the suit of John Highman, will be sold in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 1st day of November next, the following property, to wit: one negro boy, called Davy, aged about 18 years, and for life taken and will be sold to satisfy the above fieri facias, and attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Constable. October 8 4w

INDEPENDENT LIGHT DRAGOONS!

You are ordered to parade, properly equipped, on the Public Square in Easton, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday the 22d inst.
Captain Harrison having relinquished the command of this Troop, it is earnestly desired that the members shall attend punctually as ordered, as an election for a commanding officer will on that day take place.
By order of the Lieut. Command't. THOMAS P. BENNETT, O. S. October 8 2w

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, at public auction, on the premises, on Thursday the third day of November between 12 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon

THE HOUSE & PREMISES

which are at present, occupied by Mr. Solomon Barrott, as a Tavern and Boarding House, on the east side of Washington street, in Easton.—This house being in a very public part of the town, is a good stand for either a Store or Tavern.—The garden attached to it is large and fertile.

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale and the residue secured by bond or note with approved securities, payable in six, twelve and eighteen months thereafter, with interest.—The property will be sold subject to Mrs. Taggart's Power therein—a deed will be given, as soon as the purchase money shall be paid.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH
for Joseph Boyd of Philadelphia.

Easton, Oct 1

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Camper & Thompson, (Coach Makers) either by note or otherwise, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts on or before the 20th inst., otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection without respect to persons.
Easton, Oct. 1 JOHN CAMPER.

NOTICE

All persons are from this time prohibited from crossing my farm or any of my lands, and should they persist a summary method will be taken to put a stop to it. I am unwilling compelled to this measure by the frequent depredations and injuries that have been committed on my stock.
HORATIO L. EDMONDSON.
Cedar Point, Oct 1

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Charles' county, on the 4th of September, *Anthony*, a slave, who says he belongs to Jess' Humphreys, near Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, Maryland, and that he was hired in the state of Virginia, to the brother of said Humphreys—he is a very black man, about 6 feet high, has had one of his thighs broken, which causes him to limp, is about 35 years old, his clothing is dirty.
HUGH COX, Sheriff
of Charles' county, Md.
Oct. 1 3w

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, during the present month, a negro woman named JOHN, about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, says he belongs to the widow Harris near Shepherdstown, Virginia. He had on when committed a full set of cloth pants and a doublet, old shoes, old wool hat, and cotton shirt. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward, prove his property and pay charges, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Oct 1 8w

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, during the present month, a negro woman that appears to be insane, is about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high—says that her name is VIOLET and that she lives in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania—her clothing common domestic clothes. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwise she will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Oct 1 8w

New Fall Goods.

Samuel Groome

Has received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a LARGE SUPPLY OF
GOODS,
comprehending all the various descriptions which are suited to the present and approaching seasons: All which are now open and will be sold low for cash or in exchange for Feathers, Kersy, Linsey, Meal, Oats, Corn, &c.
Easton, Sept. 24th, 1825. 6w

New Fall Goods.

Wm. H. Groome

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and beautiful supply of
FALL GOODS,
CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF
PLAIN & FANCY DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, QUEEN'S-WARE GLASS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CASTINGS, NAILS, STONE WARE, EARTHEN WARE, TIN WARE, ROPE, TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGARS, COTTON-YARN, &c. &c.
Nearly all of which, he has the pleasure of saying he can now sell as cheap as any former period.
He also intends constantly keeping
MEAL, FLOUR, SHORTS, OATS & SALT.
Easton, 17th Sept. 1825. 4w

Easton Academy.

Notice is hereby given to Parents and Guardians in this district of the county, that Mr. HENRY O. WATTS has been appointed Assistant Teacher in this Institution; and that his Department will be opened for the reception of Scholars on WEDNESDAY morning the 14th of September INSTANT. He professes to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, the lesser branches of the Mathematics, and Geography; and the character, and recommendation, of his qualifications for these useful portions of Education, and of his moral conduct, have induced the trustees to believe that he will discharge the duties of his office with high credit to himself, and with great advantage to the pupils committed to his care. The present occasion is taken to apprise the Public that the Classical Department in the charge of Mr. Thompson is also open; in which Scholars will be admitted to receive that course of instruction, which has so long rendered the principal Teacher the subject of general praise.
By order of the Board, NS. HAMMOND, President.
Easton, Sept. 13—17 4w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

From Campbell's New Monthly Magazine.
REYNOLDS.

THE HOME BOUND SHIP.

The ship was homeward bound—the thrilling cry
Our Land! our native land! from tongue to tongue

Had been proclaimed, and hearts were beating high

With hope's wild tumults, as its echo rung—
And rapture smil'd or wept in many an eye,
Whilst in the shrouds aloft the sea boy sung
Snatches of songs, which bring to those who roam
The thoughts of welcome, and of home, sweet home!

And gallantly before the favoring gales
She moves in all her pride, a pageant fair,
The breezes wanton in her swelling sails,
And her gay fluttering pennons fan the air;
While music is on deck, the dance prevails,
And every shape of gladness revels there;
Through the far wasted night, as with her store
Of Indian wealth, the vessel nears the shore.

But hark! e'en now, with awful change of cheer,
The billows rave, the giddy whirlwinds flow,
And breaking the dismal sound on every ear
Of crashing contact with dread rocks below;
And the wild shriek of agonizing fear

'The ship is sinking!' in deep tones of woe,
Bursts from the lips of all, with piercing cries
For succour, as the gurgling waters rise.

And hues of death were seen on every face,
And signs of terror e'en among the brave,
And lovers folding in a last embrace
The trembling forms of those they could not save!

Then for the lowered boats, the frantic race,
And desperate struggle, while the ocean wave
Grew level with the deck, and kissed the feet
Of those for whom remained not a retreat.

From some, with outcries borne the billows o'er,
There was the sob, the sigh, the whisper'd prayer,

While others wraught in silent grief are there,
Who breathed no plaint, but gazed upon the shore

With the fixed glances of intense despair,
And thought of those they should behold no more,

With whom was fondly twined each tender tie
That knits life's cords, and makes it hard to die.

That pause of bitter agony is past,
And the still agitated waters glide
O'er the last vestige of the buried mast,
But striving stoutly with the eddying tide,
The greedy billows, and the roaring blast,
(In furious and tempestuous wrath allied)

And rising o'er their mingled might, is seen
A gallant stripling with undaunted mien.

His widow'd mother's hope, the aid and joy
Of orphan sisters—on the treacherous main,
With firm resolve no hardships could destroy,
For these, life's needless comforts to obtain,
Had early ventured this heroic boy,

Deeming all suffering light and terrors vain,
That frowning Fortune sternly might oppose,
To cross the stormy path he nobly chose.

And must that glowing heart be whelm'd beneath
The raging waters of the restless deep?
And that fair form untimely chill'd in death,
Unshrouded in its gloomy caverns sleep?
E'en now with fainting limbs, and laboring breath,

He strives while thought of those who soon shall weep
In cruel anguish for his fate comes o'er
His soul, and nerves his failing arm once more.

His rolling eye grows dim, though from the strand
The fishers cheer him, and, intent to save,
The life-boat launch'd by her determined band
Of dauntless heroes dances o'er the wave,
He sees not, feels not, does not understand,
His own deliverance from a watery grave,

Till his fond mother's joyful sob he hears,
And reads his recent peril in her tears.

For Sale,

TWO excellent young HORSES, one three the other four years old—The four year old horse is well broke to harness. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to apply immediately, as said horses will be sold low for cash—the owners intending to leave this part of the United States.

JAS. COCKAYNE.
Easton, Sep. 24, 1825.

STEEL FANCY GOODS, BUT-TONS, &c.

Steel Hat Slides, do. waist clasps, buckles and slides, in great variety—Elastic and fine wove steel belts and Bracelets, steel neck chains, ear drops and brooches, do. watch chains, do. purse and reticule clasps, do. shoe clasps, ornaments and buckles, in great variety; do. head ornaments, gilt reticule clasps, do. hat and shoe buckles, do. watch chains, seals and keys, fancy gilt brooches and finger rings, gilt waist clasps and buckles, watch ribbons with steel and gilt mounts, velvet purses, jet necklaces and bracelets very rich, bead necklaces, jet waist buckles, lockets and brooches, with a variety of other Fancy Goods. Also constantly on hand an extensive assortment of United States' Army and Navy Buttons, steel coat and vest buttons, gilt and plated military ball buttons, superior gilt coat, coats and vest buttons, of the most approved manufactures—second quality and imitation gilt do. in great variety—Boys' fancy ball buttons—burnished white and yellow metal coat and vest do. plain and figured pearl shirt and vest do. superior gilt and imitation cloak hooks.

For sale by JOHN PRICE, Agent,
48 1/2 N. Third st. Philadelphia.
Aug. 20

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The Brick Dwelling House and large Garden, formerly occupied by Peter Denny, Esq. deceased, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. James Neall, situate on Washington street, in the town of Easton—For terms apply to the subscriber.
EDWARD ROBERTS.
Talbot county, Sep. 24.

To be Rented

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
and possession given on the 1st day of Jan. next.
The House and Garden, situate on Goldsborough street, the property of Mrs. Susan Seth, and now in the tenure of Miss Harriott Sherwood. For terms apply to the subscriber.
JOHN STEVENS.
Sep. 24 3w

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
That convenient Store House, Granary, and Stable, situate in the village of Hillsborough, Caroline county, formerly occupied by Mr. Francis Sellers, and during the present year by David & Thomas Casson, who have declined business. The situation of this store is supposed to be one of the best on the Eastern Shore, and will be let on moderate terms to an approved tenant, by applying to
HENRY NICOLS.
Hillsborough, Caroline Co. Sep. 24.

N. B.—H. N. informs the public that his new MILL is now in excellent order, and that he has not experienced any inconvenience from the late drought. Persons having orders can have them executed without the least delay.

A Mill for Rent

IN TALBOT COUNTY,
Within three miles of Hillsborough, on a never failing stream, and in a good neighbourhood for custom.

The character of this mill for making both flour and meal, when managed with skill, stands among the best in the county.

The dwelling, kitchen and stable are all in good repair. The tenant will have the privilege of fire-wood and two lots for cultivation.

On the premises is a fine mineral spring, which has proved to be beneficial to those who have used its waters freely. For terms apply to
CATHARINE HOLT, Talbot county, or
JAMES HACKETT, Centreville.
Sep. 24 4w

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
THE HOUSE AND LOT
at present occupied by John Bennett, Esq.—For terms apply to Mr. James M. Lambdin or the subscriber.
ROBT. BANNING.
Sep. 17.

TWO FARMS in the Freshes, one of which has a good Fishery on it—Two Farms on the Salts, to Rent for the next year. For terms apply to
SAML. HARRISON.
Sep. 17.

STEAM MILL will be in operation on Wednesday the 17th inst. 3 H.
Easton, Aug. 13

FARMS, &c. TO RENT.

To be rented for the next year, that large and valuable Farm belonging to the heirs of the late Charles Goldsborough of Talbot county deceased, where Thomas Arringdale now lives; Also a small Farm near Hook-town, where William Barnes now lives; Also a very comfortable and convenient Dwelling House and Garden at Easton Point, where John Tomlinson now lives. For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Aug. 6—

To Rent

For the ensuing year, and possession given on the first day of January next,
THE HOUSE AND GARDEN,
situate on South street, formerly occupied by Tristram Needles and near the Carriage-Maker's shop occupied by Mr. John Camper. Also, the House and Garden on South street, contiguous to the former, at present occupied by Mr. J. Armor. Also, an entire new House, with a Garden, situate on Port street, adjoining the property of William Needles, now in the tenure of Tristram Needles. Also, the House and Garden on Washington street, adjoining my residence, occupied at present by Mr. Edward Hopkins. For terms apply to the subscriber.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Easton, Aug. 6

For Rent,

THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,
for the next ensuing year, now occupied by Mr. Richard Sherwood. The rent will be very low to an approved tenant. Apply to
JAMES WILLSON, Jr. Agent
for Mary I. Willson.
Easton, July 23 1f

Notice.

The Lottery and Exchange Business heretofore conducted in Baltimore, under the firm of J. I. Cohen, Jr. in Richmond and Norfolk under the firm of P. I. & M. I. Cohen—and in Philadelphia under the firm of J. I. Cohen Jr. & Brothers, will for the future, be conducted in each place under the firm of
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.
Baltimore, Sept. 5, 1825. [Sep. 17. 4w]

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND, BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

September 22, 1825.
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 first Monday in October next.

By order,
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.
Sept. 24. 3w

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Aaron Dukes, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims in legal order in the office of the Register of Wills of the county aforesaid immediately for dividend.
WILSON DUKES, Adm'r.
of Aaron Dukes, dec'd.
Sep. 24 3w

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway on Saturday evening the 10th inst. from the service of Mr. Edward Nicholson, living in Miles River Neck, Talbot county, a very dark mulatto fellow, named BEN, (almost black) of rather spare person and thin visage. He is about 25 years old, and is very insolent and fierce in his manner when spoken to. He is said to have gone off with some negroes belonging to John P. Paca, Esq.

It is most probable that this fellow has taken the usual route through Delaware, but no precise account of him has yet been obtained. I will give the above mentioned reward of one hundred dollars, for securing and delivering this negro in the goal of Easton.

N. B. About four years ago, a dark mulatto fellow named JOE, then about 25 years of age, ranaway from the service of General Benson, of Miles River Neck, to whom he was then hired.

Also, in the Easter Holydays of 1823, a tall, slender, bright mulatto fellow, named DAVID, 20 years of age, ranaway from the service of Mr. Wm. Troth, near Dover Bridge.

I will give a reward of one hundred dollars, for apprehending and delivering at the goal of Easton, Talbot county, either of the last mentioned negroes.
RACHEL L. KERR.
Easton, Talbot county, Sept. 24

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. a negro man, named SAM, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high and stout made; he formerly lived in the neighborhood of Centreville, Queen-Ann's county, and belonged to William Clark, deceased. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state of Maryland, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, or \$50 if taken in the state.
JOSHUA CLARK.
Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline Co. Sep. 17 4w

The editor of the Centreville Times will give the above four insertions, and forward his account to this office.

\$100 Reward.

A negro fellow named ENNALS JAMES, absconded some time in the last Christmas Holydays—He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, twenty years old, very black, walks a little lame, two deep scars in one of his legs just above the knee, a good tempered and pleasant looking fellow, stammers a little and frequently uses the phrase "by doggy," dressed in country kersey when he went away. He has a father who is free, living in or near Camden, State of Delaware, by the name of Czar James. I will give, to any person who will apprehend and secure in Easton Jail the above described Ennalls, if taken in Talbot county, \$20, if in any other county on the Eastern Shore or in the State of Delaware, \$70, and if in any other State of the Union \$100.
R. P. EMMONS.
Talbot county, April 9

N. B. Any communications respecting the above negro, to the editor of this paper will be promptly attended to.

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber's farm, on the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, on the 30th May, negro man CHARLES, who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER; he is about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high, the clothing he had on when he absconded, was a domestic cloth coat and Osnaburg shirt and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him again.
THOMAS SNOWDEN.
June 4 1f

\$20 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on or about the 29th July last, a negro boy called FLANK, aged about 16, formerly the property of John M. Wise, of Talbot county. This boy was hired to Robert Dawson, of said county, and left the employ of said Dawson on the day above mentioned. This boy I purchased at public sale. I will give the above reward if said boy be secured in the jail of said county, or delivered to me, and all reasonable charges paid. It is most likely this boy has made for Poplar Island, as his former master now resides on said Island.
JOHN A. HORNEY.
Aug. 20

William W. Moore,

Having declined the Drug business, in his own name, on the 1st instant, requests all those who are indebted to him on bond, note, or book account, to come forward and settle their respective debts, on or before the first day of the eleventh month (November) ensuing, as after that day the most speedy legal steps will be taken to compel payment.

The subscribers having formed a Co-partnership under the firm of
Moore & Kellie,
in the Apothecary and Druggist business, have on hand, at the old stand,
opposite the Market-House, Washington street

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
**DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW-
GLASS, &c.**

which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers.
WM. W. MOORE,
JOHN KELLIE.
Easton, 8 mo: 6th, 1825.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for Officers Fees as late Sheriff, or as the Administrator of Allen Bowie, deceased; are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given—My Deputies have orders to enforce the collections by execution. I shall forthwith commence advertising the property included in the several unsettled Venditioni Exponas in my hands. Those interested are requested to attend to this notice.
EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
Aug. 20 Talbot county.

Wanted

As House-keeper, a woman of respectable character and industrious habits; an elderly one would be preferred. Application to be made to, and liberal wages given by
JNO. BEARD.
Centreville, Sep. 24 3w

Plank for Sale.

20,000 feet 4-4 white Pine Boards.
7,000 " 3-4 yellow do. do.
2,000 " 1-2 Poplar do.
Few hundred feet of Oak and Gum do.
Also, Oak and Gum Scantling.
GREEN & REARDON.
Easton, Aug. 6

THE WHOLE TO BE DRAWN

IN ONE DAY,
In the city of Baltimore on Wednesday,
The 9th November.

COHEN'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, 7
September 8th, 1825.

We have the pleasure to announce that the drawing of the
Grand State Lottery

OF MARYLAND,
will take place in the City of BALTIMORE on Wednesday the 9th of November, and will be entirely completed on that day, under the superintendance of the commissioners appointed by the GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

HIGHEST PRIZE:
30,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME:
1 prize of \$30,000 is \$30,000
1 do. of 10,000 is 10,000
1 do. of 5,000 is 5,000
10 do. of 1,000 is 10,000
10 do. of 500 is 5,000
30 do. of 100 is 3,000
60 do. of 50 is 3,000
100 do. of 20 is 2,000
200 do. of 10 is 2,000
400 do. of 5 is 2,000
20,000 do. of 4 is 80,000

20,815 PRIZES. \$152,000

40,000 Tickets Not 1 Blank to a prize.
TO BE DRAWN ON THE
ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,
secured by Letters Patent under seal of the United States.

The holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares, secured by Letters Patent under seal of the United States, will be certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE!

The popularity of this Scheme is unrivalled—and in consequence of its Brilliance and mode of drawing, has caused a continuance of sales the most unprecedented.—Every Prize is payable in CASH, which can be had THE MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

Whole Tickets, \$5 00 | Quarters, \$1 25
Halves, 2 50 | Eighths, . . . 62
To be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S
Lottery & Exchange-Office, 114, Market-street,
BALTIMORE;

Where all the Great Capitals were sold in the last Grand State Lottery which was drawn on the 27th July—viz: the 40,000 Dollars—the 10,000 Dollars—the 5,000 Dollars—the latter in Shares)—and where in the late State and other Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 Dollars—3 of 50,000 Dollars—12 of 20,000 Dollars—5 of 10,000 Dollars—31 of 5,000 Dollars, &c.—And where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.

ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets, in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.

COHEN'S 'Gazette and Lottery Register,' which will be published immediately after the drawing, will contain the complete List of Prizes, and will be forwarded gratis, to all who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive the same.
Baltimore, Sept. 8, 1825. [Sep. 17 4w]

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major McKim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.

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, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's 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 except Queenstown. All baggage at the risk of the owners. Freight will be sent for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers between Cambridge and Castle-Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:
From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places, \$3 00
From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, 2 50
From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis, 1 50
The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore. 50
Dinner on board, CLEMENT YICKARS.
March 5

Collector's Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, at the Court-house door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all those tracts or parcels of land, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the several sums required, advertised by the commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, as being chargeable with and liable for the payment of the several sums stated in the said advertisement, for county assessment for the year 1824, and the costs arising thereon, except such assessments as have been or shall be (before the said day of sale) paid off in full, together with the costs thereon arising.—Attendance given by
WM. FARLOW, Collector
of Talbot county Taxes, for the year 1824,
Easton, Sep. 24, 1825. 5w

Joseph Chain

Has just received from Baltimore, and is now opening at his store, next door to the Post Office, (Easton) the following articles which he will sell low for cash, viz:

Porter, Ale and Beer,
Bologne Sausages,
Dried Beef,
First quality Mackerel,
Susquehanna Herrings,
Scotch do.
Fine table Salt,
Water Crackers, in small kegs,
Raisins in do.
Bunch Raisins,
Prunes and Figs,
Nuts of all kinds,
Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES.
Sept 10

Wanted

TWO Apprentices to the Hatting business—they must be of good morals, and between 14 and 16 years of age. Apply to
JAMES C. PARROTT.
Easton, July 30

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms. The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Dec 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished with any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. S. L.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.
August Term, A. D. 1825.
On application of Elizabeth Kirby, Administratrix of Jesse Kirby, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of September A. D. 1825.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jesse Kirby, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 27th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of September 1825.

ELIZABETH KIRBY, Adm'r.
of Jesse Kirby, dec'd.
Sep. 24 3w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Talbot county as runaways, by James Seth, Esq. a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, two black boys, by the name of WASHINGTON and MIKE—Washington says he was sold out of the estate of Mr. Gustavus Wright, to a man by the name of Carter, the other states that he was sold by his master Fanny Causden of Cecil county, and that he is entitled to his freedom. The owner or owners of the above negroes, is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.
THO. HENRIX, Sheriff
of Talbot county.

Sept. 3 8w

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail, as a runaway, about the last of August, a negro boy named CHARLES YOUNG, about 18 years of age, five feet 4 or 5 inches high, says that he is free, and that his parents are free and live in the city of Washington. He had on when committed a blue linsley doublet, cotton shirt, linen pantaloons, a wool hat, and a pair of old shoes, and had with him a coarse linen shirt. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward and prove his property, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Shff.
Frederick County, Md.
Sept. 17 8w

CASH,

AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR
NEGROES,
The Subscriber, who has just received in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of that much wished for article CASH; which he is willing to change for Slaves, on the most favourable terms to the owners.
JOSEPH B. WOLFOLK,
at S. Lowe's Tavern.
Aug. 6

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."

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

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY. EASTON CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore have Resolved, That the Cattle Show and Fair, to be held at Easton, on the said Shore on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 3d, 4th, and 5th of November next, for the Exhibition and Sale of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements and Household Manufactures, be conducted according to the following arrangement; and that the following premiums be offered and awarded to the owners of the best kinds; that is to say:

- CROPS. For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Turnips not less than 50 bushels \$5 00 For the best crop of one acre of Potatoes producing not less than 200 bushels 5 00 For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Parsnips not less than 75 bushels 5 00 For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Carrots not less than 50 bushels 6 00 For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Mangel Wurtzel not less than 250 bushels 5 00 For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Ruta Baga not less than 75 bushels 5 00

- HORSES. For the best Stallion over three years of age \$15 00 the second best do. do. 10 00 the third best do. do. 5 00 For the best Mare over three years of age 10 00 The second best do. do. 8 00 The third best do. do. 5 00

- ASSES AND MULES. For the best Jack over 3 years old 10 00 For the best Mule do. do. 10 00 the second best do. do. 5 00

- CATTLE. For the best Bull over 2 years old 15 00 the second best do. do. 10 00 For the best Bull under two & over one year 10 00 the second best do. do. 5 00 For the best Milch Cow over 3 years old 15 00 the second best do. do. 10 00 the third best do. do. 5 00

- CERTIFICATES will be required of the quantity of milk given and the mode of feeding for thirty days, together with the quantity of butter produced in any one week, the date of the week from the time of calving being specified. For the best Heifer under three and over one year \$10 00 the second best do. do. 5 00

- OXEN. For the best yoke of working Oxen 15 00 the second best do. do. 10 00 For the best stall fed Beef 10 00 the best grass fed do. 5 00

- SWINE. For the best Boar 8 00 the second best do. do. 6 00 the third best do. do. 4 00 For the best Sow 8 00 the second best do. do. 6 00 the third best do. do. 4 00

- SHEEP. For the best ram over 1 year old 8 00 the second best do. do. 5 00 For the best Ewe over 1 year old 8 00 the second best do. do. 5 00 For the two best Wethers over two years old 5 00 the two second best do. do. 3 00 For the two best Wethers under two years old 5 00 the two second best do. do. 3 00

- IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY. For the best Agricultural Machine or Implement that may be considered new, and as deserving of the notice of the society and worthy of patronage \$10 00 For the best Machine for threshing out wheat, the cost of which shall not exceed \$100 25 00

- HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES. For the best piece of Kersey not less than ten yards \$5 00 For the best piece of Kersey (cotton warp) fit for labourers not less than 10 yards 5 00 The best piece of Flannel not less than ten yards 5 00 The best piece of Cassinet not less than ten yards 5 00 The best piece of Carpeting not less than 20 yards 5 00 For the best Hearth Rug 4 00 the second best do. do. 3 00 the third best do. do. 2 00 the fourth best do. do. 1 00 For the best Counterpane 5 00 the second best do. do. 3 00 For the best piece of Linen Sheeting not less than twelve yards 5 00 For the best piece of Table Linen not less than ten yards 4 00 For the best piece of Towelling not less than ten yards 3 00 For the best pair of knit Woolen Stockings 1 00 For the best pair of knit Cotton Stockings 1 00 For the best pair of knit Thread Stockings 1 00 Each of a size for men or women. The dying of all domestic fabrics to be done at home.

- BUTTER. For the best sample of Butter not less than 5 lbs nor less than one week old \$5 00 For the second best do. particulars as above 4 00 For the third best do. do. do. 3 00 For the best sample of potted Butter not less than 10 lbs. nor less than three months old 5 00

- For the second best do. particulars as above 4 00 For the third best do. do. do. 3 00 A statement of the manner of making and preserving it will be desired.

- FERMENTED LIQUORS. For the best sample of Cider of a preceding year the premium to be given to the person making the same \$3 00 For the best sample of home made Wine 2 00 For the best sample of home made Cordial 2 00

- PLUGHING MATCH. For the best ploughing by 2 Horses or Mules 5 00 For the best ploughing with Oxen 5 00 To the successful ploughman with Horses do. do. with Oxen 2 00

The above premiums will be awarded only for animals bred within the State of Maryland, or within the District of Columbia: But Male animals of the several kinds above specified may be entitled to premiums though bred out of the State and District, provided the owner of such male animal shall secure his continuance in the State of Maryland to be bred from, for 1 year from the granting of the premium.

It is to be understood no premium shall be awarded merely for want of competition. And where the objects presented for premium shall be considered as possessing no merit worthy of encouragement, the judges shall have a right at their discretion to withhold such premiums.

Persons having animals that have heretofore taken premiums, may enter said animals for premiums of a higher grade than these heretofore awarded to them.

In no case will any premium be given for Live Stock unless the owner shall have notified Mr. Samuel T. Kennard, of Easton, of his intention to offer for the same, and shall have entered the particular animal with him ten days previous to the Exhibition, stating himself to be the owner of such animal, and the manner of feeding and rearing it, together with its age pedigree, disposition and other qualities as far as practicable. And those persons who intend offering more than one kind of Stock for premium are required to make a separate communication for each description of Stock so intended to be offered. Persons having fine animals, though not intended to be offered for premiums, will gratify the Society by exhibiting them in their field, and for the purpose of making proper arrangements, and stalls for the accommodation of all Stock offered for premiums or for Show, it is requested that all persons intending to offer Stock for Show only, as well as those offering them for premiums should give notice to Mr. Kennard of such intention at least ten days prior to the Exhibition. All premiums awarded by the Committee shall be distributed in Articles of Plate.

The Trustees believing that it is neither just nor reasonable for those who are well able to aid in promoting the general welfare by Cattle Shows, to receive the honours and advantages of the society, without contributing something to its support, have

Resolved, That no Landholder shall receive a premium for any article, who is not a contributor to the amount of Membership. But all Tenants and others, not being the owners of land, may contend for premiums in like manner as members. And this exclusion does not extend to any females who may exhibit domestic fabrics or other articles for premiums.

An Auctioneer will be appointed, and the sale of Live Stock and articles exhibited will be made on the second day. Food will be provided for such Stock offered for premium or show as shall be accommodated in the stalls.

By order of the Trustees, NICHOLAS HAMMOND, Chair'n. Test, SAM'L T. KENNARD, Sec'y. Easton, Oct. 15, 1825.

AUTHORS AND EDITORS.

I dare say there are few amateurs or incipient professors of literature, who do not think that the editor of a magazine is the most comfortable workman in the craft. He is not subject to the rejections and mortifications which sometimes fall to the lot of less potential persons, and has the power of patronising his friends, and annoying his enemies just as much as he pleases. All this is very true, but to my sorrow I must dispute the inference. I was once, in a dark hour of my fate, induced to become the Lord of one of these great creations myself, and, though I was deposed immediately after the publication of my first number, I obtained quite enough experience to turn pale at the sight of a proof-sheet ever after. I set to work with the determination of being popular, and encountered the cares and fatigues of unriddling hieroglyphic manuscripts, and patching up broken sentences, with the constancy of a literary martyr. I hunted in holes and corners for genius in obscurity, that I might display it to the noon-day, and I felt my heart warm at the gratitude with which I was about to be rewarded. I reviewed new publications, paintings, and performances of all descriptions, with the tenderness of a parent to the first pledges of his fondness—I was on both sides in politics; and I never received a communication from the veriest ass which was not attended to as punctually as a love-letter. One would have thought that with so many claims to universal good-will, I could not fail of obtaining it. Alas! after fidgeting and fevering myself to a skeleton, I discovered that folks of my calling are something in the predicament of house dogs which are not only cursed for every honest bark they make, but mistrusted and vilified even when they fawn or favour.

Before I was in power, I was considered a good sort of a person enough, and had as many friends as most people. I could walk the streets without thought of danger, and go about my business without fear of criticism. In one brief quarter of a year I have outfallen the fall of Phaeton. I have not only made no new friends, but have lost all my old ones. I cannot show my

face without being hooted like an owl by day light, and shall never again put pen to paper without seeing each miserable sentence drawn and quartered, and hung up to public view as the remnants of the malefactor, who presumed to lord it over his betters.—Expostulation is out of the question. A blockhead who has undergone the scratching out of a sentence, is as impatient as though it had been his eye; a manuscript which has been returned is morally certain of becoming wadding for a pistol; and I look upon all the obligations which I have conferred as so many thunderbolts which are destined to crack my ex-editorial crown.—In addition to all these grievous circumstances, the numerous assurances which I have received of the fallibility of my judgment, have altogether destroyed the confidence which I used formerly to repose in it. I feel shy of hazarding an opinion upon the merest trifle, for fear it should be disputed. My taste, vision, and hearing, seem totally different from those of other people; and had I not material to prove what I have here advanced, I doubt very much whether I should have ventured to say a word upon the subject. Fortunately, when I commenced my editorial functions, I bought a huge hand-box to hold contributions. The favors of my friends soon crammed it to spitting; but when store houses of this kind come to be threshed out and winnowed, it is astonishing what a cloud of chaff is produced for every particle of solid grain. My whole treasury was expended in my one campaign, and I set about filling my box (which has been the very box of Pandora in every thing save the article of Hope) with the first fruits of it. It is now, if possible, fuller than it was before, and if the reader likes the samples I am about to give him, I will feast him as long as he has an appetite. The first morceau I have laid my hand upon is from a gentleman to whom I wrote—"The Editor of the Magazine presents his compliments to Mr. —, and begs to offer his best thanks for the perusal of his Essay on Pathos, which he regrets exceedingly his great supply of that article obliges him to return."

The reply to this polite billet is as follows:—"Sir—I am extremely glad to have my Pathos again, as it was only sent for the support of a Magazine which has no chance of succeeding by its wit. At the same time, I must inform you that it was a matter of some condescension for a person so well known as myself, (in private circles) to submit my works to the judgment of one who is only likely to be conspicuous from his incapacity to appreciate them. My friends, upon whose taste I can fully rely, are of opinion that my Essay on Pathos has great power, for it was read before them a month ago, and they have been dull ever since. This however, is not said that you may send for it back, and I think it right to inform you that I shall listen to no future solicitations to write for the Magazine; and remain, Sir,

Your's, &c. &c."

One would have thought that the indignation of this lover of dullness, with whom I had the misfortune to feel so little sympathy would at any rate have been counterbalanced by the kind words of those whose effusions I had printed in preference. But no such thing. The same post brought the following from a young beginner, who had entreated that I would do him the favor of cutting down and altering his papers as I thought best; and I vow that, in my fatherly anxiety for his reputation, I spent more time upon them than I did upon my own.

"Dear Sir—Pray be kind enough to inform me which are my articles in your last number, for they are so altered that I do not recognize them. I have no doubt that they are a great deal better for it, and am excessively obliged to you, and extremely sorry that it will not be in my power to forward any more contributions. Please to beg your publisher to send me his account, as I am going to take in another Magazine—and believe me, dear Sir, truly yours.

The next little note was left at my publisher's, with an article "to be continued," which would have filled a decent sized folio volume.

"Sir—I have left the accompanying paper for your perusal, and shall be obliged by an answer respecting its admissibility into your Magazine by to-morrow morning. Yours &c."

The next day I received another billet to inform me that my reply was of extreme consequence, and that in fact, the author did not understand such unwarrantable delays. On the third day I returned the MSS. with a polite note expressive of my sorrow at my total inability to get through it in less than a month—which drew forth the subjoined:

"Sir—You have done me a most serious injury. Had you returned me my MSS. in due time, I could have disposed of it to a publisher who has now had leisure to change his mind. I am determined upon having ample reparation, and if I do not hear from you by return of post, shall most undoubtedly place the affair in the hands of my lawyer. I remain, &c."

This, I believe, cannot fail of being thought a little unreasonable; but, if so, what will be said of the next, which was written by a son of Apollo, whom I had lauded out of pure friendship to his calling.

"Sir—I have just seen in your Magazine a review of my poem, which you clearly do not understand, and of which you have materially injured the sale, by misleading public opinion.—You call it sublime, when, in fact, it is pathetic. People are tired of the sublime, and the comparison with Milton is ruinous to me. I will defy you or any one else to find a single passage which might be mistaken for Milton's. You call it harmonious, when it is meant to be abrupt and impassioned throughout. You call the conclusion to the story moral and edifying, when nothing can be more the reverse. In short, you have played the deuce with all its greatest beauties, and the consequence is that nobody will read it. My friend Mr. —, the artist, is with me, and begs that you will not mention his picture again, having put him to great inconvenience in contradicting all that you have said. It is not like Claude, or Nature, or any thing else, but is entirely original.—The colouring is upon a new principle, and is not transparent, but opaque throughout.—The figures are not well drawn but are touched off with a graceful negligence, and, instead of having an evening scene, it is intended to be sunrise.

I remain, &c."

My next epistle is from a young spark who was one of five hundred recommendations which came pouring from my friends in all parts of the globe. The youth was described as the younger son of a country squire, a fine young man, who was thought by his mother to possess great talents, which, of course, I should have abundant pleasure and advantages in bringing forward. He had never, it appeared, scribbled a line in his life, and was sent to me like a block, fresh from the timber yard, to be hewn which way I pleased.—What could I say in such a case? I asked him to dinner, and told him I would apply to him when I had occasion. In a fortnight after, came the cursed two-penny post-man with—

"Dear Sir—I have been waiting impatiently to hear from you, according to promise, being anxious to set to work. I have been staying all this time at a hotel, doing nothing, and at a great expense upon the score of the Magazine, and my friends in the country are anxious to see some of my works. Pray let me know what I am to write, for it is all one to me, by return of post, and believe me, &c."

I wrote immediately, and regretted exceedingly that I had been the means of detaining him in London, assuring him at the same time that the press of matter would not permit me to avail myself of his talents for some months at least. In about 10 minutes came the following answer:—"Sir—This is what I won't stand. I have been staying in London at your particular desire, and now I'm to be told you don't want me. I shall send you my bill at the hotel as soon as it is made out, and if you don't pay it, I'll see the reason why. Yours, &c."

The foregoing are a mere taste of my treasures. I have complaints and revivings, and expostulations, and challenges, and all sorts of entertaining things, on every subject, and in every style imaginable—but what I have already given is quite enough to maintain my opinion of editorial comfort. I will only add one communication from my publisher, by way of a climax.

"My dear Sir—Here is the devil to pay! It is absolutely necessary that you should give up the editorship of the Magazine. I am aware that no one else can possibly conduct it so well, but the hue and cry which is raised against you by our correspondents, and the consequent falling off in our sale, are not to be withstood. Pray see the reason of this, and give me the pleasure of your company at dinner on Sunday to meet a party of your predecessors, who have in turn been unfortunate enough to give similar dissatisfaction. Believe me very truly, yours.

P. S. You had better not come to me on a week-day, as there are several persons waiting for you in the shop, who had better not be suffered to catch you."

New Monthly Magazine.

TRENTON, (N. J. September 24. It is rarely, that we hear of flying quadrupeds, or reptiles without wings mounting high in air. Such cases, however rare, are not without precedent, as the following will shew.

Sometime since, as two hunters were traversing a field in Amwell, in this county, with their guns in search of game, they observed a hawk rising from the ground, from whose feet something of considerable bulk was suspended, which, from its apparent weight caused it soon to re-align. It was again and again roused up, again and again compelled to descend with its load to the earth; until having no more strength to fly, it was taken alive by the hands of the hunters, who found its claws firmly fixed in the enclosed shell of a land tortoise, from whose grips it could not possibly extricate them. It is supposed that the hawk, having seen his terrene friend jogging slowly along, had darted down upon him in hopes to make him his prey, and getting his talons round the head of the tortoise, had them drawn between the lids of his shell, where they were as safe as the fingers of a thief in a fox trap.

Not relishing his prize, he attempted to escape, but the tortoise not used to such rough jokes, held on, and alternately flew and alighted in the manner before described, until his hawkship was compelled to sink to the earth, by the mere weight of the ballast he carried. The above is a fact to which two respectable witnesses will testify.—American.

Extract of a letter from N. H. Carter, Esq. of the N. Y. Statesman, now on a tour through England, dated

CASTLEROWS, 29th July, 1825. The most peculiar feature in the ornaments of Chatsworth (the seat of the Duke of —) is its fountain; and as it was the first thing of the kind I had ever seen, my readers will permit me to enter somewhat into detail. It may be premised, that the criticisms of Lord Kaimes had taught me long ago theoretically, that such unnatural works as are here displayed are in bad taste; and a practical illustration has fully satisfied me of the justness of his lordship's strictures.

The reservoir from which these fountains are supplied is on a moor, a thousand feet above the level of the Derwent. It covers about fifty acres to the depth of eight feet, and is collected from a number of springs, at a heavy expense. The water is conveyed from the reservoir to the river in aqueducts, affording an opportunity in its descent for raising it to almost any height in jets d'eau and other fanciful pieces. Half a mile in the rear of the hall, on the declivity of the hill, is the principal fountain, called the Temple. It is a small building fifteen or twenty feet high, supported by open pillars. On the summit, Nitus and several river gods are seen, in a recumbent posture, each of them holding an urn, from which the water pours when the fountain plays. Below, in front, are two huge dragons, opposite each other, who vomit water instead of fire. There are also half a dozen other grotesque pieces, unlike any thing in nature, from which torrents proceed. A stop-cock, or gateway, like those used in the locks of canals, is turned, when the water mounts to the top of the temple, and gushes from all the fantastic statues at once, uniting in a mass, and concealing the building behind the sheet of foam.

In the interior, among the pillars, there is a great number of small apertures, which are used for playing "tricks upon travellers," who are decoyed in to look at the work, and the fountain suddenly put in operation before they have time to escape. We received a fine ducking; but as the day was oppressively warm, a shower bath was not ungrateful. A dozen ladies are sometimes taken by surprise; and in the trepidation to escape, often throw each other down, and are nearly suffocated, besides being thoroughly drenched, before they can retreat.

In front of the temple, is a most unornamental sluice-way, composed of heavy stone, descending by regular steps. Over this, the water, meeting in a sheet at the temple, pours with the regularity of a doom to a grist mill, until it arrives near the hall, where it falls upon a bed of rocks and disappears. It is in shocking taste. There is not a tree near the artificial channel, and a hot sun pouring upon the bed of rocks, has produced a slime not less disagreeable to the smell than to the sight. It was gratifying to learn that the Duke contemplates some improvements in this department of his pleasure grounds.

Farther down the declivity, in a grove of oaks, is another section of the fountain, as unnatural as the former. Here the water gushes from the branches of a weeping willow, made of copper, and of course resembling the withered shrub. It would be bad enough to see water-spouts issuing from a green tree; but to make it emanate from dry limbs, is quite intolerable. Here also is another decoy. The visitant is conducted to a little fount, to feel if the water is as warm as the spring at Buxton or in the Derwent, when the stop-cock is turned, and spouts issue from the green turf in all directions, entirely surrounding him, and leaving no retreat.

Near this is an artificial lake, where the water lily was in full bloom. There is a jet d'eau in the centre, which throws the water to the height of forty five feet. It rushes out with such violence, as to produce a crackling sound, like the rapid and successive discharges of musketry. Between this place & the Derwent are two other large fountains, with lakes covering an acre or two, on which the Duke sometimes amuses himself with skating in the winter. One of the jets throws the water ninety feet high, producing several beautiful rainbows in the descent. There is here another group of grotesque images in bronze, consisting of a Triton surrounded by four sea-horses, all of course spouting water. These works were projected by a French artist, and were executed at an immense expense. While contemplating this useless expenditure, I could not but think, how much better it would be to leave the brook, to murmur down the landscape in the channel which God has made for it, than to mar the simplicity and beauty of nature by such whimsical distortions: If her works must be improved, let her own designs be adopted, as the most perfect models.

The Awfulness of the Pulpit.—A few years ago a learned gentleman of the bar, in Vermont, was appointed to deliver an Oration on the 4th of July, and accordingly accepted the appointment.

This gentleman was eminently calculated to perform this honourable task; having received a refined education, and having served some time in the revolutionary war, and since that he has taken an important part in our nation's councils.—He prepared for the day with uncommon labour; and his Oration may truly be said to contain the richest materials, arranged with peculiar beauty of thought and elegance of diction. The time arrived—the community had very raised expectations, knowing the ability of the orator—the procession was formed, and the orator took his place by the assignment of the committee, at the side of the Clergyman of the town.—they entered the house of God, accompanied by a large concourse of the people to celebrate the national independence—he, with the Clergyman ascended the pulpit. After the Clergyman had addressed the Throne of Grace, the orator commenced with an Oration before him, that would do honour to our best Legislators; but to the astonishment and mortification of the audience he was daunted, and hesitated. He, however, at length proceeded but with difficulty, and in such a manner that beauty and force were entirely lost. On descending from the pulpit, his friends were desirous to know the cause of his disquietude; he said—You know I have stood undaunted in many battles. I have faced the canon's mouth—and this left arm has been borne away by a shot from the enemy, and I was fearless. I have stood in the public halls of my country and advocated the cause of freedom and equal rights, in the midst of thousands, without a nerve unstrung; but when I stood in that awful place where the ambassador of Jesus Christ is pleading the cause of sinners, and where eternity and the judgment are matters treated on, as amazing realities, I am, as you see unmanned. To stand in that sacred desk that awful place where God is so near, is too much for me, I cannot endure it.—What a lesson does this give the unfaithful minister, who with the cold heart of a Seneca, can preach about religion for months and years, without ever preaching one Gospel Sermon. And how can such an one feel who does not realize the immensity of his responsibility, when he stands as it were between the sinner exposed to an eternal hell and the Divine presence.

The above, from the Religious Advocate, is not a solitary instance. One of the most distinguished lawyers in another state, who has been a member of Congress, and has on other occasions manifested little or no regard for religion, was affected in a similar manner, when about to deliver a fourth of July Oration from the sacred desk. The awfulness of the place, the presence of the ambassador of Christ, the prayer, the song of praise, forced upon his mind so many solemn associations, as to deprive him of that freedom of expression and action, for which he was distinguished, and which hold so important a place in the finished orator. In relating the circumstance, he said it was not in the power of man to conceive of his misery immediately preceding, and during his performance; and he knew of no consideration which would induce him to pass again through the same scene.

Family Visitor.

The ceremony of installing STEPHEN VAN RENSSALAER, Grand Master Elect of the Grand Masonic Lodge of the state of New York, took place at Albany, on Thursday, 29th ult. The procession was remarkably splendid, as will appear from the following description in the New York Statesman:

"A friend has furnished us with a letter from Albany, written by one of the Craft, from which we have taken the following particulars: There were, it is presumed, not less than 500 in the procession, and the day being fine, the costume and symbols of the order appeared to great advantage. The Knights Templars wore black velvet mantles ornamented with silver crosses and embroidery, and hats fashioned after those of the reign of Charles I. of England, taken from the equestrian portrait of that king, by Vanduyke, in which were suspended long raven plumes, bending down and waving over the shoulder, bearing at the same time drawn swords and silver spurs; their appearance presenting a scene entirely novel and highly elegant and interesting.

After these, and highest of all in the degrees of masonry, came the 'Ineffable Lodges,' a class so far above that of the writer of the letter, that he is unable to expound the magnificent decorations with which they are emblazoned. They were clothed in large robes of purple, red, and white, the head of some ornamented with helmets, and those of others with coronets of gold, studded with diamonds. Golden bells were appended to the lower part of the robes, and the cross, and other signs were embroidered and imprinted upon the folds of their dress. They looked, says the writer, like bishops in mitres, or a group of cardinals, but not so chivalric and martial in their appearance as the Knights Templars. The bulk of the procession was occupied by Royal Arch, and Master Masons, and towards the termination of it, walked his Excellency, Governor Clinton, P. W. G. M. in the simple black dress of a citizen, with the golden collar of his office round his neck. The W. G. M. elect, was with him, and an escort of Knights Templars followed.

Gov. Clinton's address to the Grand Master elect, is an elegant literary performance, and highly interesting besides, as it comprehends some historical notices of the Order, and a full exposition and defence of its principles.

From the New York Gazette, Oct. 4.

RACES.—According to previous notice, there were three match races yesterday, on the Union Course, L. I. The first, at nine o'clock between a Bussorah of three years, and a filly, mile heats, was won by the latter with ease, in two heats.

The great match between the North & South, in which Mr. Lynch's filly Ariel, 3 years old, and Dr. Wynche's colt La Fayette, of the same age, were competitors, took place at 12 the heats, as in the first match, being one mile. This match excited great interest; betting very heavy; long odds on the southern horse La Fayette. They started off at the tap of the drum, La Fayette getting the poles and taking the lead for a short distance. But Ariel soon convinced the knowing ones that they had made a great "mistake," by running ahead and winning the heat with but little difficulty. This excited a revolution; all then wanted to bet on the filly, as it was universally conceded that "the grey mare was the better horse." The second heat was commenced with spirit, but as in the first heat, it resulted in favor of Ariel.

The third match at two o'clock, between Trouble, a colt of Durock's, and Lance-sired by Eclipse, four miles heats, was a very beautiful race; the horses running so close together that they might frequently have been covered by a sheet. Trouble won the heats, beating each by only half a length. Mr. Samuel Laird, the rider of the winning horse, was universally applauded for the great skill he exhibited; indeed it was believed that the success of the race was, in a great measure, attributable to his superior riding.

This day the regular races of the Jockey Club commence. Purse \$500, and four mile heats. Great sport was anticipated, as the following horses had entered:—The Southern mare (Wynn's) Flirtilla, Moonshine, Oscar, and Count Piper.

From the N. York Evening Post, Oct. 5.

First day's purse races.—Yesterday the regular purse races of "the society for promoting the breed of horses," commence on the Union course. The weather was unpropitious, a rain storm having set in early in the morning; and though not violent, there were repeated showers throughout the day; which rendered the course not only heavy but dangerous. From this circumstance it was, we presume, that so few nags entered for the prize.

At the sound of the bugle for calling up the horses, only Gen. Wynn's Flirtilla and Mr. Jones' Moonshine, made their appearance. The purse was \$500, four mile heats, which was taken with ease in two heats by Flirtilla. The course was thinly attended.

Second day.—Four horses started for the purse of \$200, three mile heats, Oscar, Suffolk, Miss Fortune and American Boy. The palm was borne away by the latter, who won both heats. Miss Fortune belied her name, as in the first heat she had the misfortune to be found wanting, and in the second was withdrawn.

We understand that a match was made yesterday between Flirtilla and Arlet for \$20,000 aside. The race to take place six weeks from yesterday on the Union Course, Long Island, four miles and repeat.—Gaz.

October 7.

UNION RACES.—The Races terminated yesterday. The purse of \$200, two mile heats was won by Mr. Van Martin's horse Snap, which took both heats, beating Gamester, Flagellator and an Eclipse colt. This race was warmly contested between Snap and an Eclipse colt—Gamester was withdrawn after the first heat.

We understand that the knowing ones were again taken in, as bets were freely offered and taken of two to one on Flagellator against the field.

The sweepstakes was taken in two heats, by Fox, beating American Boy and Roxanna.

The match race for \$20,000 a side, between Ariel and Flirtilla, will, we learn, positively take place on the 22d proximo.—Gazette.

The errors of the press are frequently of the most ludicrous kind. They may generally be set down among the pleasant things to laugh at rather than the unfortunate things to be vexed with. Thus, a 'dreadful accident' by which five boys were said to have perished in the late fire at Bangor, proves to have alluded only to five hogs! and the 200 prisoners who died of suffocation during their late transportation to Rheims, in order to receive the pardon of the king at the coronation, were no other than 200 sparrows! The experience of the reader will doubtless add any number of errors to the enumeration of the following extract from the National Aegis, and nearly every editor will subscribe to the truth of the accompanying observations:

Of all the incidents in the lives and writings, the doings and sufferings of those who provide for public amusement by the manufacture of newspapers, there are none more vexatious, than the discoveries they sometimes make of the ridiculous errors in their own works, which the most anxious care will not always prevent, nor are any more amusing than the observation of the singular mistakes in the publications of others. Some supernumerary letter will insidiously intrude itself into a syllable, among the crowd will elude the vigilance of the weary eyes, and when it is too late for correction, he appears standing up to pervert mischievously the true intent and meaning of the writer and sometimes to cover him with shame. Thus, we read in a late religious paper, a melancholy lamentation over the 'immortality' of the present age, learn with surprise that an 'imperial life' is the high reward of earthly virtue, and find from a Western editor, that the thermometer during the present

month, in that region, rose to 900 above zero, a temperature more intense than that which has set fire to ice houses in latitudes further south. A Pennsylvania paper has furnished a specimen of another style of mis-printing more unfortunate than all these. After correcting an error relating to the geographical position of Grand Island the article furnishes the following description of its magnificent scenery.

'The island purchased by Major, Noah is thus described in Morse's Gazetteer: Jesse Upton, of Randolph county, N. C. beat his wife's brains out with an oaken bench, on the 31st May, and made his escape.'

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, October 10.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship *George Clinton*, Capt. Rawson which left Liverpool Aug. 28th, arrived in the lower harbor on Friday evening, but her letter bag did not reach town until Saturday afternoon, owing to a thick fog.

The Liverpool market was in much the same state as before. No new failures had taken place.

We have received London papers to the evening of the 26th of August, and Lloyds List of the 23d.

The British Parliament assembled on the 25th, and was further prorogued to the 1st of November.

A new lithographic invention is announced at Brussels, by which the French papers are to be copied and reprinted within two hours after the arrival of the Mail.

It is reported that the Archduchess Maria Louisa, widow of Bonaparte, has been married to the Count Niepperg, who is to be raised to the dignity of a Prince.

It is stated that the British government is opposed to the proposed expedition of Lord Cochrane to Greece, which was started by the holders of the Greek loan.

The Cotton Spinners at Manchester have reduced the price of their yarns. In high numbers, the reduction is 3s to 7s a pound.

The cultivation of Silk in Egypt, is going on upon an extensive scale.

The English brig *Britannia*, Neale which loaded at Enos, with provisions for the Turks in the Morea, has been carried into Napoli di Romania by the Greeks, and her cargo condemned. An English Consul refused to interfere in her behalf.

It is said most of the transports which follow the Turkish fleet are Austrian vessels.

Another expedition as strong as the first was preparing in Egypt to act against the Greeks. It was supposed most of the Egyptian fleet had gone to bring it.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Napoli, headed by a Turk attired in the European costume, who professed great interest in the cause of the Greeks.—He raised troops, and had in his corps thirteen other Turks. Their plan was to spike the canon at Napoli as the Turks advanced. After being put to the torture, the traitor made a full confession, and was burnt alive.

The New York American of Friday, 7th inst. contains the following interesting letter on the subject of the Greek struggle, from a gentleman, an American, said to have been formerly in the United States Navy, and who went from New York about 18 months ago, with a letter of recommendation from the Greek Committee of New York, to join that brave people.

Harbour of Navarin, (Peloponnesus, } or Morea,) April 23d, 1825.

"DEAR SIR: It gives me extreme pleasure to have it in my power to give you some account of the proceedings of this, my adopted country. In my first letter I informed you that the Greeks were fitting out an expedition to go against Patras, a port to the north and west of the Morea. Previous to our sailing for that place, information arrived at Napoli, of the Egyptian fleet's arrival at Modon, with Ibrahim Pacha, and twelve thousand troops; and that he had marched to this place, and was besieging it. We were immediately ordered to sail for Navarin, and on our arrival, we found that the spot the Pacha had chosen for his operations was not in the reach of the guns of our ships. We, therefore, could be of no use to the castle; however, we came to anchor, and remain to prevent the enemy's fleet from entering the harbour. The Pacha was under the impression he would be able to take the place in four days, and without experiencing the least loss, and but little or no resistance from the castle. When he first commenced bombarding the place, it contained only three hundred men, and most of these were merchants, but they defended it with great spirit, until reinforcements arrived. The enemy has now been here thirty six days, and is as far from the possession of the place as when he first commenced. The castle at this time contains four thousand three hundred men. The enemy has thrown, since the commencement of the siege, three thousand four hundred bomb-shells, the most of which have fallen within the castle, but with very little more success than destroying the houses, and killing eight or ten men. They have also a battery of five guns of immense calibre, with which they attempted to breach the walls of the citadel, but found them impregnable. The main body of our army is encamped within ten hours march of this place. There is another body of our troops within four hours march, consisting of three thousand men; they are to observe the movements of the enemy.

The garrison of the place on the 20th inst. made a sortie, with some success. On the 19th, the Greek array of observation was attacked by a body detached from the besieging army of Turks, which was calculated, from the best reports, to be about 4,000, including some three or four hundred cavalry—the infantry were Egyptian regular troops. It appears that the left wing of the Greeks was put in some confusion by the Turkish cavalry, which penetrated into the camp, but at the centre the Greeks defended themselves with great courage.—The battle lasted from 7 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the evening. A body of Greeks that was on the right of the principal camp, about 8 or 900 in number, distant about three hours march from the camp besieged, sent about 500 men to assist them: they only arrived, however, at the close of the battle; but their appearance, it is thought, was the cause of the Turks withdrawing. They made their retreat, however, with great order.—Their loss was 70 or 80 left dead on the field. The loss of the Greeks is very little inferior to that of the Turks: the number, however, is not ascertained.

I need not say that such little loss in so long a fight, showed want of activity and gallantry on the side of the Turks, who had on the field four cannon. The Greek army does not want for bravery, but chiefs to command and direct it. The Greeks engaged in the battle, were from three to four thousand men; but being, by the quality of their arms, and their want of instruction, unable to resist a single moment the cavalry of the enemy, their ardour cannot produce the effect which could be wished. We understand that yesterday another battle took place between the two armies, but we have no news of the success of our camp at this moment. It appears that the Greeks left, after the battle of the 19th, the camp, and are now united to the body which was, as I have said, placed at the right, in a position much stronger than the first camp, but I fear not so advantageous for the purpose of observing the operations of the enemy.

The Turks have ceased their fire against the castle since yesterday; but I cannot say if it proceeds from want of ammunition, or from some other purpose. The Prince, Mavrocordato, one of the Chiefs, visited the castle yesterday, for the purpose of reconnoitring its state, and to put the government in a knowledge of its wants. Being pressed for time, as the ship which conveys this to the continent is ready to sail, I must be excused if my news is a little imperfect. I assure you that my feelings towards the Greeks increase as much as the difficulties of their situation. This year is a year of a serious and dangerous struggle; but the next can, and may, be a year of triumph, if the friends of Greece in England and America will help them actively, and in a more extensive manner: and if the Greeks will at last be persuaded that organization and union can only ensure the success of their camp. Altogether, I am persuaded that the success of the campaign depends on the success of the fleet. They are in as good a state as materials can make them. The army, on land, does not present so formidable an appearance, for want of union and capacity in the chiefs. The Government is acknowledged every where, but not every where seconded by the people.

I hope, in my next, to be able to give you some news of greater importance. I am, with great respect, yours, &c.
JOHN M. ALLEN, of Greek Navy.
To the Sec. of the Greek Com. New York.

We yesterday copied from the Baltimore American of Wednesday, a notice of a dinner given by some of the citizens to Captain Porter. The following explanation of the circumstances we extract from the American of yesterday:—*Nat. Jour.*

LET THINGS BE FAIRLY STATED.
MESSRS. EDITORS: It would appear, from a paragraph in your paper of yesterday, that a number of our most respectable citizens waited on Com. Porter, and invited him to a dinner; and it is evident, that the person who communicated to you the substance of that paragraph, wished it to be understood abroad, that this dinner was purposely gotten up for Commodore P. as a manifestation of public feeling towards that officer.

Now, the facts in the case are simply these. A very fine Green Turtle happened to arrive here last week, which coming to the knowledge of some of our Bon Vivants, amounting to some 20, they agreed to partake of it at the house of that most deserving woman, and excellent cook, Mrs. Winkler; it so happened that Commodore Porter arrived here on the day appointed for the dinner, and was invited to join the party—where he found many of his personal friends and acquaintances who were, doubtless, happy to meet him. If it were thought necessary to publish the circumstances at all, it should have been fairly stated; there should have been no 'suppression veri,' as they say in law.

CORRECTOR.
[REMARK.—With regard to ourselves, it is only necessary to remark, that the statements upon which the paragraph in question, was founded were furnished by a gentleman of the dinner party.
Editors American.]

A letter from Kentucky mentions that Isaac B. Desha has again been convicted of the murder of Baker, and that the Judge has again granted a New Trial.
Demo. Press.

PRICES CURRENT...BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.

Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl. \$5 31 a 5 37 1/2
City Mills, superior qual. " 5 25 a
Do. standard qual. " 4 87 1/2 a 5
Susquehanna, " none

Wheat—red, per bush. 95 a 100
white, " 100 a 106

Corn—white, " 52 a 53
yellow, " 54 a 55

Rye, per bush. 52—*Pa.*

To the Editor of the Eastern Gazette.
SOMERSET COUNTY, Oct. 6th, 1825.

Sir, Understanding that my name had been mentioned in your paper as a candidate for Somerset county, I have thought it necessary to state to the public, in the same paper, what is the true fact, and request that you will be so good as to publish this letter.

About two weeks anterior to the election, I was waited on by a number of respectable citizens, and solicited to serve in the ensuing Legislature. After some hesitation, I observed that I should consider myself bound to serve the people if elected, but that with my sentiments about electioneering, that I had no thought that I could succeed. They immediately announced me as a candidate. It was well known that nothing would induce me directly or indirectly to do any act which would violate the law for preserving the purity of elections, or to suffer any person to do such an act for me. It was expected that the polls at the election would be thinly attended, and that circumstance would perhaps give me some chance for being elected.

Soon after consenting, I was taken sick, and I believe there was no publicity of my willingness to serve; at any rate, no person to my knowledge took any trouble to do so. There were ten or more, some say fourteen, very industrious in travelling over the county, and going through the usual routine of electioneering, and of course some of them succeeded. I got only ninety-nine votes, but I had rather have those and stay at home, as I know they were all free and independent votes, than 1000, procured in the usual way, by corrupting and demoralizing the people.

I will now deliver a few sentiments concerning the State of Maryland, and if you will publish my perhaps hereafter occasionally throw out some hints for ameliorating our condition, as it seems to be admitted that much ought to be done, which will never be effected but by the service of our best men in the Legislature.

How are we to obtain these services, those men will never consent to go through an electioneering campaign. They will never consent to violate an important law, to procure themselves seats in the Legislature. They are men of property generally, men of business, whose devotion is to the bosom of their families. They will find themselves opposed by men of cunning, well skilled in the intrigues of electioneering, who will of course triumph over them and ascribe their success to any thing rather than the true cause.

If the people of Maryland were to unite and insist that the *per diem* of the legislature should be reduced to \$2, this would lessen the mean of corruption more than is generally believed, and would aid powerfully in getting suitable characters elected; with whom the abatement would be of no importance.

The session would be shortened and much good would be the result. I anticipate that some may think this is intended for popularity. I answer, that the populace had rather it was \$40 than 4, as that much more might be subservient to electioneering and they pay hardly any part of it. I must stop for the present, being hardly able to sit up long enough to write this, and ask it as a favour, that you will publish it. Your compliance will elicit further observations from me.

I am your most obedient servant,
JOHN WOOLFORD, Sen.

We understand that the Governor as commander-in-chief of the militia of this state, has ordered a court martial to try the validity of the commission granted to Brigadier General Leakin, of the third division.—*Ad. Rep.*

STEEL FANCY GOODS, BUILDINGS, &c.

Steel Hat Slides, do. waist clasps, buckles and slides, in great variety—Elastic and fine wove steel belts and bracelets, steel neck chains, ear drops and brooches, do. watch chains, do. purse and reticule clasps, do. shoe clasps, ornaments and buckles, in great variety; do. head ornaments, gilt reticule clasps, do. hat and shoe buckles, do. watch chains, seals and keys, fancy gilt brooches and finger rings, gilt waist clasps and buckles, watch ribbons with steel and gilt mounts, velvet purses, jet necklaces and bracelets very rich, bead necklaces, jet waist buckles, lockets and brooches, with a variety of other Fancy Goods. Also constantly on hand an extensive assortment of United States Army and Navy Buttons, steel coat and vest buttons, gilt and plated military ball buttons, superior gilt coat, coat and vest buttons, of the most approved manufactures—second quality and imitation gilt do. in great variety—Boys' fancy ball buttons—burnished white and yellow metal coat and vest do. plain and figured pearl shirt and vest do. superior gilt & imitation cloak hooks. For sale by JOHN PRICE, Agent, 3 1/2 N. Third st. Philadelphia. Aug. 20

Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for Officers Fees as late Sheriff, or as the Administrator of Allen Bowie, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given—My Deputies have orders to enforce the collections by execution. I shall forthwith commence advertising the property included in the several unsettled Vendition Exponas in my hands. Those interested are requested to attend to this notice.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff. Aug. 20 Talbot county.

Wanted

TWO Apprentices to the Hatting business—they must be of good morals, and between 14 and 16 years of age. Apply to JAMES C. PARROTT, Easton, July 30

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

Easton

SATURDAY

THE

We can now state of the House of Deputies in the counties in Charles.—We called the "poll" but as far as we it of general and all sides to sell This conciliator of old party feud of congratulation ery friend of the only wish it a lo exertion to pro

Worcester county Parker, Thomas Somerset county Jones, L. D. Talbot county Dorchester county J. Douglass and Talbot county Robt. Banning, Caroline county Thos. Saulsbury Queen-Anne's county W. Hopper, Kent county Wm. H. Wickes Cecil county Jarlan.

St. Mary's St. der Kilgour.

Calvert county and Brooke.

Prince George's county, Beall and Anne Arundel county, Maxcy, Abner City of Annapolis J. Speed

Baltimore city Adam Showers Mculloch.

Harford county Williams, Ches Montgomery and Wilson.

Frederick county pington and Washington Jacques and K

The Executive meet on Thursday

SAMUEL I pointed Post place of Jam

The Boston Adams will 14th inst. as at Washington

Of the D of the City Saturday evening, at W purpose of consi the return for delegates

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Whether that require ture, and v curred, the have been serious con

On Thurs Thomas, M Cooper, all c

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Oct. 15,

Was c of Septe himself I Mr. John of Mary about 5 f has a sca very sorr Oct. 1

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15.

THE ELECTION.

We can now lay before our readers a full statement of the members recently elected to the House of Delegates of Maryland from all the counties in the state except Allegany and Charles.—We cannot state what is generally called the 'political complexion' of the House, but as far as we do know, it is marked by a spirit of general and magnanimous concession on all sides to select the best and fittest men. This conciliatory spirit erected upon the ruins of old party feuds and intolerance, is a matter of congratulation throughout the state, and every friend of the people and the state will not wish it a long continuance, but use his best exertion to promote it and give it stability.

DELEGATES ELECTED.

Worcester county.—Samuel R. Smith, Charles Parker, Thomas Hooper and John Mitchell.
Somerset county.—L. R. King, Arnold E. Jones, L. D. Teackle and Benjamin J. Jones.
Dorchester county.—J. Ennals, T. Eccleston, J. Douglass and J. Brohawn.
Talbot county.—Robert H. Goldsborough, Robt. Banning, Richard Spencer and L. Mills.
Caroline county.—Wm. Potter, R. T. Keene, Thos. Sausbury and Richard Hughlett.
Queen-Ann's county.—Richard Ridgeway, T. W. Hopper, Robt. Stevens and Thos. E. Sudler.
Kent county.—Wm. Welch, James Boon, Wm. H. Wickes and James Harris.
Cecil county.—Thomas, Grubb, Gilpin and Harlan.
St. Mary's county.—John L. Millard, John T. Hawkins, Stephen H. Gough and Alexander Kilgour.
Calvert county.—Dalrymple, Beckett, Smith and Brooke.
Prince George's county.—B. I. Semmes, Duval, Beall and Barrett.
Anne Arundel county.—C. L. Gantt, Virgil Maxey, Abner Linticum and Rezin Estep.
City of Annapolis.—Addison Ridout and Joseph J. Speed.
Baltimore city.—Howard and Tyson.
Baltimore county.—John T. H. Worthington, Adam Showers, James Turner and James W. McCulloh.
Harford county.—Jas. Montgomery, Jas. W. Williams, Chas. S. Sewall and Henry Hall.
Montgomery county.—Lansdale, Lee, Hughes and Wilson.
Frederick county.—Cockey, Barnes, Sappington and Farquhar.
Washington county.—Merrick, Kershner, Jacques and Kennedy.

The Executive Council of this state will meet on Thursday the 27th inst.

SAMUEL LECOMTE, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster for Cambridge, in the place of James Chaplaine, Esq. deceased.

The Boston papers state that President Adams will leave that city on the 13th or 14th inst. as it is necessary he should be at Washington as early as the 20th.

ANNAPOLIS, October 11. A MEETING

Of the Democratic Republican Voters of the City of Annapolis, is requested on Saturday evening next, at early candle light, at *Williamson's Hotel*, for the purpose of considering the propriety of contesting the returns made of the late election for delegates from this city to the Legislature of Maryland. It is well known that two of the Judges, (who, however, were a minority of Judges attending,) were so seriously persuaded that several legal voters had been rejected on one hand, and several illegal voters received and counted on the other, that they refused to sign the returns.

Whether these cases present a grievance that require the interference of the Legislature, and whether had they not have occurred, the result of the election would not have been very different, are subjects for serious consideration.—*Md. Rep.*

MARRIED

On Thursday 6th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. Thomas Harris, to Miss Eliza Cooper, all of this county.

(COMMUNICATED.) OBITUARY.

Died on Wednesday evening 5th inst. at the residence of William Quinton, Esq. in Worcester county, the Rev. William Thompson, Jr. Preacher of Snow Hill circuit, aged 27 years. Suffice it to say, the deceased was a young man of strong mind, his preaching talents was above mediocrity—his death was sudden, but full of peace and hope. He had looked beyond it, and seen the promised land, and believed on him who had suffered and gone before him.

DIED

In this town yesterday morning, Mr. James Ramsey. This morning, in the 4th year of her age, Sarah, daughter of the Hon. William Hayward, of this town.

On the 29th ult. in the 69th year of his age, at his residence, near the Patapsco Mills, Baltimore county, Jonathan Elliott.

On the 3d ult. at Natchez, of the prevailing fever, Mr. James B. Wallace, aged 37 years, formerly of Philadelphia, and a native of Cecil county, Md.

On Monday the 12th ult. at his seat of Eastern View, in the county of Fauquier, Va. Col. Robert Randolph, in the 65th year of his age.

To Correspondents.—"SALIX" is received, but too late for publication this week.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, are requested to meet at the Easton Hotel, on Saturday next the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order,
SAML. T. KENNARD, Sec'y.

Oct. 15, 1825.

Notice.

Was committed to my Jail, on the 24th of September last, a negro man who calls himself DANIEL, and says he belongs to Mr. John Ewet, living on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Dorchester county,—he is about 5 feet 3 inches high, not very black, has a scar over the right eye, his clothing very sorry. HUGH COX, Sheriff.

Oct. 15 Sw of Charles county.

NEW GOODS.

Martin & Hayward

have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A SUPPLY OF

Seasonable Goods,

to which they most respectfully solicit the attention of their friends & the public generally.

Easton, Oct. 15.

N. B. Wool, Feathers and Country Kersey will be received in exchange for Goods.

New Fall Goods.

Green & Reardon

Are now opening a new and elegant assortment of GOODS adapted to the season,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Sup. middle and second quality Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Cordis; Chintzes, Calicoes, and Ginghams, Italian and India Lute-stroings; Fancy Silks (a handsome assortment) Fancy Handkerchiefs, Curis, Corsets, and Bonnets.

NOVELS AND SCHOOL BOOKS, FINE AND COARSE SHOES, MORCCO, ROANS & SKIVERS, UPPER & SOAL LEATHER.

Together with a general assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at a reasonable advance for Cash, Wool, Feathers or Hides.

Sale of Land.

In pursuance of a decree of Worcester county court in chancery sitting, will be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder, upon the premises on Saturday the 29th inst., all the interest and estate of Kellam Lankford, at the time of his death, in and to all that part of a tract of land called Gengotegul, containing one hundred and sixty four acres and two thirds of an acre of land lying and being, situate in Worcester county, upon both sides of the public road leading from Sandy Hill to the line of Virginia.

The terms of sale allow the purchaser a credit of six months for the payment of the purchase money, and require that he should give a bond for the amount thereof on interest from the day of sale, with security to be approved by the Trustee.

JOHN ROWLEY, Trustee.

Oct. 15

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suits of Joseph E. Muse, William W. Moore, and Matthew Tilghman, against Alexander Hemsley, also by virtue of sundry fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suits of James McAlpin, Francis Turner and James S. Turner, executors of Edward Turner, Anthony C. Thompson, use of Thomas Meconkin, use of Samuel Groome, and Solomon Lowe, use of Samuel Groome, against the said Alexander Hemsley, will be exposed to sale and sold on Wednesday the ninth day of November next, on the premises so exposed to sale, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon, all that farm and plantation with the appurtenances of him, the said Alexander Hemsley, commonly called the Church Farm, situate and being on the public mail road leading from Easton to Centreville, and adjoining Wye Mill, and consisting of part of a tract of land called Wilton, of part of another tract called Lobb's Crook, and another parcel called Sweet Hope, contiguous to each other, and containing four hundred and sixty six acres of land, more or less.—Also the farm and plantation of him, the said Alexander Hemsley, situate on Wye river and adjoining the said Church Farm, which the said Hemsley purchased of the heirs of Doctor Hindman, containing five hundred and seventeen acres of land, more or less, also by virtue of the above writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, will be sold on the day following, (to wit: Thursday the 10th November next), between the hours aforesaid, at the present residence of the said Alexander Hemsley, the life estate of him, the said Hemsley, of, in and to the farm on which he now resides, situate in the Bay Side, called 'Sherwood,' containing 209 3/4 acres of land, more or less; also his life estate, of, in and to one half of Choptank or Tilghman's Island, his moiety, 750 acres, more or less; also some articles of farming utensils and all his household and kitchen furniture, one carriage and pair of horses, and one half of the sloop Augusta; seized and taken as the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of him, the said Alexander Hemsley, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas and the fieri facias, the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given at both places by THOS. HENRIX, Shff. of Talbot county.

Oct. 15

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Anna Louisa Gibson, James Parrott and Henry Thomas, at the suit of Daniel Fiddeman, will be sold at public vendue at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. a tract or part of a tract of land called Widow's Chance, containing 250 acres more or less; seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said Anna Louisa Gibson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Shff. of Talbot county.

Oct. 15

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Charles P. Wilson, at the suit of Arthur Holt, executor of John Scott, use of Philemon H. Plummer, use of Sangston & Whiteley, will be sold at public vendue, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. a tract or part of a tract of land called Widow's Chance, containing 250 acres more or less; seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said Anna Louisa Gibson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Shff. of Talbot county.

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Oct. 15

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suit of Levin McGinney, against Pamela F. McGinney, will be sold at public sale at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. a lot of land containing 14 1/2 acres, more or less, called 'Oldham's Discovery,' situate in Oxford Neck; also two sorrel horses, one grey horse, and one old carriage, seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Charles M. Bromwell, who intermarried with the said Pamela F. McGinney, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by E. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff. of Talbot county.

Oct. 15

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against James Seth, at the suit of Edward Auld, administrator of Joseph Parrott, deceased; also a fieri facias, to me directed against James Seth, at the suit of Benjamin C. Naff, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, claim, interest and estate of the said James Seth, of, in and to the farm where he at present resides, situate in the Bay Side containing 200 1/2 acres of land, more or less, and known by the name of Bridges, also six head of horses, one yoke of oxen fifteen head of cattle, one gig and harness and twenty five head of sheep; seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas and fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, at the suit of Edward Auld, administrator of Joseph Parrott, against William Hopkins, will be sold at public vendue at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all his, the said William Hopkins's right, title, interest and claim, of, in and to the house and lot, where he now resides, situate in the town of Easton: also one bed, high-post bedstead and furniture, one corner cupboard, one small mahogany table, one large do. one work stand and one mahogany bureau; seized and taken as the property of the said Hopkins and will be sold to pay and satisfy the costs only on the above writ of fieri facias, and the additional costs due and to become due thereon.

Oct. 15

A Valuable Farm, AND WOODLAND, OFFERED AT SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland against Rigby Hopkins, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale and sold on SATURDAY, the fifth day of November next at the front door of the Court House in Easton, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon the following Lands and Tenements the property of the said Rigby Hopkins, that is to say: THAT VERY VALUABLE FARM AND PLANTATION On which he resides, beautifully situated on the waters of Broad Creek, consisting of a parcel of land called Ray's Point and containing 150 acres of land; and also a parcel of land situate in Bolingbroke Hundred near Choptank River and containing about 70 acres, chiefly Wood Land, being a part of the tract of land called Lowe's Hamble.

And notice is further given that by virtue of the same writ will be exposed to sale, and sold on MONDAY, the seventh day of the same month at the dwelling house and upon the farm of the said Rigby Hopkins and between the like hours the following goods and chattels being his property, to wit: beds, bedsteads, and their furniture, desks, tables and benches, some sets of plate, carpeting, looking-glasses, & sundry other articles of good household furniture, horses, oxen, cattle, sheep, carts and a variety of farming utensils, which said chattels, lands and tenements were taken in execution at the suit of the said Plaintiffs and will be sold to satisfy the sum of money, interest and costs required to be made and levied by virtue of the process aforesaid.

We cannot close this advertisement without calling to these lands the special attention of those who are disposed to purchase an agreeable and profitable settlement: For situation, fertility and improvements few places can exceed the farm, and to these inducements may be added all the advantages afforded by our waters. And a body of wood land situated near a fine navigable river is a desirable object rarely offered for sale.

There is reason to believe that the Directors towards the relief of the defendant, and to accommodate purchasers, would grant reasonable terms of credit.

Also by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals, to me directed against the said Hopkins, at the suit of Perre Spencer; and also by virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against the said Hopkins to wit: the state of Maryland at the instance and for the use of Thomas P. Bennett, use James Tilton, state use Robert Moore, Administrator of William G. Elbert, John Johnson and George G. Johnson, Ann McNeill, state use of Thomas Bridges, John Goldsborough, Robert Moore, Administrator of William G. Elbert, use Robert Moore, Executor of William Melny, use John Leeds Kern, Elizabeth Sherwood, use Edward Spedden, Thomas Sylvester and wife, and Edward Auld, Administrator of Joseph Parrott, will be exposed to sale and sold at the front of the Court-house in the town of Easton on MONDAY, the seventh day of November next, between the hours aforesaid, in addition to the above mentioned property, the farm on which James Harris now resides, situate on Broad Creek aforesaid, being part of several tracts of land, to wit: 'Mount Misery,' 'Poplar Neck' and 'Hap Hazard,' and containing 166 acres of land more or less; to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff. of Talbot county.

Oct. 14

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against Samuel Tennant, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 5th of November next, at St. Michaels, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: one negro man called Horris or Horace, one other negro man called Standley, 3 head of horses, one yoke of oxen, 6 head of cattle, and 15 head of sheep; seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against James Denny, at the suit of Margaret and Rebecca Kirby, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and estate of the said James Denny, of, in and to 150 acres of land, a part of the farm where he at present resides, or occupies, situate and adjoining the mail road leading from Easton to Centreville in Talbot county, and known by the name of Harwood's Hill and Addition; also five head of horses—seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three several writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Thomas Martin, at the suits of the State, use James Wilson, Jr. use Samuel Harden, William H. Downing and James Tilton, (the last mentioned for costs only) will be sold at public sale, at the front of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of him, the said Thomas Martin, of, in and to the farm or plantation on which he lately resided, called 'St. Michaels;' Seized and taken as the property of the said Martin, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by E. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff. of Talbot county.

Oct. 15

ANOTHER GOOD FARM OFFERED AT SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court at the suit of Nicholas Hammond against Alexander Hemsley, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale and sold on Wednesday the ninth day of November next on the premises so exposed to sale between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon, all that farm and plantation with the appurtenances of him the said Alexander Hemsley, commonly called the Church Farm, situate and being on the public mail road leading from Easton to Centreville, and adjoining Wye Church and near Wye Mill, and consisting of part of a tract of land called Wilton, of part of another tract called Lobb's Crook, and another parcel called Sweet Hope, contiguous to each other, and containing four hundred and sixty six acres of land more or less; which said farm and plantation with the appurtenances, according to the metes and bounds thereof, were taken in execution at the suit of the said Plaintiff and costs required to be made and levied by virtue of the process aforesaid.

Also in addition to the above farm will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, the farm and plantation of him, the said Alexander Hemsley, situate on Wye river, and adjoining the said Church Farm, which the said Hemsley purchased of the heirs of Doctor Hindman, containing five hundred and seventeen acres of land, more or less, to pay and satisfy the following writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of appeals, to me directed against the said Hemsley, to wit: at the suits of Royston A. Skinner, Administrator of Mordecai and John Brown, surviving executor of James Brown; also to pay and satisfy the following writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, to wit: at the suits of Tristram Faulkner, Samuel Hambleton, Reubin Hubbard, John Tilghman, Isaac Moore, use John Tilghman, William Glenn, use Daniel Newnam, Samuel Harrison, Henrietta M. George and Matthias George, Administrators of Joseph George, use of Benjamin Elliott, use William Barroll, Henrietta M. George and Matthias George, Administrators of Joseph George, Henry Hindman, the President Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, (two cases) Thomas Emory, use of John T. Myers, use of Baynard & Myers, Thomas C. Earle, use of William Baker, and son, John Bennett, use T. P. Bennett, use Thomas & Kellie, James Wrightson, use Andrew Orem, Jr.—A surveyor is now engaged in making a location of the above lands and on the day of sale accurate plots of the same will be exhibited for inspection—For the accommodation of purchasers, these lands will be divided into farms of smaller sizes, accurately marked out and designated on the premises—Also by virtue of the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas will be sold on the day following, (to wit: Thursday, the 10th Nov.) between the hours aforesaid, at the present residence of the said Alexander Hemsley, the life estate of him the said Hemsley, of, in and to the farm, on which he now resides situate in the Bay Side, called 'Sherwood' containing three hundred and nine acres and three quarters of an acre of land, more or less; also his life estate, of, in and to the one half of Choptank or Tilghman's Island, his moiety seven hundred and fifty acres more or less; also some articles of farming utensils and all his household and kitchen furniture, one carriage and pair of horses and one half the sloop Augusta; Seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Alexander Hemsley, & will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance given at both places by EDW. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff. of Talbot county.

Oct. 15

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, during the month of September last, a negro boy named JOSEPH HOPKINS, about 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet two or three inches high, very black, says he has been bound to a Mr. Oshorn by his mother, Lilly Hopkins, who lives in the county. He had on when committed a pair of old linen, and a pair of woolen pantaloons, a doublet much worn, an old hat without a rim, and a pair of half worn shoes. The owner of the above described boy is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Oct. 15 Sw

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, in the month of September last, a negro man named Charles, and says that he belongs to Miles Hart near Charlestown, Virginia. Charles is of a copper color, 22 or 23 years of age, 6 feet high and well made in proportion. Had on when committed linen pantaloons and shirt, old filled cloth coat old fat, and a pair of shoes half worn. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

October 15 Sw

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Henry Hindman, at the suit of Samuel and Philip Jacob, also a fieri facias, at the suit of John Tilghman, use of Peregrine Granger, use Philemon B. Hopper, Executor of Henry Darden, against said Hindman, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the eighth day of November next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and estate of the aforesaid Henry Hindman, of, in and to the farm where he at present resides, situate in Wye, near Bryon Town, and adjoining the Rev. Steward Redman's, in Talbot county, containing 1160 acres of land more or less, (or as much thereof, will be sold, as will pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas, and fieri facias,) and known by the name of 'Part of Hindman's Reserve,' also ten head of horses; seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni, and fieri facias, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed at the suit of Richard D. Ray, against Henry Morgan, garnishee of Thomas Griffin Callahan, will be sold at public vendue, at the front door of the Court-house in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. all his, the said Callahan's share or shares, and life estate, of, in & to all the tract or part of the tract of land called 'Little Bristol,' situate, lying and being in Talbot county, contiguous to each other, that a certain Henry Morgan, late of Talbot county aforesaid, died, seized in fee and possessed of, and that he, the said Callahan, claims a share in, as tenant by the curtesy in virtue of his intermarriage with the widow of the said Henry Morgan—also all his the said Callahan's share or part of all the monies arising to arise from the sale or sales of the said tracts of parcels of land under an agreement to the order and direction of the said Henry Morgan, in and by his last will and testament—Seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, rights and credits of the said Thomas G. Callahan, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, and three writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, at the suits of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, use of James Chaplain, Jr. the State of Maryland at instance, Nehemiah Tilton, James Chaplain, Jr. use George Stevens, and state use of John Edmondson, against Rigby Hopkins, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale and sold on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following lands and tenements, the property of the said Rigby Hopkins, that is to say—The farm and plantation on which he at present resides, situated on the waters of Broad Creek, consisting of a parcel of land, called Rays Point, and containing 150 acres, and also a parcel of land situate in Bolingbroke Hundred, near Choptank River, and containing about 70 acres chiefly wood land, being part of the tract of land called Lowe's Hamble.

Also on the same day, and for the above claims of venditioni and fieri facias, will be sold at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, at the same hour, in addition to the above mentioned property, the farm on which James Harris now resides, situate on Broad Creek aforesaid, being part of several tracts of land, to wit: Mount Misery, Poplar Neck, and Hap Hazard, and containing 166 acres of land, more or less; seized to pay and satisfy the above mentioned cases, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, during the month of September last, a negro boy named JOSEPH HOPKINS, about 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet two or three inches high, very black, says he has been bound to a Mr. Oshorn by his mother, Lilly Hopkins, who lives in the county. He had on when committed a pair of old linen, and a pair of woolen pantaloons, a doublet much worn, an old hat without a rim, and a pair of half worn shoes. The owner of the above described boy is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Oct. 15 Sw

Notice.

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From 'L' Histoire des Chiens Celebres.

FREDERICK THE SECOND'S DOG. Near the end of the famous seven year's War, between the Prussians and the Poles, Frederick the Great, who was near sighted, found himself, in a dark night, entirely alone at a distance from his army.

Frederick who had experienced in many encounters the particular fidelity of his dog was astonished at his conduct. Suspecting something extraordinary, he stops and looks around him, but he perceives no person.

In this hazardous situation, Frederick lost no time; he sought refuge under the first arch of a bridge, over which the cavalry was advancing in column, and in profound silence.

The Scotch are a very inquisitive people. Their various questions are deemed obstructive, and are carried to a great length. Two gentlemen fell in together, both travellers on horseback, and strangers to each other.

Public Sale.

The subscriber intending to discontinue farming, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 2d day of November next, if fair, if not on the first fair day at her residence in Banbury, a good stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, 1 ox & 1 horse cart, all the farming utensils, a large quantity of nicely cured corn blades, the crop of corn now on the ground, and some household and kitchen furniture, together with a handsome gig and harness, nearly new.

Public Sale.

Will be sold, at public auction, on the premises, on Thursday the third day of November between 12 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon

THE HOUSE & PREMISES which are at present, occupied by Mr. Solomon Barrett, as a Tavern and Boarding House, on the east side of Washington street, in Easton.

Advertisement.

Any person wishing to purchase SHEEP, may be supplied with 150, young and of good quality, and at a very moderate price, by application to the subscriber

Coroner's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Fiddeman Rolle, at the suit of Edward R. Gibson, use Thomas P. Bennett, use Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 1st day of November next, at the court-house door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of said Rolle, of, in, and to the farm and plantation where he now resides, being part of a tract of land called "Rolle's Range," and part of "Dorath's Enlargement," containing two hundred and seventeen acres of land, more or less; also one bay mare and one bay horse.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Rachael Corkrall, one at the suit of Edward Auld administrator of Joseph Parrott, and one at the suit of the state at the instance and use of William Slaughter against said Rachael Corkrall.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Noah Lednum, one at the suit of Mary Ennalls use of Samuel Harrison, and one at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold on Tuesday the 1st day of November next, at the court house door in the town of Easton, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M. all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Noah Lednum, of, in, and to that tract or parcel of land called "Austin's Chance" or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, on which Henry Sherwood now lives, containing 184 1/4 acres of land more or less, also that lot or parcel of land, situate on the road leading from Easton to Centreville, on which the said Lednum now resides, being part of a tract of land called "Abraham's Lot," containing one acre of land more or less, with the wind-mill and other appurtenances to the same belonging, also one horse, one cart and gear, and one cow; seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named writs, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Notice.

By virtue of a fieri facias, to me directed, against Charles D. Barrow, at the suit of John Tilghman, will be sold in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 1st day of November next, the following property, to wit: one negro boy, called Davy, aged about 18 years, and for hire, taken and will be sold to satisfy the above fieri facias, and attendance given by

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Collector's Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, at the Court-house door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all those tracts or parcels of land, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the several sums required, advertised by the commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, as being chargeable with and liable for the payment of the several sums stated in the said advertisement, for county assessment for the year 1824, and the costs arising thereon, except such assessments as have been or shall be (before the said day of sale) paid off in full, together with the costs thereon arising.—Attendance given by

For Sale.

TWO excellent young HORSES, one three the other four years old.—The four year old horse is well broke to harness. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to apply immediately, as said horses will be sold for cash—the owners intending to leave this part of the United States.

INDEPENDENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

You are ordered to parade, properly equipped, on the Public Square in Easton, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday the 22d inst.

Advertisement.

Any person wishing to purchase SHEEP, may be supplied with 150, young and of good quality, and at a very moderate price, by application to the subscriber

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Brick Dwelling House and large Garden, formerly occupied by Peter Denny, Esq. deceased, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. James Neall, situate on Washington street, in the town of Easton.—For terms apply to the subscriber. EDWARD ROBERTS. Talbot county, Sep. 24.

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, That convenient Store House, Granary and Stable, situate in the village of Hillsborough, Caroline county, formerly occupied by Mr. Francis Sellers, and during the present year by David & Thomas Gasson, who have declined business. The situation of this store is supposed to be one of the best on the Eastern Shore, and will be let on moderate terms to an approved tenant, by applying to HENRY NICOLS. Hillsborough, Caroline Co. Sep. 24.

A Mill for Rent

IN TALBOT COUNTY, Within three miles of Hillsborough, on a never failing stream, and in a good neighbourhood for custom. The character of this mill for making both flour and meal, when managed with skill, stands among the best in the county. The dwelling, kitchen and stable are all in good repair. The tenant will have the privilege of fire-wood and two lots for cultivation. On the premises is a fine mineral spring, which has proved to be beneficial to those who have used its waters freely. For terms apply to CATHARINE HOLT, Talbot county, or JAMES HACKETT, Centreville. Sep. 24 4w

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE HOUSE AND LOT at present occupied by John Bennett, Esq.—For terms apply to Mr. James M. Lambdin or the subscriber. ROBT. BANNING. Sep. 17.

TWO FARMS in the Freshes, one of which has a good Fishery on it.—Two Farms on the Salts, to Rent for the next year. For terms apply to SAML. HARRISON. STEAM MILL will be in operation on Wednesday the 17th inst. S. H. Canton, Aug. 13

FARMS, &c. TO RENT.

To be rented for the next year, that large and valuable Farm belonging to the heirs of the late Charles Goldsborough of Talbot county deceased, where Thomas Arringdale now lives; Also a small Farm near Hook-town, here William Barnes now lives; Also a very comfortable and convenient Dwelling House and Garden at Easton Point, where John Tomlinson now lives. For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH. Easton, Aug. 6

To Rent

For the ensuing year, and possession given on the first day of January next, THE HOUSE AND GARDEN, situate on South street, formerly occupied by Tristram Needles and near the Carriage-Makers shop occupied by Mr. John Camper. Also, the House and Garden on South street, contiguous to the former, at present occupied by Mr. J. Armor. Also, an entire new House, with a Garden, situate on Port street, adjoining the property of William Needles, now in the tenure of Tristram Needles. Also, the House and Garden on Washington street, adjoining my residence, occupied at present by Mr. Edward Hopkins. For terms apply to the subscriber. EDWARD N. HAMBLETON. Easton, Aug. 6

For Rent,

THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN, for the next ensuing year, now occupied by Mr. Richard Sherwood. The rent will be very low to an approved tenant. Apply to JAMES WILLSON, Jr. Agent for Mary I. Willson. Easton, July 23 4f

NOTICE.

All persons are from this time prohibited from crossing my farm or any of my lands, and should they persist a summary method will be taken to put a stop to it. I am unwillingly compelled to this measure by the frequent depredations and injuries that have been committed on my stock. HORATIO L. EDMONDSON. Cedar Point, Oct 1

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms. The public's obedient servant, SOLOMON LOWE. Easton, Dec 25

CASH.

AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR NEGROES, by the Subscriber, who has just received in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of that much wished for article CASH; which he is willing to change for Slaves, on the most favourable terms to the owners. JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK, at S. Lowe's Tavern. Aug. 6

New Fall Goods.

Samuel Groome Has received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a LARGE SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprehending all the various descriptions which are suited to the present and approaching seasons: All which are now open and will be sold low for cash or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey, Linsey, Meal, Oats, Corn, &c. Easton, Sept. 24th, 1825. 6w

William W. Moore,

Having declined the Drug business, in his own name, on the 1st instant, requests all those who are indebted to him on bond, note, or book account, to come forward and settle their respective debts, on or before the first day of the eleventh month (November) ensuing, as after that day the most speedy legal steps will be taken to compel payment.

Moore & Kellie,

In the Apothecary and Druggist business, have on hand, at the old stand, opposite the Market-House, Washington street A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW-GLASS, &c. which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers. WM. W. MOORE, JOHN KELLIE. Easton, 8 mo: 6th, 1825.

Joseph Chain

Has just received from Baltimore, and is now opening at his store, next door to the Post Office, (Easton) the following articles which he will sell low for cash, viz: Porter, Ale and Beer, Bologna Sausages, Dried Beef, First quality Mackerel, Susquehanna Herrings, Scotch do. Fine table Salt, Water Crackers, in small kegs, Raisins in do. Bunch Raisins, Prunes and Figs, Nuts of all kinds, Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES. Sept 10

Plank for Sale.

20,000 feet 4-4 white Pine Boards. 7,000 " 3-4 yellow do. do. 2,000 " 1-2 Poplar do. Few hundred feet of Oak and Gum do. Also, Oak and Gum Scantling. GREEN & REARDON. Easton, Aug. 6

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Charles' county, on the 4th of September, Anthony, a slave, who says he belongs to Jesse Humphreys, near Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, Maryland, and that he was hired in the state of Virginia, to the brother of said Humphreys—he is a very black man, about 6 feet high, has had one of his thighs broken, which causes him to limp, is about 55 years old, his clothing very sorry. HUGH COX, Sheriff of Charles' county, Md. Oct. 1 3w

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, during the present month, a negro man named JOHN, about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, says he belongs to the widow Harris near Shepherdstown, Virginia. He had on when committed a full ed cloth pantaloons and doublet; old shoes, old wool hat, and cotton shirt. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward, prove his property and pay charges, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state. THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff. Oct 1 8w

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, during the present month, a negro woman that appears to be insane, is about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high—says that her name is VIOLET and that she lives in Chamberburg, Pennsylvania—her clothing common domestic clothes. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwise she will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state. THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff. Oct 1 8w

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail, as a runaway, about the last of August, a negro boy named CHARLES YOUNG, about 13 years of age, five feet 4 or 5 inches high, says that he is free, and that his parents are free and live in the city of Washington. He had on when committed a blue linsley doublet, cotton shirt, linen pantaloons, a wool hat, and a pair of old shoes, and had with him a coarse linen shirt. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward and prove his property, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state. THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff Frederick County, Md. Sep. 17 8w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Talbot county as runaways, by James Seth, Esq. a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, two black boys, by the name of WASHINGTON and MIKE—Washington says he was sold out of the estate of Mr. Gustavus Wright, to a man by the name of Carter, the other states that he was sold by his master Fanny Cauden of Cecil county, and that he is entitled to his freedom. The owner or owners of the above negroes, is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law. THO: HENRIX, Sheriff of Talbot county. Sept. 3 8w

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Camper & Thompson, (Carriage Makers) either by note or otherwise, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts on or before the 20th inst. otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection without respect to persons. Easton, Oct. 1 JOHN CAMPER.

\$ 100 Reward.

Runaway on Saturday evening the 10th inst. from the service of Mr. Edward Nicholson, living in Miles River Neck, Talbot county, a very dark mulatto fellow, named BEN, (almost black) of rather spare person and thin visage. He is about 25 years old, and is very insolent and fierce in his manner when spoken to. He is said to have gone off with some negroes belonging to John P. Paca, Esq. It is most probable that this fellow has taken the usual route through Delaware, but no precise account of him has yet been obtained. I will give the above mentioned reward of one hundred dollars, for securing and delivering this negro in the goal of Easton. N. B. About four years ago, a dark mulatto fellow named JOE, then about 25 years of age, runaway from the service of General Benson, of Miles River Neck, to whom he was then hired. Also, in the Easter Holidays of 1823, a tall, slender, bright mulatto fellow, named DAVID, 20 years of age, runaway from the service of Mr. Wm. Troth, near Dover Bridge. I will give a reward of one hundred dollars for apprehending and delivering at the goal of Easton, Talbot county, either of the last mentioned negroes. RACHEL L. KERR. Easton, Talbot county, Sept. 24

\$ 100 Reward.

A negro fellow named ENNALLS JAMES, absconded some time in the last Christmas Holidays—He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, twenty years old, very black, walks a little lame, two deep scars in one of his legs just above the knee, a good tempered and pleasant looking fellow, stammers a little and frequently uses the phrase "by doggy," dressed in country kersey when he went away. He has a father who is free, living in or near Camden, State of Delaware, by the name of Cesar James. I will give, to any person who will apprehend and secure in Easton Jail the above described Ennalls, if taken in Talbot county, \$20, if in any other county on the Eastern Shore or in the State of Delaware, \$70, and if in any other State of the Union \$100. R. P. EMMONS. Talbot county, April 9

\$ 100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber's farm, on the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, on the 30th May, negro man CHARLES, who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER; he is about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high, the clothing he had on when he absconded, was a domestic cloth coat and Osnaburg shirt and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him again. THOMAS SNOWDEN. June 4 4f

\$20 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on or about the 29th July last, a negro boy called FRANK, aged about 16, formerly the property of John M. Wise of Talbot county. This boy was hired to Robert Dawson, of said county, and left the employ of said Dawson on the day above mentioned. This boy I purchased at public sale. I will give the above reward if said boy be secured in the jail of said county, or delivered to me, and all reasonable charges paid. It is most likely this boy has made for Poplar Island, as his former master now resides on said Island. JOHN A. HORNEY. Aug. 20

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major M'Kim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season. 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, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's 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 except Queenstown. 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. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge. Passengers between Cambridge and Castle Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones. From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows: From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places, \$3 00 From Easton and from Castle-Haven, to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, 2 50 From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis, 1 50 The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore. Dinner on board, 50

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. VIII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 22, 1825.

NO. 45.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square in
serted three times for One Dollar, and twenty
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

New Fall Goods.

Green & Reardon

Are now opening a new and elegant assort-
ment of GOODS adapted to the season,
AMONG WHICH ARE

Sup. middle and second quality Cloths, Cas-
simeres, Cassinets, and Corde; Chintz, Calli-
coes, and Gingham, Italian and India Lute-
strings; Fancy Silks (a handsome assortment)
Fancy Handkerchiefs, Curis, Corsets, and
Bones.

NOVELS AND SCHOOL BOOKS,
FINE AND COARSE SHOES, MO-
ROCCO, ROAN'S & SKIVERS,
UPPER & SOAL LEATHER.

Together with a general assortment of
HARDWARE & CUTLERY, CHINA,
GLASS & QUEENS-WARE, GRO-
CERIES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.
All of which will be offered at a reasonable
advance for Cash, Wool, Feathers or Hides.
Oct. 15 w

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Brick Dwelling House and
large Garden, formerly occupied by
Peter Denny, Esq. deceased, and at
present in the occupancy of Mr. James
Neal, situate on Washington street, in the
town of Easton—For terms apply to the sub-
scriber.
EDWARD ROBERTS.
Talbot county, Sep. 24.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE HOUSE AND LOT
at present occupied by John Bennett,
Esq.—For terms apply to Mr. James
M. Lambdin or the subscriber.
ROBT. BANNING.
Sep. 17.

FARMS, &c. TO RENT.

To be rented for the next year, that large
and valuable Farm belonging to the heirs of
the late Charles Goldsborough of Talbot
county deceased, where Thomas Arringdale
now lives; Also a small Farm near Hook-town,
here William Barnes now lives; Also a very
comfortable and convenient Dwelling
House and Garden at Easton Point,
where John Tomlinson now lives.
For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Aug. 6—

For Rent,

THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,
for the next ensuing year, now occupied
by Mr. Richard Sherwood. The
rent will be very low to an approved
tenant. Apply to
JAMES WILSON, Jr. Agent
for Mary I. Willson.
Easton, July 23 if

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wed-
nesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the
lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately
adjoining Major M'Kim's steam mill on Smith's
wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of
Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March,
will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at
the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore,
leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing
to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's
wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Satur-
days, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays
at 7 o'clock during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadel-
phia will be put on board the Union Line of
steam-boats in the Patuxent river, and arrive
there by 9 o'clock next morning.
The Maryland will commence her route from
Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on
Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf
at 9 o'clock every Monday and Chestertown
every Tuesday at the same hour for Queen-
stown and Baltimore during the season. Horses
and Carriages will be taken on board from
either of the above places except Queenstown.
All baggage at the risk of the owners. All
persons expecting small packages or other
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rives, pay freight and take them away. Cap-
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season the rates to be charged for passage
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From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Balti-
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places, \$3 00
From Easton and from Castle-Haven to
Annapolis—and from Annapolis to
either of these places, 2 50
From Annapolis to Baltimore and from
Baltimore to Annapolis, 1 50
The Fare between Baltimore and Ches-
tertown the same as heretofore. 50
Dinner on board, CLEMENT VICKARS.
March 5

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway on Saturday evening the 10th inst.
from the service of Mr. Edward Nicholson,
living in Miles River Neck, Talbot county, a
very dark mulatto fellow, named BEN, (almost
black) of rather spare person and thin visage.
He is about 25 years old, and is very insolent
and fierce in his manner when spoken to. He
is said to have gone off with some negroes be-
longing to John P. Paca, Esq.

It is most probable that this fellow has taken
the usual route through Delaware, but no pre-
cise account of him has yet been obtained.

I will give the above mentioned reward of
one hundred dollars, for securing and deliver-
ing this negro in the goal of Easton.

N. B. About four years ago, a dark mulatto
fellow named JOE, then about 25 years of age,
ranaway from the service of General Benson,
of Miles River Neck, to whom he was then
hired.

Also, in the Easter Holidays of 1823, a tall,
slender, light mulatto fellow, named DAVID,
20 years of age, ranaway from the service of
Mr. Wm. Troth, near Dover Bridge.

I will give a reward of one hundred dollars
for apprehending and delivering at the goal
of Easton, Talbot county, either of the last
mentioned negroes.

RACHEL L. KERR.
Easton, Talbot county, Sept. 24

\$100 Reward.

A negro fellow named ENNALS JAMES,
abandoned some time in the last Christmas
Holidays—He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 in-
ches high, twenty years old, very black,
walks a little lame, two deep scars in one of
his legs just above the knee, a good tempered
and pleasant looking fellow, stammers a little
and frequently uses the phrase "by doggy,"
dressed in country kersey when he went away.
He has a father who is free, living in or near
Camden, State of Delaware, by the name of
Cesar James. I will give, to any person who
will apprehend and secure in Easton Jail the
above described Ennals, if taken in Talbot
county, \$20, if in any other county on the
Eastern Shore or in the State of Delaware,
\$70, and if in any other State of the Union
\$100.

R. P. EMMONS.
Talbot county, April 9

N. B. Any communications respecting the
above negro, to the editor of this paper will
be promptly attended to.

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber's farm, on the
Head of South River, in Anne Arundel
county, on the 30th May, negro man CHARLES,
who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER, he is
about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high,
the clothing he had on when he absconded,
was a domestic cloth coat and Osnaburg shirt
and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give
the above reward, and all reasonable charges
if brought home, or secured in any jail so that
I get him again.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.
June 4 if

\$20 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on or about
the 29th July last, a negro boy called FRANK,
aged about 16, formerly the property of John
M. Wise, of Talbot county. This boy was
hired to Robert Dawson, of said county, and
left the employ of said Dawson on the day
above mentioned. "This boy I purchased at
public sale. I will give the above reward if
said boy be secured in the jail of said county,
or delivered to me, and all reasonable charges
paid. It is most likely this boy has made for
Poplar Island, as his former master now resides
on said Island.

JOHN A. HORNEY.
Aug. 20

William W. Moore,

Having declined the Drug business, in his own
name, on the 1st instant, requests all those
who are indebted to him on bond, note, or
book account, to come forward and settle their
respective debts, on or before the first day of
the eleventh month (November) ensuing, as
after that day the most speedy legal steps will
be taken to compel payment.

The subscribers having formed a Co-part-
nership under the firm of

Moore & Kellie,

In the Apothecary and Druggist business, have
on hand, at the old stand,
opposite the Market-House, Washington street

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW-
GLASS, &c.

which they offer for sale on the most reason-
able terms for cash, or on the usual credit to
punctual customers.

WM. W. MOORE,
JOHN KELLIE.
Easton, 8 mo: 6th, 1825.

Plank for Sale.

20,000 feet 4-4 white Pine Boards.
7,000 " 3-4 yellow do. do.
2,000 " 1-2 Poplar do. do.
Few hundred feet of Oak and Gum do.
Also, Oak and Gum Scantling.
GREEN & REARDON.
Easton, Aug. 6

CASH, AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR NEGROES,

by the Subscriber, who has just received in
addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of
that much wished for article CASH, which he
is willing to change for Slaves, on the most
favourable terms to the owners.

JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK,
at S. Lowe's Tavern.
Aug. 6

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Talbot county
as runaways, by James Seth, Esq. a justice of
the peace for the county aforesaid, two black
boys, by the name of WASHINGTON and
MIKE—Washington says he was sold out of
the estate of Mr. Gustavus Wright, to a man
by the name of Carter, the other states that
he was sold by his master Fanny Causden of
Cecil county, and that he is entitled to his
freedom. The owner or owners of the above
negroes, is desired to come forward, prove
property, pay charges and take them away,
otherwise they will be discharged according
to law.
THO: HENRIK, Sheriff
of Talbot county.

Sept. 3 8w

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail
as a runaway, during the month of Sep-
tember last, a negro boy named JOSEPH
HOPKINS, about 16 or 17 years of age,
5 feet two or three inches high, very black,
says he has been bound to a Mr. Osborn
by his mother, Lilly Hopkins, who lives in
the county. He had on when committed
a pair of old linen, and a pair of woolen
pantaloons, a doublet much worn, an old
hat without a rim, and a pair of half worn
shoes. The owner of the above described
boy is requested to come forward, prove
property, and pay charges, otherwise he
will be released as directed by the act of
assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Oct. 15 8w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick
county as a runaway, in the month of Sep-
tember last, a negro man named Charles,
and says that he belongs to Miles Hart
near Charlestown, Virginia. Charles is of
a copper color, 22 or 23 years of age, 6
feet high and well made in proportion.
Had on when committed linen pantaloons
and shirt, old furred cloth coat, old fur hat,
and a pair of shoes half worn. The owner
of the above described negro is requested
to come forward, prove property and pay
charges, otherwise he will be released as
directed by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
October 15 8w

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as
a runaway, during the present month, a negro
man named JOHN, about 22 or 23 years of
age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, says he belongs
to the widow Harris near Shepherdstown,
Virginia. He had on when committed a full-
cloth pantaloons and doublet, old shoes,
old wool hat, and cotton shirt. The owner of
the above described runaway is requested to
come forward, prove his property and pay
charges, otherwise he will be released as di-
rected by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Oct 1 8w

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as
a runaway, during the present month, a negro
woman that appears to be insane, is about 25
or 26 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high—
says that her name is VIOLET and that she
lives in Chamberburg, Pennsylvania—her
clothing common domestic clothes. The owner
of the above described negro is requested
to come forward, prove property and pay
charges, otherwise she will be released as di-
rected by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Oct 1 8w

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail, as
a runaway, about the last of August, a negro
boy named CHARLES YOUNG, about 18
years of age, five feet 4 or 5 inches high, says
that he is free, and that his parents are free
and live in the city of Washington. He had on
when committed a blue linsley doublet, cot-
ton shirt, linen pantaloons, a wool hat, and
a pair of old shoes, and had with him a coarse
linen shirt. The owner of the above describ-
ed runaway is requested to come forward and
prove his property, otherwise he will be re-
leased as directed by the act of assembly of
this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Shff
Frederick County, Md.
Sep. 17 8w

Notice.

Was committed to my Jail, on the 24th
of September last, a negro man who calls
himself DANIEL, and says he belongs to
Mr. John Evet, living on the Eastern-Shore
of Maryland, Dorchester county,—he is
about 5 feet 3 inches high, not very black,
has a scar over the right eye, his clothing
very sorry.
HUGH COX, Sheriff
Oct. 15 8w
of Charles county.

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his
friends and the public, from whom he
has for so many years received the
most flattering patronage, that he
will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—
where his customers will be accommodated
with the best of every thing, in season, affor-
ded by the markets of the place—where they
will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but
the utmost and most diligent endeavours to
please—and an assurance that their past kind-
ness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions.
The above establishment is large and
very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms.
The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Dec 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be fur-
nished to any part of the Peninsula at the
shortest notice. S. L.

AGRICULTURE

AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

[From the American Farmer.]
PRIZE ESSAY.

The Premium of a silver cup, of thirty
dollars value, offered by ROBERT OLIVER,
Esq. to the author of the best essay on the
natural history of the Mule, and its value
for the general purposes of agriculture, in
comparison with horses, was awarded by a
committee appointed by the Trustees of the
Maryland Agricultural Society, to the au-
thor of the following Essay:]

A DISSERTATION ON THE MULE,
With the view of promoting an Improve-
ment in the breed; and of demonstrating
the utility of employing him as a substi-
tute for the horse, in the labours of hus-
bandry, canals &c.

By SAMUEL WYLLYS POMEROY.

—Opinion is the queen of the world; it
gives motion to the springs and direction
to the wheels of power.

John Quincy Adams.
"Knowledge is power."—Bacon.

Soon after the accession of Charles III.
to the crown of Spain, his subjects were
prohibited by a severe edict, from wearing
flapped hats and long cloaks; which caused
an insurrection that obliged him to flee
from Madrid, after witnessing the massa-
cre of nearly one hundred of his Walloon
guards; and might have terminated in a
revolution, but for a speedy revocation of
the edict and banishment of his ministers.
An eminent writer introduces the history
of the occurrence, by observing, that 'it is
easier to conquer half the world than to
subdue a single prejudice or error, most
nations having a superstitious attachment
to those habits which they derive from
their ancestors, that seemed to come along
with them into the world, and with which
they were nursed and brought up."

Perhaps it may be deemed by many
quite as visionary or absurd, to attempt an
introduction of the mule as a substitute for
the horse, for the purposes of agriculture
and hackney employments, as was the pro-
ject of the Spanish monarch for compelling
his subjects to wear the French costume, to
the exclusion of one they had been so long
accustomed to look upon "as a distinction
which was the birth-right of every true
Spaniard;" and, as we may suppose, so
congenial to the indolent habits for which
that nation had long been proverbial.

It must be acknowledged that there are
serious, though I trust in this age of im-
provement, not insurmountable impedimen-
ts—for we have to combat not only
hereditary prejudices, or, to speak more
correctly, such as have proceeded from a
deficiency of means and want of knowledge,
to develop the valuable properties and to
subdue propensities of a contrary character
in this hybrid race, but we are met at the
threshold by the same species of pride which
the Spaniards manifested in regard to their
costume, founded on the enthusiastic, I may
almost say superstitious, attachment to the
horse.

It is believed that a vast portion of our
fellow citizens, and I may with propriety add
the people of Great Britain, from whom we
have derived some inveterate prejudices as
well as those illustrious examples that have
had such a powerful influence in leading
our country to the high destinies that await
her, do not consider that a mule, especially
a well bred one, would be in himself and
in their view, one of the best formed and
most distinguished of animals, if they had
never seen a horse;—they must admit, how-
ever, that he holds the second rank instead
of the first—and it is principally from this
circumstance that so little attention has
been paid to him in both countries. Com-
parison is the chief cause of his degradation—
they look at and give their opinions
not of himself, but comparatively with the
horse. They seem not aware that he is a
mule—that he has all the qualities of his na-
ture, all the gifts attached to the connecting
and final link of two distinct species, and
think only of the figure and qualities of the
horse which are wanting in him, and that
he ought not to have; for he possesses those
of more intrinsic value, which the supreme
Author of nature has denied to both of his
parents.

There are few subjects of animated na-
ture that have engaged the attention of the
most eminent naturalists, more than the
genus *Equus*, of which the horse and ass,
with their hybrid offspring, are assigned.
Linnæus, with a view to establish, by new
arguments, his doctrine or theory of the
sexual system of plants, which Spallanzani
had attempted to overturn, illustrated their
generation by pursuing the chain of nature
from the animal to the vegetable kingdom;
and has taken prominent examples from the
two different productions of mules. He
says, "from the mare and male ass proceeds
the mule, properly so called, which in its
nature, that is, in its medullary substance,
nervous system, and what Malpighi calls
the keel, (carina,) bottom in sportsmen's
language, is latent in, and derived from the
mare. But in its cortical substance and
outward form, in its mane and tail, resem-
bles the ass. Between the female ass and
the horse, the other kind of mule is engen-
dered, whose nature or medullary substance,
resembles, that of the ass; but its outward

form and cortical structure, or vascular sys-
tem, that of the horse."

The latter kind was called *Hinnus* by
the ancients; hence the modern name *Hinny*.
They were not held in much estimation
by the Romans, according to Pliny, who
describes them as difficult to manage, and
so slow that little service could be derived
from them. Buffon has noticed this animal,
which he says "is smaller than the mule, as
it preserves the diminutive stature of the
ass." Hinnys were seldom propagated;
but it is said that a number have lately been
bred in Spain, probably in consequence of
the destruction of mares in the peninsular
war, and are represented of good size and
more beautiful than the mule; that is, they
resemble the horse much more. I under-
stand a few have been bred upon the Span-
ish Main, no doubt from a similar cause
that led to the system in Spain; and if my
information is correct, some have been re-
cently shipped to the West India islands,
but are by no means esteemed so hardy,
or valuable for service, as mules.

Notwithstanding mules have a disposition
to propagate, there have been but two or
three well authenticated instances recorded
of their having bred; and those productions
were considered monsters. Buffon was
indefatigable in his researches on the sub-
ject; and although he admits that it is pos-
sible for both males and females to propa-
gate, he is confident that their parents are
of a species distinct from each other. He
says "the ass is not a horse degenerated,"
as some had supposed, "he is neither a
stranger, an intruder, nor a bastard—he
has, like other animals, his family, his spe-
cies, and his rank; his blood is pure and
untainted, and although his race is less no-
ble, yet it is equally good, equally ancient
as that of the horse." This profound na-
turalist continues a very minute and elo-
quent comparison between the horse and
the ass—some of his expressions I have
taken the liberty to apply to the mule and
the horse in a preceding paragraph.

It may promote the object in view to
enter extensively upon the history of the
ass; and we commence with the suppositio,
that when men became so far civilized as
to have burdens to carry, or required to be
carried themselves, this animal was the
first domesticated for that purpose—and it
is reasonable to infer that those of the least
spirit and most tractable, were put in re-
quisition in the first instance; when by
breeding in and in, without any care in the
selection of sire or dam, became in pro-
cess of time degenerated to a very in-
ferior grade. Be this as it may, it is an
unquestionable fact that different races of
the ass now exist, possessing properties as
distinct as are found in the species of
camel. For instance, the *Bactrian* or
single humped camel, called the *dromedary*,
by far the most numerous race, being
lightly formed, exhibits great activity, and
is able to traverse vast tracts with the
speed of a high mettled race horse. The
Arabian camel, with two protuberances on
his back, is considerably larger, of much
stronger form, travels at a pace seldom ex-
ceeding three miles an hour, and is capa-
ble of conveying such burdens, that the
Arabs style him, emphatically, the *ship of
the desert*; yet they are of the same species
—a cross between them breed and consti-
tute another variety, which multiply, and
according to Buffon, have the most vigour,
and are preferred to all others.

Ancient writers recognize three or four
distinct varieties of the ass. According to
the learned Dr. Harris, four different
races are indicated in the original Hebrew
scriptures, viz: *Para*, *Chamor*, *Alon*, and
Oruk.

The wild ass (*Para*) was a native of
Arabia Deserta and those countries which
formed the great *Babylonian empire*. They
are now found in *Southern Tartary*, in the
mountainous districts and saline plains of
Persia—are migratory in large herds, vi-
siting in winter the northern parts of *India*,
& said to be so fleet that no horse can over-
take them in the chase. This race are fre-
quently alluded to by the inspired poets &
propheys; and afford similitudes diametri-
cally opposite to those drawn from the domes-
tic race. The sublime description of the
former in the book of Job, exhibits such a
contrast, that I trust its insertion in this
place will not be deemed improper:
"Who from the forest as his collar broke,
And manumised his shoulders from the yoke?
Wild tenant of the waste, I sent him there
Among the shrubs, to breathe in freedom's air.
Swift as an arrow in his speed he flies;
Sees from afar the smoky city rise;
Scorns the throng'd street, where slavery
drags her load,
The loud voice'd driver and his urging goad:
Where e'er the mountain waves its lofty wood,
A boundless range, he seeks his verdant food."
Scott's Version.

*See "A Dissertation on the Sexes of Plants"
by Sir Charles Linnæus—read before the Im-
perial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg,
Sept. 6, 1760, and which obtained the prem-
ium of one hundred ducats.

†See the "Natural History of the Bible," by
Thaddeus Mason Harris, D. D. 1 vol. 8vo.
Wells and Lilly, Boston. A work I would
earnestly recommend to those readers of the
sacred volume, who are desirous to be better
acquainted with many allusions to subjects of
natural history, founded on their nature, habi-
tude, and characteristic qualities, developing
beautiful similitudes, which would otherwise lie
concealed—and enabling them to judge more
correctly of this propriety of such allusions.

We find, that at a very early period of sacred history, the common domestic ass (*Chamor*), was employed in all the menial labours of a patriarchal family, while a nobler and more estimable animal (*Aton*), was destined to carry the patriarchs, the well born; and those on whom marks of distinction were to be conferred. They constituted an important item in a schedule of the pastoral wealth of those times; of course, attracted particular attention and care. David, we are told, had an officer, apparently of high dignity, appointed expressly to superintend his stud of high bred asses, or *Atonoth*.

There was another race that has been mentioned by Aristotle, and by Theophrastus, whom Pliny quotes, which they denominated the wild mules that bred (*hemionos*), and were found in Capadocia and Africa. There can be but little doubt but this is the *Hemionus*, or wild mule of the Mongolian Tartars, so particularly described by professor Pallas; and that it is not a hybrid, but actually of the species of ass resembling a mule. This race is identified by Dr Harris with the *Orud* of scripture.

The wild ass of Northern and Western Africa, whose flesh was so much admired by the Roman epicures, may, I believe, be ranked as another distinct race. Adanson, a French naturalist, who visited the river Senegal more than half a century ago, describes those brought from the interior by the Moors, as so essentially different from any he had seen in Europe, (probably those of Spain, Savoy, or parts of France adjoining,) it was with difficulty he could recognize them to be the same species—neither do they answer the description of the wild ass of Asia, of which we have been speaking. But his account of them corresponds with the diminutive domestic race introduced from Africa, particularly those from Senegal and the Cape de Verd islands; and from which the small race now in Europe and in this country, may with great probability claim their origin.

The Arabian ass, like the horse of that country, is considered as the most estimable of his species—and there are strong reasons for concluding that he is descended from the Hebrew *Aton*, so highly valued by Abraham and by the patriarchs, judges and kings, at subsequent periods of sacred history; and that the same race has been preserved in the ancient land of Uz, in some degree of purity to the present time. Indeed, there can be but little doubt on the subject, if we admit the fact, that the habits, manners and pursuits of the descendants of Ishmael have continued, with scarcely an iota of variation, from the day they took rank among the nations of the earth. The position is greatly strengthened by the information I received some years since from an intelligent traveller of undoubted veracity, who had visited Arabia on the southwestern side of the peninsula to Mocha; and on the eastern, as far as the mouth of the Tigris. He represented the superior race of asses of that country as most beautiful—of perfect symmetry, great spirit, activity and vigour. He had seen those that could not be purchased for less than four or five thousand dollars—an enormous price, considering the value of money among those people. I understand from him, that the Arabs were as tenacious of preserving the pedigree of their horses, as the most careful breeder for the turf in England—and not less so of their asses. The descent of some of them they trace to those in the train of the queen of Sheba, when she visited Solomon—as they also do that of their horses to the numerous stud of that wise and gallant king.

Dr. Harris supposes the wild ass (*Para*) to be the *Onager* of the ancients; and that the *Aton* was of a different kind. My impressions coincide with the opinion of the learned divine—but may not writers of different periods have confounded the wild ass with the *Aton* in their representations of the *Onager*? for it is not improbable, but that the *Aton* was of the most improved breed known, produced from crosses of a choice selection of the domestic, the wild ass, and the *Hemionus*, or wild mule—which last professor Pallas recommends to complete the perfection of the species. This supposition is supported by Buffon, who infers as a certain fact, that by a cross of the remotest of different races of the ass, the most beautiful productions are obtained.

Mules were in use and highly esteemed at a remote period of antiquity; and are mentioned in scripture as of importance in the equipage of princes. Herodotus, who is styled the father of profane history, frequently speaks of them; and it is known that they were introduced in the chariot races at the Olympic games, in the seventieth Olympiad, about five hundred years before Christ. The Romans well knew their value. Pliny informs us, from Varro, that *Q. Axius* a Roman senator, paid four hundred thousand sesterces, upwards of thirteen thousand dollars, for a male ass, for the propagation of mules. And he says farther, that the profit of a female ass in breeding stock for the same purpose, was estimated in *Cilicia*, now the kingdom of Valencia in Spain, at a like sum. We may infer from a passage in Tacitus, and in Plutarch's life of Marius, that mules were generally employed to transport the baggage of the Roman armies; and that it is not improbable the superior officers rode those of a high grade, having their horses led, except when they engaged an enemy. It seems that the *dilettanti* of Rome held them in great estimation; as we are informed that the mules of *Nero* and *Poppa* were shod with gold and silver—not plates, as iron shoes are now formed, but the whole hoof enclosed.

Several of my friends who had viewed the Jacks and mules, at Mount Vernon, in the life time of General Washington, gave such glowing descriptions of them, and understanding that part of that stock was in-

herited by George W. P. Custis, Esq. I was induced to address a few queries to him on this subject; this gentleman with his characteristic urbanity, very promptly furnished replies, with liberty to make such use of them as I pleased, and I cannot do better than to transcribe them from a letter received about three years since. Mr. Custis observes:

"The ROYAL GIFT and KNIGHT OF MARYLAND, were sent to General Washington about the year 1787;—the Gift, with a JENNET, a present from the King of Spain; and said to have been selected from the royal stud. The Knight I believe was from the Marquis de la Fayette, and shipped from Marseilles. The Gift was a huge and ill shaped Jack, near sixteen hands high, very large head, clumsy limbs, and to all appearance little calculated for active service; he was of a grey colour, probably not young when imported, and died at Mount Vernon but little valued for his mules, which were unwieldy and dull. The Knight was of a moderate size, clean limbed, great activity, the fire and ferocity of a tiger, a dark brown, nearly black colour, white belly and muzzle; could only be managed by one groom, and that always at considerable personal risk. He lived to a great age, and was so infirm towards the last as to require lifting. He died on my estate in New Kent, in the state of Virginia, about 1802 or 3. His mules were all active, spirited, and serviceable; and from stout mares attained considerable size.

"General Washington bred a favourite Jack called Compond, from the cross of Spanish and Maltese. The Knight upon the imported Spanish JenNET. This Jack was a very superior animal; very long bodied, well set, with all the qualities of the Knight, and the weight of the Spanish. He was sire of some of the finest mules at Mount Vernon, and died from accident. The General bred mules from his best coach mares, and found the value of the mule to bear a just proportion to the value of the dam. Four mules sold at the sale of his effects, for upwards of \$800; and two more pairs at upwards of \$400 each pair; one pair of these mules were nearly sixteen hands high. The only Jacks I know of at present, of the genuine Mount Vernon stock, are, one sold by me to Judge Johnson, of South Carolina, for five hundred dollars, at two years old; one given by me to William Fitzhugh, esq. of Ravensworth, and one which I believe is possessed by my uncle, George Calvert, esq. of Riversdale.

"The Jack purchased by Judge Johnson, I have understood, has a very high reputation in the south. "Upon losing my groom (Peter) who was the first and last groom to the Mount Vernon Jacks, I parted with my stock. "There are many Jacks that have come into the country of late years, but of their value and properties I am unable to speak; though I rather presume that they are generally small, and only fitted to get mules for the cotton cultivation in the light lands of the south. Some very fine mules are raised about Hagerstown, Maryland, from Jacks of the old breed; they are bred from stout waggon mares.

"As to my opinion of the value of mules, I shall always appear extravagant. I have scarce a horse on my estates for agricultural purposes, nor would I accept of one as a gift, (except for road waggons) of which I have no need, as my property lies upon navigable water. Nothing ever was so good as mules for the uses of this, our southern country; they live longer, eat less, and above all, are better suited to our slaves, than any other animal could possibly be: their strength, patient endurance of privation and hardships, slender pasturage, exposure—and in short, all those ills to which animals are subject where slaves are their masters, give to mules a decided preference in all the agricultural states of the south.

"I do not know of any being trained to the purposes of pleasure carriages. They are often ridden, and go pleasantly, with great surety of foot. I have no doubt but that in time they will generally be used for carriages, and would particularly suit mail coaches; they are very swift, and have great durability in travelling."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CROPS.—The wheat crops on the borders of the Chesapeake, have fallen very short of the estimates formed at harvest. The grain has proved very light and defective, and the weevil attacked it voraciously in the stacks soon after cutting.

INDIAN CORN, was known to be a very short crop, owing to the droughts of July and August.

COTTON, on the Atlantic part of South Carolina, and Georgia, is almost destroyed by worms and caterpillars. Accounts from Beaufort say, that not one tenth part of the quantity will be made in that section that was last year. Similar accounts are inserted from various other sections. The cotton of Virginia, which will be considerable this year, turns out well. That of Alabama and the western sections of Carolina and Georgia, is expected to be good.

TOBACCO of Maryland will be a fair crop both in quality and quantity, from all the accounts we yet have received. Those who fired their first cutting, will succeed much better than those many who have neglected that precaution.

APPLES, and consequently cider, will be scarce in every direction.

POTATOES of the later crop promise better than was expected four weeks since. Cabbage is likewise growing rapidly during the warm weather we have had this month.—*Ed. Rep.*

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.

Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl. \$5 37 1/2 a 5 50
City Mills, superior qual. " 5 25 a 5
Do. standard qual. " 4 87 a 5
" Susquehanna, " none
Wheat—red, per bush. 95 a 100
" white, " 100 a 105
Corn—white, " 53 a 55
" yellow, " 55 a 57
Rye, per bush. 55—*Pat.*

Every sovereignty is "a moral person," bound to perform certain duties, one of the most important of which is the preservation of its existence; is capable of friendship and enmity, of pride and anger, of ambition and the love of glory; is subject to disease and liable to death. The health of this moral person is no less dependent upon the strength of its constitution, than is that of an individual. The health of the natural body is vigorous or otherwise, in proportion as its several constituents are sound, properly knitted together, and as each one of its members faithfully performs its respective duties: so also with the body politic; its several parts must be sound, "rightly joined together;" its several offices must be judiciously arranged, and performed by efficient and healthful functionaries. To tamper with the constitution of this moral person, or to subject it to rash experiment, in order to allay the itch of curiosity, or try the value of a favorite theory, is not more wise in itself, nor less dangerous to its health and life, than is the conduct of the individual, who in order to discover a catholicon, risks life and all that life values, upon the qualities of an unknown drug. Just such a moral person is the State of Maryland, so much dependent upon the strength of her constitution, and the efficiency of her several members, not only for health, but existence itself.

We therefore beg each citizen, who may deign to read these humble essays, to remember—that we are opposed to any change of the constitution, unless the people demand it. By the people, we mean neither those individuals, who would prejudice the State at large for the aggrandizement of a particular or local interest, nor those legislators, who would make experiments upon the constitution, merely to sound the profundity of their own political learning: by the people we design those "free white male citizens" whose ballots constitute our delegates and senators. It is a fact well worthy of attention, that the people have never asked for a change in the constitution, since the day of its adoption.

We would ascertain by this paper some of the powers vested by the constitution in the Governor and Council; and would inquire into the propriety of abolishing the Council; and whether those powers could reside in any other body, with greater advantage to the State.

We regret not that the federal constitution has "shorn the State of Maryland of some of the beams" of sovereignty. We would not rob the sun of a single ray, to increase the splendor of any member of the planetary family. Let our earth continue faithfully to play her part around the father of light, and she will receive from his emanations, both "seed time and harvest."

That she borrows light and its benefits, furnishes but a lean reason for her removal from that system of worlds, in the centre of which a beautiful theory erects the throne of the Most High. To the federal government Maryland has not conceded too much; and after deducting the whole amount of those concessions from the aggregate of sovereignty, she remains possessed of important powers, and is consequently bound to perform important duties, a portion of which devolve upon her Governor and Council.

The 48th section of the constitution, the face of which retains at this time, but one legislative soil, originally read: "That the Governor for the time being with the advice and consent of the Council, may appoint the Chancellor and all Judges and Justices, the Attorney General, Naval officers, Officers in the regular land and sea service, Officers of the militia, Registers of the land office, Surveyors, and all other civil officers of government (assessors, constables, and overseers of the roads only excepted,) and may also suspend or remove any civil officer who has not a commission during good behaviour, and may suspend any militia officer for one month, and may also suspend or remove any regular officer in the land or sea service, and the Governor may remove or suspend any militia officer in pursuance of the judgment of a court martial."

In calculating the importance of the powers intrusted to the Governor and Council, by this solitary section of the constitution, let a liberal allowance be made for the changes in our affairs, wrought by the constitution of the United States, and still those powers are august, and require for their safe execution, the united wisdom of at least six "of the most sensible, discreet, and experienced men, above twenty five years of age" that the State can supply.

At this time we shall say nothing of the multitude of officers created by the Executive, nor of the dangers which might result to the real interests of the people, by injudicious appointments to the land-office, and office of surveyor; we would consider very briefly the importance of the office of "all judges," & consequently the importance of the power of making those appointments.

Courts are certainly the most important of all political institutions. Were we called upon to give a reason for the steadfastness of the government of England from the restoration until this day, we should ascribe it unhesitatingly, to her system of laws and to that statute of Charles II, which destroyed the dependence of judges upon the crown, and rested the bench upon the throne itself. That men yield but a reluctant obedience to the maxim, "honeste vivere, neminem ledere, sum cuique tribuere" the substance of all laws, is a melancholy fact, not more effectually proven from the pulpit, than "when lawyers are the preachers." Man is the slave of base passions, an enemy to the life, liberty, possessions and enjoyments of man. Few men have died like Doncan; but few men have been tempted like Macbeth. We rejoice that there are many "pure intelligences, links between men and angels," but we are describing society and not its individual members. To protect the happiness of man, which consists in virtue; to

FOR THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

The greater portion of the body of law which exists in Maryland, and which must achieve all these benefits if they be achieved at all "is the very perfection of reason." But where will you find this code? Printed upon paper and comprised in a volume not larger than the institutes of Justinian? It is almost as old as christianity and has never been written. Its principles can be found only in the thousands of volumes which constitute the law-library; in the decisions of courts which have existed for hundreds of years, and require for their attainment 'a life of labor.' The convention who framed the constitution have given an opinion that this body of law is valuable; for in the most of those political truths which constitute the declaration of rights, they declare, "the inhabitants of Maryland are entitled to the common law of England." The correct understanding and faithful administration of the common law, together with an immense body of statute law, must effect justice to every man in the State, or the great design of government and law, as Maryland is regarded, is defeated. Who are the oracles of our law and who are its ministers? The courts of common law, consisting of one and twenty judges; six of whom constitute a court of last resort, whose expositions of the law are as binding upon the persons and rights of individuals, as the most solemn legislative enactment, and who can annul any such enactment, by deciding that it violates the State constitution. The judges of Maryland are superior to any authority created by the constitution or laws of the State. Although they receive their appointment from the Governor and Council, yet the Governor and Council cannot revoke the appointment. Although the Court of Appeals as we have already noticed can silence any act of the General Assembly, yet the General Assembly cannot remove any one of the constituents of that court, unless two thirds of all the members of each house 'concur' in an address for that purpose; until the Legislature assumed this power, in that amendment to the constitution which creates the present judiciary, nothing but 'conviction of misbehavior in a court of law,' could vacate the commission of a judge. Is not the power of appointing 'all judges' a most important power? Is not every individual in the state interested in it, and do not all the benefits of society depend upon its correct use? Would it be safe to intrust it to such an individual, as generally affixes the great seal of the State in the presence of the members of both houses, to all bills passed by the general assembly; or could this solitary power be safely intrusted to fewer than 'five of the most sensible, discreet and experienced men in the State?' 'In a multitude of council' in this particular is there not safety?

That the President of the United States is aided by no council, furnishes no good reason for the abolition of the Council to the Governor of Maryland. Between those officers there is a wide difference. From a fair consideration of the circumstances which attend upon the election of each, we should conclude that the President of the United States would generally be the much more distinguished man, and a recourse to facts would prove the correctness of the conclusion. Popular elections are virtuous and discreet, in proportion as the candidate is remote, and as the personal interests of the voter can neither be prejudiced nor subserved by his failure or success. The Presidency of the United States cannot be obtained by base barter, for the extent of country is 'so considerable to be covered by successful bargaining; neither can wealth and her myrmidons elevate to that high office. The individual who would be the chief magistrate of this nation, will come before the people with little prospect of success, unless he has reared a reputation so high, that it can be seen from Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic to the waters of the West. The truth is the majority of voters have no personal interest in the question, and therefore the love of virtue and love of country determine their choice. But again: the President of the United States has a most able Council. Although unworthy men too frequently obtain seats in the Senate of the United States, and although a State sometimes appears there with a fully attained scutecheon, still is that Senate dignified, an august body, is the council to the President, and must approve those acts of his, which resemble in character the appointments made by our Governor and Council. In the recess of that body, the most important appointments by the President, are merely temporary, and so remain until they can be acted upon by the Senate. Moreover, the President may require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

But if the Council to the Governor be abolished in whom shall the solitary power of appointing 'all Judges' be vested? We believe there is no 'free white male citizen in the State' above the age of twenty one years, at all acquainted with the subject who would intrust it entirely to the Governor. If the present constitution of the executive must be changed, and the office of Governor or Councilor destroyed, however strange the notion may appear, we would prefer the retaining of the Council at the expense of the other office. "Facts are stubborn things." Forty years have not elapsed since the feebleness of Maryland's Chief Magistrate, took refuge in the strength of his Council Chamber.

Will a government be attempted to be established, and shall recess of it? We distinguish important less feeling who completed. But can we aid the Government more effic by the cor of fifteen tute a quens. T share and Delegat and it no number of ing, in bas al duties. this small sume a m be render ready bu important creet ap the press would the be prefer quire mo from the ty, than a think cor Legislatu portant a number of of govern tials whi serility the degn termines a thousa will be c isature i 'all Judg offices in are the choice; parative affected although and are coolness. But th Council been urg that bod so valua low a r upon the 1821 an years— bates in of the re stitution template single m occasion—the salar gross an amount —then

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Postponed Sale.

The subscriber intending to discontinue farming, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 2d day of November next, if fair, if not on the first fair day at her residence in Banbury, a good stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, 1 ox & 1 horse cart, all the farming utensils, a large quantity of nicely cured corn blades, the crop of corn now on the ground, and some household and kitchen furniture, together with a handsome gig and harness, nearly new—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over five dollars, for which amount and under, the cash must be paid—the purchaser will be required to give bond or note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, the terms of which must be complied with before the removal of the property—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by Richard B. Bowdle.

SARAH BOWDLE.

Oct. 8 ts
N. B. The sale of the above property is postponed till WEDNESDAY, the 9th November.

Sale of Land.

In pursuance of a decree of Worcester county court in chancery sitting, will be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder, upon the premises on Saturday the 29th instant, all the interest and estate of Kellam Lankford, at the time of his death, in and to all that part of a tract of land called Gengoteagul, containing one hundred and sixty four acres and two thirds of an acre of land lying and being, situate in Worcester county, upon both sides of the public road leading from Sandy Hill to the line of Virginia.

The terms of sale allow the purchaser a credit of six months for the payment of the purchase money, and require that he should give a bond for the amount thereof on interest from the day of sale, with security to be approved by the Trustee.

JOHN ROWLEY, Trustee.

Oct. 15

Public Sale.

Will be sold, at public auction, on the premises, on Thursday the third day of November between 12 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon

THE HOUSE & PREMISES which are at present, occupied by Mr. Solomon Barrott, as a Tavern and Boarding House, on the east side of Washington street, in Easton.—This house being in a very public part of the town, is a good stand for either a Store or Tavern.—The garden attached to it is large and fertile.

TERMS OF SALE—One fourth of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale and the residue secured by bond or note with approved securities, payable in six, twelve and eighteen months thereafter, with interest.—The property will be sold subject to Mrs. Taggart's Dower therein—a deed will be given, as soon as the purchase money shall be paid.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH

for Joseph Boyd of Philadelphia.
Easton, Oct 1

For Sale,

TWO excellent young HORSES, one three the other four years old—The four year old horse is well broke to harness. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to apply immediately, as said horses will be sold low for cash—the owners intending to leave this part of the United States.

JAS. COCKAYNE.

Easton, Sep. 24, 1825.

Advertisement.

Any person wishing to purchase SHEEP, may be supplied with 150, young and of good quality, and at a very moderate price, by application to the subscriber

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal-creek, Oct. 4 w

Collector's Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, at the Court-house door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all those tracts or parcels of land, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the several sums required, advertised by the commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, as being chargeable with and liable for the payment of the several sums stated in the said advertisement, for county assessment for the year 1824, and the costs arising thereon, except such assessments as have been or shall be (before the said day of sale) paid off in full, together with the costs thereon arising.—Attendance given by

WM. FARLOW, Collector

of Talbot county Taxes, for the year 1824.
Easton, Sep. 24, 1825. 5w

NOTICE.

All persons from this time prohibited from crossing my farm or any of my lands, and should they persist a summary method will be taken to put a stop to it. I am unwillingly compelled to this measure by the frequent depredations and injuries that have been committed on my stock.

HORATIO L. EDMONDSON.

Cedar Point, Oct 1

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Camper & Thompson, (Carriage Makers) either by note or otherwise, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts on or before the 20th inst. otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection without respect to persons.

Easton, Oct. 1 JOHN CAMPER.

Joseph Chain

Has just received from Baltimore, and is now opening at his store, next door to the Post Office, (Easton) the following articles which he will sell low for cash, viz:

- Porter, Ale and Beer,
- Bologne Sausages,
- Dried Beef,
- First quality Mackerel,
- Susquehanna Herrings,
- Scotch do.
- White Salt,
- Water Crackers, in small kegs,
- Raisins in do.
- Bunch Raisins,
- Prunes and Figs,
- Nuts of all kinds,

Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES.

Sept 10

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suits of Joseph E. Muse, William W. Moore, and Matthew Tilghman, against Alexander Hemsley, also by virtue of sundry fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suits of James McAlpin, Francis Turner and James S. Turner, executors of Edward Turner, Anthony C. Thompson, use of Thomas Meconkin, use of Samuel Groome, and Solomon Lowe, use of Samuel Groome, against the said Alexander Hemsley, will be exposed to sale and sold on Wednesday the ninth day of November next, on the premises so exposed to sale, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon, all that farm and plantation with the appurtenances of him, the said Alexander Hemsley, commonly called the Church Farm, situate and being on the public road leading from Easton to Centreville, and adjoining Wye Mill, and consisting of part of a tract of land called Wilton, of part of another tract called Lobb's Crook, and another parcel called Sweet Hope, contiguous to each other, and containing four hundred and sixty six acres of land, more or less.—Also the farm and plantation of him the said Alexander Hemsley, situate on Wye river and adjoining the said Church Farm, which the said Hemsley purchased of the heirs of Doctor Hindman, containing five hundred and seventeen acres of land, more or less, also by virtue of the above writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, will be sold on the day following, (to wit: Thursday the 10th November next,) between the hours aforesaid, at the present residence of the said Alexander Hemsley, the life estate of him, the said Hemsley, of, in and to the farm on which he now resides, situate in the Bay Side, called 'Sherwood,' containing 309 3/4 acres of land, more or less; also his life estate, of, in and to one half of Choptank or Tilghman's Island, his moiety, 750 acres, more or less; also some articles of farming utensils and all his household and kitchen furniture, one carriage and pair of horses, and one half of the sloop Augusta; seized and taken as the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of him, the said Alexander Hemsley, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas and the fieri facias, the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given at both places by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suit of Edward Auld, administrator of Joseph Parrott, against William Hopkins, will be sold at public vendue at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all his, the said William Hopkins's right, title, interest and claim, of, in and to the house and lot, where he now resides, situate in the town of Easton; also one bed, high-post bedstead and furniture, one corner cupboard, one small mahogany table, one large do. one work stand and one mahogany bureau; seized and taken as the property of the said Hopkins and will be sold to pay and satisfy the costs only on the above writ of fieri facias, and the additional costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suit of Levin McGinney, against Pamela F. McGinney, will be sold at public sale at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. a lot of land containing 14 1/2 acres, more or less, called 'Oldham's Discovery,' situate in Oxford Neck; also two sorrel horses, one grey horse, and one old carriage, seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Charles M. Bromwell, who intermarried with the said Pamela F. McGinney, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

E. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.

Oct. 15 4w of Talbot county.

A Valuable Farm, AND WOOD LAND, OFFERED AT SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland against Rigby Hopkins, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale and sold on SATURDAY, the fifth day of November next, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon the following Lands and Tenements the property of the said Rigby Hopkins, that is to say: **THAT VERY VALUABLE FARM AND PLANTATION**

On which he resides, beautifully situated on the waters of Broad Creek, consisting of a parcel of land called Rays Point and containing 130 acres of land; and also a parcel of land situate in Bolingbroke Hundred near Choptank River and containing about 70 acres, chiefly Wood Land, being a part of the tract of land called Lowe's Rambles.

And notice is further given that by virtue of the same writ will be exposed to sale, and sold on MONDAY, the seventh day of the same month at the dwelling house and upon the farm of the said Rigby Hopkins and between the like hours the following goods and chattels being his property, to wit: beds, bedsteads, and their furniture, desks, tables and chairs, some items of plate, carpeting, looking-glasses, & sundry other articles of good household furniture, horses, oxen, cattle, sheep, carts and a variety of farming utensils, which said chattels, lands and tenements were taken in execution at the suit of the said Plaintiff and will be sold to satisfy the sum of money, interests and costs required to be made and levied by virtue of the process aforesaid.

We cannot close this advertisement without calling to these lands the special attention of those who are disposed to purchase an agreeable and profitable settlement: For situation, fertility and improvements few places can exceed the farm, and to these inducements may be added all the advantages afforded by our waters. And a body of wood land situated near a fine navigable river is a desirable object rarely offered for sale.

There is reason to believe that the Directors towards the relief of the defendant, and to accommodate purchasers, would grant reasonable terms of credit.

Also by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals, to me directed against the said Hopkins, at the suit of Perre Spencer; and also by virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against the said Hopkins to wit: the state of Maryland at the instance and for the use of Thomas P. Bennett, use of James Tilton, state use of Robert Moore, Administrator of William G. Elbert, John Johnson and George G. Johnson, Ann McNeal, state use of Thomas Bridges, John Goldsborough, Robert Moore, Administrator of William G. Elbert, use of Robert Moore, Executor of William Meloy, use of John Leeds Kerr, Elizabeth Sherwood, use of Edward Spedden, Thomas Sylvester and wife, and Edward Auld, Administrator of Joseph Parrott, will be exposed to sale and sold at the front of the Court-house in the town of Easton on MONDAY, the seventh day of November next, between the hours aforesaid; in addition to the above mentioned property, the farm on which James Harris now resides, situate on Broad Creek aforesaid, being part of several tracts of land, to wit: 'Mount Misery,' 'Poplar Neck' and 'Hap Hazard,' and containing 166 acres of land more or less; to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.

Oct. 14 ts of Talbot county.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against Samuel Teuant, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 5th of November next, at St. Michaels, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock; P. M. the following property, to wit: one negro man called Horris or Horace, one other negro man called Standley, 3 head of horses, one yoke of oxen, 6 head of cattle, and 15 head of sheep; seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against James Denny, at the suit of Margaret and Rebecca Kirby, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and estate of the said James Denny, of, in and to 150 acres of land, a part of the farm where he at present resides, or occupies, situate and adjoining the mail road leading from Easton to Centreville in Talbot county, and known by the name of Harwood's Hill and Addition; also five head of horses—seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three several writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Thomas Martin, at the suits of the State, use James Willson, Jr. use Samuel Harden, William H. Downing and James Tilton, (the last mentioned for costs only) will be sold at public sale, at the front of the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. all the right, interest and claim of him, the said Thomas Martin, of, in and to the farm or plantation on which he lately resided, called 'St. Michaels.' Seized and taken as the property of the said Martin, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

E. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.

Oct. 15 4w of Talbot county.

ANOTHER GOOD FARM OFFERED AT SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court at the suit of Nicholas Hammond against Alexander Hemsley, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale and sold on Wednesday the ninth day of November next on the premises so exposed to sale between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon, all that farm and plantation with the appurtenances of him the said Alexander Hemsley, commonly called the Church Farm, situate and being on the public mail road leading from Easton to Centreville, and adjoining Wye Church and near Wye Mill, and consisting of part of a tract of land called Wilton, of part of another tract called Lobb's Crook, and another parcel called Sweet Hope, contiguous to each other, and containing four hundred and sixty six acres of land more or less; which said farm and plantation with the appurtenances, according to the metes and bounds thereof, were taken in execution at the suit of the said Plaintiff and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs required to be made and levied by virtue of the process aforesaid.

Also in addition to the above farm will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, the farm and plantation of him, the said Alexander Hemsley, situate on Wye river, and adjoining the said Church Farm, which the said Hemsley purchased of the heirs of Doctor Hindman, containing five hundred and seventeen acres of land, more or less, to pay and satisfy the following writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of appeals, to me directed against the said Hemsley, to wit: at the suits of Houston A. Skinner, Administrator of Mordecai and John Brown, surviving executor of James Brown; also to pay and satisfy the following writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, to wit: at the suits of Tristram Faulkner, Samuel Hambleton, Reubin Hubbard, John Tilghman, Isaac Moore, use of John Tilghman, William Glenn, use of Daniel Newman, Samuel Harrison, Henrietta M. George and Matthias George, Administrators of Joseph George, use of Benjamin Elliott, use of William Barroll, Henrietta M. George and Matthias George, Administrators of Joseph George, Henry Hindman, the President Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, (two cases) Thomas Emory, use of John T. Myers, use of Baynard & Myers, Thomas C. Earle, use of William Baker, and son, John Barnett, use of T. P. Bennett, use of Thomas & Kellie, James Wrightson, use of Andrew Orem, Jr.—A surveyor is now engaged in making a location of the above lands and on the day of sale accurate plots of the same will be exhibited for inspection—For the accommodation of purchasers, these lands will be divided into farms of smaller sizes, accurately marked out and designated on the premises—Also by virtue of the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas will be sold on the day following, (to wit: Thursday, the 10th Nov.) between the hours aforesaid, at the present residence of the said Alexander Hemsley, of, in and to the farm, on which he now resides situate in the Bay Side, called 'Sherwood' containing three hundred and nine acres and three quarters of an acre of land, more or less; also his life estate, of, in and to the one half of Choptank or Tilghman's Island, his moiety seven hundred and fifty acres more or less; also some articles of farming utensils and all his household and kitchen furniture, one carriage and pair of horses and one half the sloop Augusta; seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Alexander Hemsley, & will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance given at both places by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.

Oct. 15 ts of Talbot county.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, and three writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, at the suits of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, use of James Chaplain, Jr. the State of Maryland at instance, Nehemiah Tilton, James Chaplain, Jr. use of George Stevens, and state use of John Edmondson, against Rigby Hopkins, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale and sold on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton; between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following lands and tenements, the property of the said Rigby Hopkins, that is to say—The farm and plantation on which he at present resides, situated on the waters of Broad Creek, consisting of a parcel of land, called Rays Point, and containing 150 acres, and also a parcel of land situate in Bolingbroke Hundred, near Choptank River, and containing about 70 acres chiefly wood land, being part of the tract of land called Lowe's Rambles.

Also on the same day, and for the above claims of venditioni and fieri facias, will be sold at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, at the same hour, in addition to the above mentioned property, the farm on which James Harris now resides, situate on Broad Creek aforesaid, being part of several tracts of land, to wit: Mount Misery, Poplar Neck, and Hap Hazard, and containing 166 acres of land, more or less; seized to pay and satisfy the above mentioned cases, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Rachael Corkral, one at the suit of Edward Auld administrator of Joseph Parrott, and one at the suit of the state at the instance and use of William Slaughter against said Rachael Corkral—

Will be sold for cash on Tuesday the first day of November next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M. one negro girl; seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 8 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Noah Lednum, one at the suit of Mary Annals use of Samuel Harrison, and one at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold on Tuesday the 1st day of November next; at the court house door in the town of Easton, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M. all the right, title, interest and estate of him the said Noah Lednum, of, in and to that tract or parcel of land called 'Austin's Chance' or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, on which Henry Sherwood now lives, containing 184-1/4 acres of land more or less, also that lot or parcel of land, situate on the road leading from Easton to Centreville, on which the said Lednum now resides, being part of a tract of land called 'Abraham's Lot,' containing one acre of land more or less, with the wind-mill and other appurtenances to the same belonging, also one horse, one cart and gear, and one cow; seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named writs, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 8 ts

POSTPONED SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Fiddeman Rolle, to wit: one at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, use of Anthony V. Smith, the other at the suit of Daniel Fiddeman, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 4th day of October, at the court-house door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the farm on which the said Rolle at present resides, situate in the Bay-Side, near St. Michaels, be the quantity, what it may, more or less—also three head of horses, five head of cattle and one yoke of oxen. Seized and taken as the property of the said Fiddeman Rolle, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.

Sept. 10 4w

N. B. The sale of the above property is postponed till Tuesday the 1st day of November next.

Oct. 8 4w

Coroner's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Fiddeman Rolle, at the suit of Edward R. Gibson, use of Thomas P. Bennett, use of Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 1st day of November next, at the court-house door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of said Rolle, of, in and to the farm and plantation where he now resides, being part of a tract of land called 'Rolle's Range,' and part of 'Dorath's Enlargement,' containing two hundred and seventeen acres of land, more or less; also one bay mare and one bay horse. Seized and taken as the property of the said Rolle, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

PHILIP HORNEY

one of the Coroners of Talbot county.

October 8 4w

Notice.

By virtue of a fieri facias, to me directed, against Charles D. Barrow, at the suit of John Tilghman, will be sold in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 1st day of November next, the following property, to wit: one negro boy, called Davy, aged about 18 years, and for life; taken and will be sold to satisfy the above fieri facias, and attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Constable.

October 8 4w

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. VIII

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29, 1825.

NO. 46.

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.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The Brick Dwelling House and large Garden, formerly occupied by Peter Denny, Esq. deceased, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. James Neall, situate on Washington street, in the town of Easton—For terms apply to the subscriber.
EDWARD ROBERTS.
Talbot county, Sep. 24.

FARMS, &c. TO RENT.

To be rented for the next year, that large and valuable Farm belonging to the heirs of the late Charles Goldsborough of Talbot county deceased, where Thomas Arringdale now lives; Also a small Farm near Hook-town, here William Barnes now lives; Also a very comfortable and convenient Dwelling House and Garden at Easton Point, where John Tomlinson now lives.
For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Aug. 6.

For Rent,

THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,
for the next ensuing year, now occupied by Mr. Richard Sherwood. The rent will be very low to an approved tenant. Apply to
JAMES WILLSON, Jr. Agent
for Mary I. Willson.
Easton, July 23

William W. Moore,

Having declined the Drug business, in his own name, on the 1st instant, requests all those who are indebted to him on bond, note, or book account, to come forward and settle their respective debts, on or before the first day of the eleventh month (November) ensuing, as after that day the most speedy legal steps will be taken to compel payment.

The subscribers having formed a Co-partnership under the firm of

Moore & Kellie,

In the Apothecary and Druggist business, have on hand, at the old stand,
opposite the Market-House, Washington street

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
**DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW-
GLASS, &c.**

which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers.

WM. W. MOORE,
JOHN KELLIE.

Easton, 8 mo: 6th, 1825.

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major M'Kim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.

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, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's 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 except Queenstown. 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. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers between Cambridge and Castle-Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places, \$3 00

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, 2 50

From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis, 1 50

The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore. 50

Dinner on board, CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 5

PRINTING,

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

\$400 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living in Oxford, Talbot county, State of Maryland, on Saturday, the 9th July last, two likely young negro men, DAVID or David Williams, is 22 years of age, not very black complexion, well made, about five feet eight or ten inches high, talks easy when spoken to, his clothes supposed to be changed, he has some scars on his arm caused by a burn when a child; he understands propagating fruit trees, and was brought up to that business and rowing the revenue boat—he has thick legs for a negro. FRISBY or Frisby Tiles, is a likely sprightly youth, about 18 or 19 years old, of a more yellow complexion than David, fierce when spoken to, and rather inclined to lisp at first, he is handsome shaped, rather slim made, nearly the same height of David, he pretends to be much sanctified, never was known to drink strong liquor, brought up to waiting in the house and rowing the revenue boat of money from my son; and the above reward shall be immediately paid to any person who will cure them in Easton Jail, so that I get them again, or \$200 for either of them—they went towards Philadelphia, it is now reported they did not leave this county for some weeks after they absconded.
JOHN WILLIS.
Oct. 22 3w

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway on Saturday evening the 10th inst. from the service of Mr. Edward Nicholson, living in Miles River Neck, Talbot county, a very dark mulatto fellow, named BEN, (almost black) of rather spare person and thin visage. He is about 25 years old, and is very insolent and fierce in his manner when spoken to. He is said to have gone off with some negroes belonging to John P. Poca, Esq.
It is most probable that this fellow has taken the usual route through Delaware, but no precise account of him has yet been obtained. I will give the above mentioned reward of one hundred dollars, for securing and delivering this negro in the goal of Easton.
N. B. About four years ago, a dark mulatto fellow named JOE, then about 25 years of age, ranaway from the service of General Benson, of Miles River Neck, to whom he was then hired.
Also, in the Easter Holydays of 1823, a tall, slender, bright mulatto fellow, named DAVID, 20 years of age, ranaway from the service of Mr. Wm. Troth, near Dover Bridge.
I will give a reward of one hundred dollars for apprehending and delivering at the goal of Easton, Talbot county, either of the last mentioned negroes.
RACHEL L. KERR.
Easton, Talbot county, Sept. 24

\$100 Reward.

A negro fellow named ENNALLS JAMES, absconded some time in the last Christmas Holydays—He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, twenty years old, very black, walks a little lame, two deep scars in one of his legs just above the knee, a good tempered and pleasant looking fellow, stammers a little and frequently uses the phrase "by doggy," dressed in country kersey when he went away. He has a father who is free, living in or near Camden, State of Delaware, by the name of Caesar James. I will give, to any person who will apprehend and secure in Easton Jail the above described Ennalls, if taken in Talbot county, \$20, if in any other county on the Eastern Shore or in the State of Delaware, \$70, and if in any other State of the Union \$100.
R. P. EMMONS.
Talbot county, April 9

N. B. Any communications respecting the above negro, to the editor of this paper will be promptly attended to.

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber's farm, on the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, on the 30th May, negro man CHARLES, who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER; he is about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high, the clothing he had on when he absconded, was a domestic cloth coat and Onanburg shirt and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him again.
THOMAS SNOWDEN.
June 4

\$20 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on or about the 29th July last, a negro boy called FRANK, aged about 16, formerly the property of John M. Wise, of Talbot county. This boy was hired to Robert Dawson, of said county, and left the employ of said Dawson on the day above mentioned. This boy I purchased at public sale. I will give the above reward if said boy be secured in the jail of said county, or delivered to me, and all reasonable charges paid. It is most likely this boy has made for Poplar Island, as his former master now resides on said Island.
JOHN A. HORNEY.
Aug. 20

Plank for Sale.

20,000 feet 4-4 white Pine Boards.
7,000 " 3-4 yellow do. do.
2,000 " 1-2 Poplar do.
Few hundred feet of Oak and Gum do.
Also, Oak and Gum Scantling.
GREEN & REARDON.
Easton, Aug. 6

CASH, AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR NEGROES,

by the Subscriber, who has just received in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of that much wished for article CASH, which he is willing to change for Slaves, on the most favourable terms to the owners.
JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK,
at S. Lowe's Tavern.
Aug. 6

Advertisement.

Any person wishing to purchase SHEEP, may be supplied with 150, young and of good quality, and at a very moderate price, by application to the subscriber
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal-creek, Oct. 8 4w

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Camper & Thompson, (Carriage Makers) either by note or otherwise, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts on or before the 20th inst. otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection without respect to persons.
Easton, Oct. 1 JOHN CAMPER.

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, during the month of September last, a negro boy named JOSEPH HOPKINS, about 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet two or three inches high, very black, says he has been bound to a Mr. Osborn by his mother, Lilly Hopkins, who lives in the county. He had on when committed a pair of old linen, and a pair of woolen pantaloons, a doublet much worn, an old hat without a rim, and a pair of half worn shoes. The owner of the above described boy is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Oct. 15 8w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, in the month of September last, a negro man named Charles, and says that he belongs to Miles Hart near Charlestown, Virginia. Charles is of a copper color, 22 or 23 years of age, 6 feet high and well made in proportion. Had on when committed linen pantaloons and shirt, old felled cloth coat, old fur hat, and a pair of shoes half worn. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
October 15 8w

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, during the present month, a negro man named JOHN, about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, says he belongs to the widow Harris near Shepherdstown, Virginia. He had on when committed a full-cloth pantaloons and doublet, old shoes, old wool hat, and cotton shirt. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward, prove his property and pay charges, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Oct 1 8w

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, during the present month, a negro woman that appears to be insane, is about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high—says that her name is VIOLET and that she lives in Chamberburg, Pennsylvania—her clothing common domestic clothes. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwise she will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Oct 1 8w

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail, as a runaway, about the last of August, a negro boy named CHARLES YOUNG, about 18 years of age, five feet 4 or 5 inches high, says that he is free, and that his parents are free and live in the city of Washington. He had on when committed a blue linsley doublet, cotton shirt, linen pantaloons, a wool hat, and a pair of old shoes, and had with him a coarse linen shirt. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward and prove his property, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Sep. 17 8w

Notice.

Was committed to my Jail, on the 24th of September last, a negro man who calls himself DANIEL, and says he belongs to Mr. John Evert, living on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Dorchester county,—he is about 5 feet 3 inches high, not very black, has a scar over the right eye, his clothing very sorry.
HUGH COX, Sheriff
Oct. 15 3w of Charles county.

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms. The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Dec 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.
S. L.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

[From the American Farmer.]

PRIZE ESSAY.

[The Premium of a silver cup, of thirty dollars value, offered by ROBERT OLIVER, Esq. to the author of the best essay on the natural history of the Mule, and its value for the general purposes of agriculture, in comparison with horses, was awarded by a committee appointed by the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, to the author of the following Essay:]

A DISSERTATION ON THE MULE,
With the view of promoting an Improvement in the breed; and of demonstrating the utility of employing him as a substitute for the horse, in the labours of husbandry, canals, &c.

By SAMUEL WILLIAMS POMEROY.

[CONTINUED.]

The Knight of Malta, mentioned by Mr. Custis, was unquestionably the first Maltese Jack ever brought to the United States. The second came in the frigate Constitution, on her return, I think, from her first cruise in the Mediterranean; and, I have understood, was sold in the District of Columbia, or one of the adjoining states. Since that time a number have been introduced by officers of the navy from Malta, and the large Spanish breed from Minorca and Majorca. From the Mount Vernon and those stocks, some fine mules have been bred in the middle states, and probably farther south. A few valuable Maltese jacks have been imported in merchant ships.

The impressions received, when on a visit to the West Indies in my youth, by observing, on the sugar plantations, the severe labour performed by mules in cane mills, induced me, when I commenced farming, to purchase the first well broke mule I could light on; and notwithstanding he was so small as to require a vehicle and harness constructed purposely for him, his services were found so valuable, and the economy of using those animals so evident, that I was stimulated to great exertions for procuring several others of larger size; in this I succeeded, after great difficulty, to such an extent as to have had more labour performed by them on farm and road, for thirty years past, than any person I presume, in New England; and every day's experience has served to fortify my conviction of the superior utility of the mule over the horse; for all the purposes for which I have proposed him as a candidate. And it should be considered, that those I have used were of an ordinary breed, vastly inferior to such as may be easily produced in our country, by attention to the introduction of a suitable race of Jacks, and a proper system of breeding and management. The question occurs, how is this to be effected? I will premise, that there exists a strong analogy between three varieties of the horse, and those of the domestic ass, considered the most valuable. We have the Arabian, the hunter, and the stout cart horse. There is the heavy Spanish Jack, with long slouching ears, which Mr. Custis has described, that answers to the cart horse; another Spanish breed called the Andalusian, with ears shorter and erect, of tolerable size, plenty of bone, active, more spirited, and answering to the hunter. Then comes the Arabian Jack, with ears always erect, of a delicate form, fine limbs, and full of fire and spirit. Judicious crosses from these varieties, will be requisite to produce such kind of mules as may be wanted for general purposes. From the small Jack of African origin, with a list down his back and shoulders, are bred a small race of mules, by far the most hardy of any. With attention to selection in breeding the Jacks, with, perhaps, a dash of some cross of the foregoing description, a stock of mules may be produced, preferable to all others for the light lands and cotton culture of the middle and southern states.

To procure any number of Arabian Jacks from their native country, is hardly practicable at the present time. Egypt has been celebrated by Soppini and other travellers, for superb Jacks of the Arabian breed, which probably has been often improved by those introduced by the Pilgrims from Mecca. I apprehend no great difficulty in obtaining them from that country. There is, however, no question but the Maltese Jacks are of the Arabian race more or less degenerated. The most of those brought to this country that I have seen, were selected on account of their size, and had been used to the draught. I should recommend the selection of those that are esteemed most suitable for the saddle, as likely to possess greater purity of blood. A Jack of this kind was, a number of years since, imported from Gibraltar, that had been selected by a British officer at Malta; and very much resembled the Knight of Malta described by Mr. Custis. I found upon a careful examination, that he differed but little from the description I had heard and read of the true Arabian race; indeed I could discover some prominent points and marks, that agreed with those found, by professor Pallas, to belong to the Hemionus or wild mule of Mongolia. From this Jack I have bred a stock, out of a large Spanish Jennet of the Andalusian breed,

that correspond very minutely with Mr. Custis's description of Compound bred by General Washington, and also a mule that now, not three years old, stands fifteen hands, and has other points of great promise.

Such have been the ravages of war and anarchy in Spain for a long time past, that the fine race of Jacks that country once possessed have become almost extinct. In Majorca and probably some part of the coast of Spain opposite, the large breed may be obtained; and there formerly was a superior race in Andalusia, which it is hoped have been preserved. Crosses on one of these breeds by the Arabian or Maltese, I consider indispensable to furnish a race of Jacks for the production of the most desirable mules, uniting the weight and bone of one, with the spirit and vigour of the other; although their height will in a great measure depend on the mares, yet if sired by full blooded Maltese Jacks, their limbs are too slender and their pasterns too long for heavy draught; but for the saddle, especially from blood mares, they are admirable, and out of stout mares suitable for light carriages.

My attention has been but lately directed to breeding mules; and those intended only for my own use. The system adopted is to halter them at four months, and have the males emasculated before six months old; which has great influence on their future conduct, and is attended with much less hazard and trouble, than if delayed until they are one or two years old, as is the general practice. If they are treated gently and fed occasionally out of the hand, with corn, potatoes, &c. they soon become attached; and when they find that "every man's hand is not against them," will have no propensity to direct their heels against him, and soon forget they have the power. In winter they should be tied up in separate stalls, and often rubbed down. By such treatment there is not more danger of having a vicious mule than a vicious horse—and I am decidedly of opinion, that a high spirited mule so managed and well broke, will not jeopardize the lives or limbs of men, women, or children by any means so much as a high spirited horse, however well he may have been trained.

The longevity of the mule has become so proverbial, that a purchaser seldom inquires his age. Pliny gives an account of one, taken from Grecian history, that was eighty years old; and though past labour followed others that were carrying materials to build the temple of Minerva at Athens, and seemed to wish to assist them; which so pleased the people, that they ordered he should have free egress to the grain market. Dr. Rees mentions two that were seventy years old in England. I saw myself in the West Indies, a mule perform his task in a cane mill, that his owner assured me was forty years old. I now own a mare mule twenty five years old, that I have had in constant work twenty one years, and can discover no diminution in her powers; she has within a year, past often taken upwards of a ton weight in a wagon to Boston, a distance of more than five miles. A gentleman, in my neighbourhood has owned a very large mule about fourteen years, that cannot be less than twenty eight years old. He informed me a few days since, that he could not perceive the least failure in him, and would not exchange him for any farm horse in the country. And I am just informed, from a source entitled to perfect confidence, that a highly respectable gentleman and eminent agriculturist, near Centerville, on the Eastern shore of Maryland, owns a mule, that is thirty five years old, as capable of labour as at any former period.

The Great Roman naturalist, in one of the most beautiful passages of his elaborate history of nature, observes that "the earth is constantly taxed more to furnish the luxuries of man than his necessities." We can have no doubt but that the remark applied with great justice to the habits of the Romans in the time of Pliny; and I am much mistaken if ample proofs cannot be adduced, that it will lose none of its force or truth, at this present period, in all northern climates, or any section of the United States where the horse is employed for agriculture as well as for pleasure. Far be it from me however, to disparage this noble animal, on the contrary I feel a strong attachment for him; and at the same time a full conviction, that the substitution of the mule, for the purposes before stated, as extensively as may be consistent with the requisite production of each species, will have the effect of restoring the horse to the

"It is the earth that, like a kind mother, receives us at our birth, and sustains us when born. It is this alone, of all the elements around us, that is never found an enemy to man. The body of waters deluge him with rains, oppress him with hail, and drown him with inundations; the air rushes on in storms, prepares the tempest, or lights up the volcano; but the earth, gentle and indulgent, ever subservient to the wants of man, spreads his walks with flowers, and his table with plenty; returns with interest every good committed to her care, and though she produces the poison, she still supplies the antidote, though constantly taxed more to furnish the luxuries of man, than his necessities, yet, even to the last, she continues her kind indulgence, and when life is over, she piously hides his remains in her bosom."
PLINY'S NATURAL HISTORY, BOOK II. Ch. 63.

station from which he has been degraded, and place him, as in former ages, upon a more dignified footing—an object of acknowledged luxury; and thereby introduce a more correct system of breeding and management, in which our countrymen are so generally deficient, consequently more perfect animals and such an advance in the price of them, that will afford the farmer what he is now a stranger to—such remuneration as will make his brood mares a profitable species of stock. And it is obvious, that the system will be followed by an improvement in the breed of mules, in the same ratio as the miserable race of scrub mares, which are now consuming the profits of agriculture, shall become extinct.

It does not appear that the horse was employed by the ancients for any purpose of husbandry. The ox and ass drew the plough and the wain, and performed all kinds of drudgery until after the feudal system was established in Europe; when the numerous retainers of the feudal lords, who held their lands by the tenure of performing knight's service, found themselves under the necessity of making the horses they were obliged to keep, contribute towards their support in the cultivation. From this time I believe, we may date, and to this cause may be attributed the introduction of the horse for the purposes of agriculture. Since that period, the history of Europe is little else than the annals of war and its preparations; and no material for that scourge, except the deluded human victims, seems more necessary than the horse; accordingly we find that throughout the whole country, from the Rhine or the Seine to beyond the Danube and Vistula, which has been the principal arena, the system of agriculture has embraced, extensively, the breeding of horses of different grades and forms adapted to the several uses in war. Indeed whole provinces were appropriated almost exclusively to the rearing those animals for disposal to the different combatants; and it must be obvious, that their general use in husbandry, at the same time, would follow as a necessary consequence. It cannot be expected therefore, but that the Dutch and Germans who have emigrated to our country, should bring with them such strong predilections for the horse, which have continued with most of their descendants, especially in those sections where communities of that respectable and industrious portion of our population have been located. In Great Britain, to the causes which have produced the effects described on the continent, may be added the insular position of the United Kingdom, vulnerable from numberless and distant points, the horse has been considered, in connection with the unconquerable spirit of the nation, as one of the most efficient means of repelling invasion. A circumstance that would of itself be sufficient to account for the overweening attachment to this animal. But identified, as his services have been for a long period, with the convenience, sports, and recreations of all ranks and classes, and the science of breeding and training forming a characteristic feature, it could not excite surprise, if the approach of that terrible spectre, famine should produce little or no effect in the reduction of the number. And although some of the most distinguished characters in the nation, eminent for their practical knowledge in rural economy, have been for half a century advocating the substitution of the ox for the purposes of agriculture, and demonstrating the feasibility, economy, and vast saving of food, yet it is said the number of labouring oxen have lately diminished and horses increased. FIVE MILLIONS of the latter are now supposed to subsist in the United Kingdom, & two thirds employed in husbandry,—consuming, at a moderate estimate, the product of twenty millions of highly cultivated acres! And what is the consequence? consumption, follows so close upon supply, that at every season of harvest, let the preceding one be never so abundant, fast sailing vessels are found in the various ports, with their anchors afloat, to convey intelligence of the result to all parts of the world where a surplus of bread corn is grown,—exciting such an interest in our own country, that the farmer on the shores of Erie and Ontario, and on the banks of the Ohio, may be seen reading bulletins of British weather—the rain and sunshine of every day in August and the two following months—often within thirty days after the time of their publication in London or Liverpool. Can it be supposed that in a country, where an attachment to the horse borders so nearly upon infatuation, that the question of the utility of the mule as a substitute, would be seriously agitated, or engage scarce a momentary investigation?

In no country is the mule better adapted to all the purposes of husbandry, for which the horse is used, than in every section of our own. And it would be highly desirable to be able to exhibit a calculation of the actual saving, in dollars and cents, by his employment; but, unfortunately, no correct data can be had. And as I consider such calculations, unless founded upon experimental facts, and those multiplied, to be as "tinkling cymbals," I shall merely submit a desultory comparison between the mule and the horse, derived from such facts as my own experience, and information from authentic sources, will justify the assumption of.

From what has been stated respecting the longevity of the mule, I think it may be fairly assumed, that he does not deteriorate more rapidly after twenty years of age than the horse after ten, allowing the same extent of work and similar treatment to each. The contrast in the mule's freedom from malady or disease, compared with the horse, is not less striking. Arthur Young, during his tour in Ireland, was informed that a gentleman had lost several fine mules by feeding them on wheat straw cut. And I have been informed that a

mule dealer, in the western part of New York, attributed the loss of a number of young mules, in a severe winter, when his hay was exhausted, to feeding them exclusively on cut straw and Indian corn meal. In no other instance have I ever heard or known of a mule being attacked with any disorder or complaint, except two or three cases of inflammation of the intestines, caused by gross neglect in permitting them to remain exposed to cold and wet, when in a high state of perspiration after severe labour, and drinking to excess of cold water. From his light frame and more cautious movements, the mule is less subject to casualties than the horse. Indeed, it is not improbable, but a farmer may work the same team of mules above twenty years, and never be presented with a farrier's bill, or find it necessary to exercise the art himself.

Sir John Sinclair, in his "Reports on the Agriculture of Scotland," remarks that "if the whole period of a horse's labour be fifteen years, the first six may be equal in value to that of the remaining nine; therefore a horse of ten years old, after working six years, may be worth half his original value." He estimates the annual decline of a horse to be equal to fifty per cent on his price every six years, and supposes one out of twenty five that are regularly employed in agriculture, to die every year; constituting a charge of four per cent. per annum for insurance against diseases and accidents. He considers five acres of land, of medium quality, necessary for the maintenance of each horse, and the annual expense, including harness, shoeing, farriery, insurance and decline in value, allowing him to cost \$200, to exceed that sum about five per cent, which is the only difference between the estimate of this illustrious and accurate agriculturist, and that of a respectable committee of the Farmer's Society of Barnwell district, South Carolina, who, in a report published in the Charleston Courier, of 23d of February last, state, that "the annual expense of keeping a horse is equal to his value." The same committee also state, that at four years old a horse will seldom sell for more than the expense of rearing him." That "the superiority of the mule over the horse, had long been appreciated by some of their most judicious planters; that two mules could be raised at less expense than one horse; that a mule is fit for service at an earlier age, if of sufficient size—will perform as much labour, and if attended to when first put to work, his gait and habits may be formed to suit the taste of the owner." This report may be considered a most valuable document, emanating, as it does, from enlightened practical farmers and planters, in a section of our country where we may suppose a horse can be maintained cheaper than in Maryland or any state farther north.

I am convinced that the small breed of mules will consume less in proportion to the labour they are capable of performing, than the large race, but I shall confine the comparison to the latter—those that stand from fourteen and a half to rising of fifteen hands, and equal to any labour that a horse is usually put to. From repeated experiments, in the course of two winters, I found that three mules of this description, that were constantly at work, consumed about the same quantity of hay, and only one fourth the provender that was given to two middling sized coach horses moderately worked. And from many years attentive observation, I am led to believe that a large sized mule will not require more than from three fifths to two thirds the food, to keep him in good order, that will be necessary for a horse performing the same extent of labour. Although a mule will work and endure on such mean and hard fare, that a horse would soon give out upon, he has an equal relish for that which is good; and it is strict economy to indulge him, for no animal will pay better for extra keep by extra work. But if by hard fare, or hard work, he is reduced to a skeleton, two or three weeks rest and good keeping will put him in flesh and high condition for labour. I have witnessed several such examples with subjects twenty years old; so much cannot be said of a horse at half that age. The expense of shoeing a mule the year round, does not amount to more than one third that of a horse, his hoofs being harder, more horny, and so slow in their growth, the shoes require no removal, and hold on till worn out; and the wear, from the lightness of the animal, is much less.

In answer to the charge generally prevalent against the mule, that he is "cicious, stubborn and slow," I can assert, that out of about twenty that have been employed on my estate at different periods during a course of thirty years, and those picked up chiefly on account of their size and spirit, wherever they could be found, one only had any vicious propensities and those might have been subdued by proper management when young. I have always found them truer pullers and quicker travellers, with a load, than horses. Their vision and hearing is much more accurate. I have used them in my family carriage, in a gig, and under the saddle; and have never known one to start or run from any object or noise; a fault in the horse that continually causes the maiming and death of numbers of human beings. The mule is more steady in his draught, and less likely to waste his strength than the horse; hence more suitable to work with oxen; and as he walks faster, will habituate them to a quicker gait. But for none of the purposes of agriculture does his superiority appear more conspicuous than ploughing among crops; his feet being smaller and follow each other so much more in a line, that he seldom treads down the ridges or crops. The facility of instructing him to obey implicitly the voice of his driver or the ploughman, is astonishing. The best ploughed tillage land I ever saw, I have had per-

formed by two mules tandem without lines or driver.

There is one plausible objection often urged against the mule, that "on deep soils and deep roads, his feet being so much smaller than those of the horse, sink farther in;" but it should be considered that he can extricate them with as much greater facility.

Few can be ignorant of the capacity of the mule to endure labour in a temperature of heat that would be destructive to the horse, who have any knowledge of the preference for him merely on that account, in the West Indies, and in the Southern states.

It is full time to bring our comparison to a close; which I shall do by assuming the position, that the farmer, who substitutes mules for horses, will have this portion of his animal labour performed with the expense of one spire of grass instead of two; which may be equal, so far to making two spires grow where one grew before. For although a large sized mule will consume somewhat more than half the food necessary for a horse, as has been observed, yet if we take into the account the saving in expense of shoeing, farriery, and insurance against diseases and accidents, we may safely affirm, that a clear saving of one half can be fully substantiated. But in addition to this, the mule farmer may calculate with tolerable certainty, upon the continuation of his capital for thirty years; whereas the horse farmer, at the expiration of fifteen years, must look to his crops, to his acres, or a Bank, for the renewal of his—or, perhaps, what is worse, he must commence horse jockey at an early period.

The intense interest with which the public mind is at present occupied on the subject of canals now in operation and progress, encourages me to offer the mule as an important auxiliary in the economy of their management; as, I trust, it will not be denied, that on the cheapness of transportation on them, depends their utility as well as profit to the stockholders. The mule seems so peculiarly adapted for the labour on canals, that compared with the horse, he may be considered almost equal to a locomotive power engine. Among the advantages we have enumerated respecting his use in husbandry, the most of which are applicable to canal labour, that of the much greater security from diseases and casualties, which must necessarily require a great number of supernumerary horses, to prevent interruption in the line of passage, is not the least important; nor is the very trifling expense at which the mule can be supported during the winter months, as he will bear being taken off his feed till the boats are about to be launched in the spring, and in a few days can be made fit for efficient duty—while a horse will require at least half feed if he does nothing, or must be fed high for some time before he can resume the labour that will be demanded of him. The same advantages may be derived by his employment on railways.

In a communication, published in the Utica Observer, the 16th of May, inst., by Henry Seymour, Esq., one of the canal commissioners of New York, it is stated that a packet boat on the Erie canal requires a team of three horses to tow sixteen miles—going eighty miles in the twenty four hours, including stoppages and detention at locks; the relays demanding fifteen horses for each nautical day. If it takes five days for a boat to be towed from Lake Erie to the Hudson, seventy five horses will be required. I am not certain but it may be done in a little less time, but as there must always be supernumeraries kept, we shall be within bounds to estimate that number. In the same communication, the expense of each horse is estimated at fifty cents per day, I presume for subsistence only without reference to interest or deterioration of capital, for the object of the estimate seems merely to show a comparison between the packet boats and freight boats, on a question of profit and loss; as it is remarked, that "many contingent expenses might be added to both." Taking this data, it will cost thirty five dollars per day for the horse subsistence of a single packet boat. The freight boats require but two, and allowing for the time occupied in taking in and discharging their cargoes, with the other necessary detentions, average forty miles per day—which being double the time of the packet boats, although they may not require the same number of relays, the expense cannot materially differ. From these premises we may conclude, that for every boat navigating the grand Erie canal, there must be expended three hundred and fifty dollars for the subsistence of the horses, each time they tow her from the Lake to the Hudson and back. Now, if this can be done as effectually by mules for one half this sum, and with an extension of capital free of interest, fifteen years longer than that vested in horses, the aggregate of this immense saving will appear by ascertaining the number of boats at the present time on the canal. But this is out of my power; and I should, perhaps, lead the reader nearer the verge of incredulity, were I to offer my own prediction what that number will be, thirty years hence, the ordinary period of a mule's labour, and which will then be some years less than a single century since the PRIME MOVER and GUARDIAN of this stupendous undertaking, the present Governor of New York, first saw the light of heaven.

I cannot resist an impulse to exhibit the mule in one other point of view. For the movement of machinery, the employment of this animal, when judiciously selected, has met with a most decided preference, in comparison with the horse, independent of the economy in using him. And if we consider the rapid, and probably progressive increase of labour-saving machines, in every department where they can be made subservient to the requirements of society,

it is evident that there will be a corresponding demand for animal power, as well as for that, more potent, derived from the elements; and although the latter may vastly predominate, yet should the horse be employed, and his increase for other purposes continue, as it now does, in the ratio of population, the number, at no very distant period, may become as alarming in our own, as it is at present in our mother country. And notwithstanding we may feel secure, from the extent of our territory and extreme diversity of soil and climate, but, above all, from being in possession of Indian corn,—the GOLDEN FLEECE found by our "pilgrim fathers," when they first landed on these shores; yet such peculiar advantages may not insure us against the visitations of one of the most distressing calamities that a feeling community can possibly be subjected to.

Brighton, Mass., May 27, 1825.

FOREIGN.

[From the Baltimore American.]

SPAIN.—If we may judge from the complexion of the intelligence afforded by the last arrival from England, the Allied Powers will experience more difficulties in deciding what shall be done with the Spanish monarch than with the South American republics. It appears now from public documents signed with the official signature of the Spanish monarch, that all freemasons who shall assume in the Peninsula with the badges of their order, shall be tried and put to death within three days after their apprehension; a lodge having been arrested in Grenada, the king ordered them to execution without the forms of trial. His other decrees only change the terms of this mockery of justice—he condemns the freemasons to trial first, and as a matter of course, to death afterwards—no other evidence will be required than the simple apprehension of freemasons in the act of holding their meetings. General Bessieres, formerly one of the most resolute of the royal party, has been in the same summary way condemned to, and has undergone the punishment of death. He had endeavoured to excite an insurrection against Ferdinand, not in favour of the constitutional party, but to place the Infant Don Carlos, the brother of the Spanish monarch, upon the throne of Spain. There is every reason to believe that Don Carlos himself is at the bottom of this insurrection. The royal decree subjecting to the penalty of death all those who favoured that insurrection, or aided or abetted it in any way, whatever may be their estate, class or condition, clearly points out the King's own brother as one of the suspected culprits. No other delay by the terms of this decree is to be admitted, than that the culprits shall be allowed Christian consolation in articulo mortis. It has been more than suspected that the late insurrection raised by the Queen of Portugal for the dethronement and imprisonment of her husband, and the conspiracy to dethrone Ferdinand and to put the Infant Don Carlos on the throne of Spain, were but the same insurrection, organized at one and the same time, both in Spain and in Portugal. The question then presented for the Holy Alliance, in case they interfere, to decide is this—what shall be done to establish a government when the popular party conspire against the royal family, and the members of the royal family conspire against each other? In this double headed conspiracy, what part shall be taken by the Holy Alliance? But does not this dissension in the royal family clearly prove that the reign of Ferdinand is drawing to its close? The holy allies have tried this Sovereign; they have placed him on the throne of his ancestors and he has been proved incompetent to the management of his own sceptre. It is hardly probable that the allies will exert themselves any further in his behalf.—He has lost all his transatlantic colonies forever—He has done every thing but ruin the peninsula itself; his royal treasury is bankrupt, his armies unfaithful, his councils divided. He sees nothing but ruin before him, and disgrace and infamy behind. Beset by foes in his own family, foes in his cabinet, foes in his army, the probability is that the holy allies will once more interfere and compel this imbecile monarch to resign his crown and sceptre into the hands of Don Carlos, and favour this insurrection for the restoration of royalty.

The London Courier of the 8th says—"The situation of Spain at the present moment necessarily occupies the attention of the cabinets of Europe. She seems to be fast retrograding to that point which, two years ago, was considered to be a sufficient cause for the intervention of her allies; and as it must now be confessed that the remedies which were then proposed, have not produced the results that were anticipated, it becomes a question of deep political interest to consider what other measures are likely to be adopted, and under what auspices. In approaching this delicate and difficult subject, the policy which France may be disposed to pursue, obviously presents itself as of paramount importance, but it is, of course, no easy task, at this particular juncture, to affirm with confidence what course that policy will positively take. The Paris Journals afford us no aid: They are disputing a portion of them at least, about the accuracy and comparative importance of events which have taken place: while the ministerial papers have avoided, altogether, any allusion to the precise conduct which the French government may find it expedient to adopt. We believe, that some important resolutions, connected not only with the Peninsula, but with the South American states, are about to be determined, and in concurrence, probably, with the views of all the principal European powers." Bessieres, the Spanish royalist chief of a faction, who had attached a party to him,

and was in open hostility to the government, has been taken and shot.

The Empecinado, a chief of the opposite party and who has lain for some time in prison, has also, by command of the King, been executed. Is this to show impartiality? We are all informed of the secret springs of these apparently strange notions. Some unfortunate free masons, against which a severe decree had recently been issued by the King, had been taken, and were ordered for execution within three days.

From the Madrid Gazette.

Royal Decree, ordering the Free-masons taken in flagrante, to be punished within the 3d day, conformably to the laws.

A lodge of Free-masons having been seized in the city of Grenada, through the activity and zeal of the police, in the act of holding their dark meeting, clothed in their ridiculous garments, and surrounded by the instruments and emblems used by this repulsive sect, the enemy of the altar and the throne; and it being proper to punish in an exemplary manner, and in conformity to the laws and my Royal Decrees, so shameless an audacity on the part of these criminals, which has scandalized my faithful and religious subjects, I have thought fit to decree as follows.

Art. 1st. All the persons seized in the flagrant act aforesaid, in the Freemasons' Lodge of Grenada, shall, within the pre-emptory term of three days after the publication of this my Royal Decree in the said city, undergo the punishments imposed by the laws of these my kingdoms, and more particularly by my Decree of the 1st August, 1824, (meaning death.)

2d. All who may be hereafter apprehended, in whatsoever part of the kingdom it may be, in the same manner as those of Grenada have been, shall be tried and punished in the same pre-emptory term of three days, &c. Signed by the King.

San Ildefonso, Aug. 21, 1825.

Madrid, Aug. 28.—The death of Paul

Iglesias has produced among the people of Madrid opposite sensations. When they saw arrive, drawn on a hurdle, a man whom they had known as one of the most flourishing citizens of the capital, a general sentiment of pity was manifested. But Iglesias mounted the scaffold, and having already the cord round his neck, asked to speak. "Spaniards, my brothers," said he, "I have been devoted to liberty; I die like a Christian; I have received the aids of religion; pray for me: I die for my country: for you all: learn from me to die with courage." Here the executioner threw himself off with him, and Iglesias, already suspended, cried with a loud voice, "Liberty or Death." At this unexpected incident cries of "Long live the King," burst from all parts. In the midst of these shouts an exclamation of an opposite character was heard. It was with difficulty that the individual from whom it proceeded was saved from the hands of the people.

The Royalist Volunteers of Salamanca have voted an address to the King, to solicit from him the re-establishment of the Holy Office, in order to secure public tranquillity in Spain.

Execution of the Empecinado.—The Madrid Gazette announces the tragical end of this patriot.—The following account of his last moments is furnished by an inhabitant of Rueda, where the unfortunate General was hanged. In his will the Empecinado bequeathed four pieces of cloth, which belonged to him, and were in the possession of a friend, for the use of the royalist volunteers of Rueda, from whom he had suffered such horrible treatment. When he came out of the prison to undergo his punishment, he became violent with rage on finding that it was intended to put him upon an ass. He refused, and went to the place of execution on foot with great firmness. When he had reached the foot of the gallows, he suddenly made so great an effort that he burst the cords by which his arms were confined. He then attempted to rush through the line of soldiers who surrounded him, and no doubt he would have escaped if he had been armed; but as it was, he was attacked and beaten down with blows. A rope was then passed round his neck, and the hangman who was upon the gallows, leaped upon him, and with the assistance of some bystanders put him to death. As the wretch was returning to Valladolid, after the execution, he was welcomed in several villages with the ringing of bells.—*Courier Francais.*

FAYETTEVILLE, (N. C.) Oct. 12.

A PRODIGY.—The following is so remarkable that we should hesitate in giving it publicity, did not our information come from the most unquestionable source:

There is at the present time, in Marion District, S. C. a boy child, the son of a black woman belonging to Mr. John M'Leod, who at the age of three months, walked a quarter of a mile with ease and without assistance. He is not quite nine months old, yet speaks sensibly and deliberately—rides on horseback to any place, when assisted to mount, and does not weigh more than from eight to ten pounds. He oftentimes grasps the horse firmly by the mane, throws his heels in the air, and performs several other antic tricks with all the agility of an equestrian monkey.

Dr. M'Kenzie, who has the mother of the boy under his charge, vouches for the correctness of the above statement, besides others who have been eye-witnesses of the fact.

PRICES CURRENT...BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.

Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl.	\$5 37 1/2	a 50
City Mills, superior qual.	5 25	a
Do. standard qual.	4 87 1/2	a 5
Susquehanna,	none	
Wheat—red, per bush.	95	a 100
white,	100	a
Corn—white,	53	a 55
yellow,	55	a 56
Rye, per bush.	56	a 56

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29.

The Cattle Show and Fair, to be held in this town next week, will afford a number of those indebted to the editor of this paper an excellent opportunity of settling their accounts in person or forwarding the amount due him by the hands of some of their neighbours who may attend the Show—he hopes they will not fail to embrace so good an opportunity.

We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, printed in Chestertown, Kent county, in this state, entitled the "CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH," edited by Nathaniel Mitchell—it is printed on a super-royal sheet, at two dollars and fifty cents per annum. The editor makes his debut in a very neat, manly address to his patrons, from which we extract the following paragraph, as mainly calculated to show the lofty and liberal principles meant to be sustained by the paper. We cannot hesitate to offer our best wishes for the success of the Chestertown Telegraph.

"The time has now arrived, when the reflecting and well informed part of the community may very advantageously do something to soften down that useless asperity of party spirit which has heretofore occasioned so much violent and immoral conduct between the two great political parties that have so long divided the citizens of the state, who should now bury the unseemly weapons with which they have maintained their strife, and yielding obedience to the dictates of good sense, patriotism, and virtue, contend only for pre-dominance in liberal feeling and enlightened policy. Considerable advances towards a desirable state of things have already been made; for, in many places, the barrier which a want of courtesy and kindness had reared up between them, has been broken down, and many of the best men on both sides have advanced to greet each other in that friendly manner, which, as they are all engaged in endeavouring to advance the welfare of their common country, they ought to evince toward one another. Men who are accustomed, like the intelligent citizens of this free and enlightened country, to think, and to act for themselves, and to control the measures of the government under which they live, will differ in opinion as to many political matters, and each has a right to disseminate and defend, in a proper manner, his own sentiments; but still there is no necessity for that violence which has sometimes been indulged in, but which even those who have given way to it cannot but condemn whenever their angry passions have subsided, and they have taken time to reflect seriously upon the subject. It is much more important that the country should be well served, than that it should be served and its resources be enjoyed by those who call themselves by this or that party-name.—The public good is the general aim, and a large and respectable proportion of each party has ceased to think that this can be attained only by a predominance in the public councils of their political namesakes. We hold it to be true, as well in politics as in moral, that we should 'do unto others as we would they should do unto us,' and that the only proper passport to political eminence consists of the propriety and ability of a man's own conduct. And hence, believing this, and convinced that there are honest & capable men of all parties and of all professions, the motto which we have chosen shall be the guide in our editorial pilgrimage, in every stage of which we will add to it with increasing sincerity.

*civilibus undis
Virtutis verte custos, rigidisque satelles.*

The President of the United States, arrived in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday morning last, on his way to the seat of government.

Mr. JAMES CORSE of Kent county, was unfortunately thrown from his sulkey on the 15th inst. near Chestertown, and killed. As the vehicle was going very rapidly, one of the wheels struck a gate-post which precipitated him on his breast on the ground.

The trial of ELISHA SHARPE, (who was some months ago committed to jail in Georgetown, Delaware, for the murder of his wife and child,) terminated on the 11th inst. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

The last Savannah Republican contains the returns of votes for Governor from all the counties in the state of Georgia, except seven—Troup's majority over Clark was about 1200.

The Philadelphia Gazette states that the work on the Chesapeake and Delaware canal which had been suspended on account of the disagreement between the stockholders and the contractor, Mr. John Randel, has been let to new contractors on more profitable terms and resumed.

It is stated in the National Gazette that the debts of five of the mercantile houses which have recently failed in New York, were estimated at two millions and a half of dollars, and that the available funds would not exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand.

From the Millersburg (Ky.) Democrat.
THE INNOCENT ACCUSED—The trial of Connors for the murder of Miss

Cunningham of Cecil county, Maryland, commences on the 30th inst. at Chestertown. A gentleman has just arrived in town for James Sanders, in whose employ the accused says he was at the time the murder was committed, and Jefferson T. Vimont who was transacting business for his father, the proprietor of the shop which Mr. Sanders was conducting. From the description given of the prisoner there can be no doubt but he is the same who worked here last spring; and Messrs. Vimont and Sanders, as well as many of our citizens will testify that he was here at the time the young lady was killed. About fifteen witnesses are summoned against him, as we are informed, but none will swear they saw him commit the act. Mr. J. T. Vimont is the son of Lewis Vimont, Esq. Post Master and Merchant of this place, an old and highly respectable citizen; young Mr. Vimont was raised here, and all who know him know his steadiness and integrity. Mr. Sanders has been a resident of our town for the last four or five years, during which time his deportment has been so correct as to lead him into the best circles. From our acquaintance with both the witnesses summoned, which has been long and intimate, we know that their evidence ought to go as far in a court of justice as that of any other person on earth. They leave town on Thursday morning, and we have no hesitation in saying that they will save the life of an innocent man.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20
Washington Jockey Club Races.
The Race of yesterday, four mile heats, for a purse of \$300, was won by Dr. Thornton's Southern Eclipse—the running being as follows:
Dr. Thornton's Southern Eclipse, 1 1
Col. Sewall's colt Tickler, 2 2
Mr. Van Swearingen's Hickory, dist.

WASHINGTON RACES—2d DAY.
The Race yesterday, two mile heats, was handsomely won by Mr. Brightwell's Rattler Colt, FAIRFAX, beating Mr. Sewall's LADY HAL, Mr. Van Swearingen's HICKORY and Mr. Smith's GENTLE KATE. The first heat was run in three minutes 46 seconds, being the fleetest running that ever took place on this turf.
Before starting LADY HAL was the general favourite, and bets were made of two to one on her against the field. Great disappointment therefore was experienced when the colt FAIRFAX took the first heat, by two or three lengths, and the second by almost a full distance over all his competitors.
Second Day's Race.
Mr. Brightwell's sorrel Colt Fairfax 1 1
Col. Sewall's brown mare Lady Hal 2 2
Van Swearingen's bay horse Hickory 3 3
Mr. Smith's sorrel mare Gentle Kate dist.

WASHINGTON RACES—3d day.
The Races to-day were very interesting, from the apparent uncertainty, during nearly the whole of both heats, of the final result. Of the three horses that started, each occasionally took the lead, and alternately excited the hopes and fears of the betters, and the interest of all. The victory was handsomely contested and not won without a severe tug. The following are the particulars of the heats:
Col. Sewall's brown mare Trip-it 1 1
Mr. Van Swearingen's bay horse Hickory 2 2
Mr. Sleeper's grey horse Driver 3 2
The second heat was handsomely contested between Hickory and Driver, the latter succeeding in gaining the track in the last quarter of the heat, and Trip-it then running up with Driver, and beating the heat by one half a length only.

Married in Greensborough, Caroline county, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Samuel Rawley, Mr. George W. Harrington, to Miss Louisa Ann daughter of Mr. Seth Godwin, all of that county.

Died yesterday in this county, after a short illness, Mrs. Mary Frazier, relict of the late Capt. Thomas Frazier.

More Fall Goods.

Samuel Groome
Has received a further supply of FALL GOODS, to which he invites the early attention of his friends and the public generally.
Easton, Oct. 29th, 1825. 4w

New Fall Goods.

Green & Reardon
Are now opening a new and elegant assortment of GOODS adapted to the season, AMONG WHICH ARE
Sup. middle and second quality Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Cordes; Chintzes, Calicoes, and Gingham, Italian and India Lute-stings; Fancy Silks (a handsome assortment) Fancy Handkerchiefs, Curis, Corsets, and Bones.
NOVELS AND SCHOOL BOOKS, FINE AND COARSE SHIRTS, MOCOS, ROANS & SKIVERS, UPPER & SOAL LEATHER.
Together with a general assortment of HARDWARE & CULINARY, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.
All of which will be offered at a reasonable advance for Cash, Wool, Feathers or Hides.
Oct. 15 w

Notice.

Was committed on the 14th ult. to the jail of Talbot county, as a runaway, a yellow girl by the name of ANN MARIA FOSTER, about twenty-six years old, her clothing when committed, consisted of a common calico frock, says she belongs to a Mr. Jesse Woodards, in Baltimore, who lives near the Marsh Market. The owner of the above negro girl is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.
THOS: HENRIK, Sheriff.
Easton, Oct. 29

EASTON CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore have Resolved, That the Cattle-Show and Fair, to be held at Easton, on the said Shore on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 3d, 4th, and 5th of November next, for the Exhibition and Sale of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements and Household Manufactures, be conducted according to the following arrangement; and that the following premiums be offered and awarded to the owners of the best kinds; that is to say:

- CHOPS.
For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Turnips not less than 50 bushels \$5 00
For the best crop of 1 acre of Potatoes producing not less than 200 bushels 5 00
For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Parsnips not less than 75 bushels 5 00
For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Carrots not less than 50 bushels 5 00
For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Mangel Wurtzel not less than 250 bushels 5 00
For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Ruta Baga not less than 75 bushels 5 00

In every instance satisfactory evidence as to the cultivation and the product must be exhibited together with the samples of the crops; also a statement of the time when the crop was sown or planted.

- HORSES.
For the best Stallion over three years of age \$15 00
the second best do. do. 10 00
the third best do. do. 5 00
For the best Mare over three years of age 10 00
The second best do. do. 8 00
The third best do. do. 5 00

- ASSES AND MULES.
For the best Jack over 3 years old 10 00
For the best Mule do. do. 10 00
the second best do. do. do. 5 00

- CATTLE.
For the best Bull over 2 years old 15 00
the second best do. do. do. 10 00
For the best Bull under two and over one year 10 00
the second best do. do. do. 5 00
For the best Milch Cow over 3 years old 15 00
the second best do. do. do. 10 00
the third best do. do. do. 5 00

Certificates will be required of the quantity of milk given and the mode of feeding for thirty days, together with the quantity of Butter produced in any one week, the date of the week from the time of calving being specified.

- For the best Heifer under three and over one year \$10 00
the second best do. do. do. 5 00

- OXEN.
For the best yoke of working Oxen 15 00
the second best do. do. do. 10 00
For the best stall fed Beef 10 00
the best grass fed do. 5 00

- SWINE.
For the best Boar 8 00
the second best do. do. do. 6 00
the third best do. do. do. 4 00
For the best Sow 8 00
the second best do. do. do. 6 00
the third best do. do. do. 4 00

- SHEEP.
For the best Ram over 1 year old 8 00
the second best do. do. do. 5 00
For the best Ewe over 1 year old 8 00
the second best do. do. do. 5 00

- For the two best Wethers over two years old 5 00
the two second best do. do. do. 3 00

- For the two best Wethers under two years old 3 00
the two second best do. do. do. 3 00

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.
For the best Agricultural Machine or Implement that may be considered new, and as deserving of the notice of the society, and worthy of patronage \$10 00

- For the best Machine for threshing out wheat, the cost of which shall not exceed \$100 25 00

- HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.
For the best piece of Kersey not less than ten yards 5 00
For the best piece of Kersey (cotton warp) fit for labourers not less than ten yards 5 00
The best piece of Flannel not less than ten yards 5 00
The best piece of Cassinet not less than ten yards 5 00
The best piece of Carpeting not less than 20 yards 5 00

- For the best Hearth-Rug 4 00
the second best do. do. do. 3 00
the third best do. do. do. 2 00
the fourth best do. do. do. 1 00

- For the best Counterpane 5 00
the second best do. do. do. 3 00

- For the best piece of Linen Sheetting not less than 12 yards 5 00
For the best piece of Table Linen not less than ten yards 4 00
For the best piece of Towelling not less than ten yards 3 00

- For the best pair of knit Woolen Stockings 1 00
For the best pair of knit Cotton Stockings 1 00
For the best pair of knit Thread Stockings 1 00

- Each of a size for men or women.
The dying of all domestic fabrics to be done at home.

- BUTTER.
For the best sample of Butter not less than 5 lbs. nor less than one week old \$5 00
For the second best do. particulars as above 4 00
For the third best do. do. do. 3 00
For the best sample of potted Butter not less than 10 lbs. nor less than three months old 5 00
For the second best do. particulars as above 4 00
For the third best do. do. do. 3 00

A statement of the manner of making and preserving it will be desired.

- FERMENTED LIQUORS.
For the best sample of Cider of a preceding year the premium to be given to the person making the same \$3 00
For the best sample of home made Wine 2 00
For the best sample of home made Cordial 2 00

- PLOUGHING MATCH:
For the best ploughing by 2 Horses or Mules 5 00
For the best ploughing with Oxen 5 00
To the successful ploughman with Horses 2 00
To the do. do. with Oxen 2 00

The above premiums will be awarded only for animals bred within the State of Maryland, or within the District of Columbia: But male animals of the several kinds above specified may be entitled to premiums though bred out of the State and District, provided the owner of such male animal shall secure his continuance in the State of Maryland to be bred from, for 1 year from the granting of the premium.
It is to be understood no premium shall

be awarded merely for want of competition. And where the objects presented for premium shall be considered as possessing no merit worthy of encouragement, the judges shall have a right at their discretion to withhold such premiums.

Persons having animals that have heretofore taken premiums, may enter said animals for premiums of a higher grade than those heretofore awarded to them.

In no case will any premium be given for Live Stock unless the owner shall have notified Mr. Samuel T. Kennard, of Easton, of his intention to offer for the same, and shall have entered the particular animal with him ten days previous to the Exhibition, stating himself to be the owner of such animal, and the manner of feeding and rearing it, together with its age, pedigree, disposition and other qualities as far as practicable. And those persons who intend offering more than one kind of Stock for premium are required to make a separate communication for each description of Stock so intended to be offered. Persons having fine animals, though not intended to be offered for premiums, will gratify the Society by exhibiting them in their field, and for the purpose of making proper arrangements, and stalls for the accommodation of all Stock offered for premiums or for Show, it is requested that all persons intending to offer Stock for Show only, as well as those offering them for premiums should give notice to Mr. Kennard of such intention at least ten days prior to the Exhibition. All premiums awarded by the Committee shall be distributed in Articles of Plate.

The Trustees believing that it is neither just nor reasonable for those who are well able to aid in promoting the general welfare by Cattle Shows, to receive the honours and advantages of the society, without contributing something to its support, have

Resolved, That no Landholder shall receive a premium for any article, who is not a contributor to the amount of Membership. But all tenants and others, not being the owners of land, may contend for premiums in like manner as members. And this exclusion does not extend to any females who may exhibit domestic fabrics or other articles for premiums.

An Auctioneer will be appointed, and the sale of Live Stock and articles exhibited will be made on the second day. Food will be provided for such Stock offered for premium or show as shall be accommodated in the stalls.

By order of the Trustees,
NS HAMMOND, Chair'n.
Test, SAM'L T. KENNARD, Sec'y.
Easton, Oct. 29, 1825.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Worcester county Court, the subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on the 26th day of November next, at the Tavern in Berlin, in said county, a tract of Land called "BENJAMIN'S PURCHASE," containing 122 1/2 acres, more or less, and situate about two miles from said village in said county—Also

A HOUSE and LOT, in said village, at present occupied by Robert H. Davis—said lands being late a part of the real estate of Daniel Tingle, deceased.

A credit of twelve months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On the ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given to the purchaser for the premises to him sold.

The creditors of said Daniel Tingle, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims to the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from said day of sale.

The sale will commence at 3 o'clock, P.M.
NATHANIEL R. TINGLE, Trustee.
Oct. 29 4w

To be disposed of,

for terms of years, (or for life to approved masters within the State of Maryland, or District of Columbia) about Twenty valuable SEIC-VANTS of both sexes, and various ages, but none beyond the prime of life. They are to be disposed of merely because the owner has no use for them; and it is wished, as far as it may be practicable, to dispose of each family to one person, or in the same neighborhood—Among them, there are several boys and girls of suitable ages to take into the house, and one very comely and promising girl of 15 or 16, who has been educated as a house-servant, and understands sewing, washing and ironing, &c. Application may be made to the subscriber, near Cambridge.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal-creek, Oct. 29 7w

Public Sale.

Will be offered by the subscriber at public sale, for cash, on the Green, in Easton, on the 14th of November next, a handsome second handed Coach.

JAMES DENNY.
Oct. 29 3w

New Fall Goods.

Samuel Groome
Has received from Philadelphia and Baltimore A LARGE SUPPLY OF
GOODS,
comprehending all the various descriptions which are suited to the present and approaching seasons: All which are now open and will be sold low for cash or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey, Linsey, Meal, Oats, Corn, &c.
Easton, Sept. 24th, 1825. 6w

NEW GOODS.

Martin & Hayward
have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,
A SUPPLY OF
Seasonable Goods,
to which they most respectfully solicit the attention of their friends & the public generally.
Easton, Oct. 15
N. B. Wool, Feathers and Country Kersey will be received in exchange for Goods.

New Saddlery.

John G. Stevens

Takes the liberty of informing his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening at his stand nearly opposite the Court house, a general and complete assortment of

SADDLERY,

selected with care and attention from the latest fashions, together with an assortment of the best materials—he flatters himself from his experience in business and with the assistance of good workmen, he will be enabled to give general satisfaction; he will also keep a constant supply of

HARNESS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, &c. of every description, or manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms for Cash.
Easton, Oct. 29 3w

N. B. He also has on hand a complete assortment of Chaise, Gig and Switch WHIPS, lately received from Philadelphia.

'INDEPENDENT LIGHT DRAGOONS'

You are hereby ordered to parade, completely equipped, on the Public Square, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday the 12th day of November next.

As the committee appointed to alter and revise the Bye-Laws of this Troop will on that day make their report, and an election for non-commissioned Officers take place at the same time, it is expected that each member who has at heart the interest of the Troop, and the pride of a soldier, will not suffer any minor consideration to prevent his punctual attendance.
NS: THOMAS, Captain Elect.
Oct. 29 2w

TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT:

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of John W. Jones [farmer] stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said John W. Jones having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said John W. Jones be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be & appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said John W. Jones to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said John W. Jones should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly.
Given under my hand the 20th day of September, 1825.

WILLIAM JENKINS,
one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for Talbot County.
Oct. 29 3w

TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT:

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of James Hughey stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said James Hughey having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James Hughey be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be & appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said James Hughey to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said James Hughey should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.
Given under my hand the 27th day of October, 1825

WILLIAM JENKINS,
one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for Talbot County.
Oct. 29 3w

Cheap Fall Goods.

Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from Philadelphia and are now opening, a general and complete assortment of seasonable

GOODS,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for Kersey, Linsey, Feathers, &c. they invite their friends and the public generally to give them a call.
Easton, Oct. 22 4w

NEW GOODS.

James M. Lambdin
has just received a general assortment of seasonable and desirable

GOODS,

of almost every description, which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or in barter for Wool, Feathers and Corn in the ear. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.
Easton, Oct. 22
P. S. He will also receive in a few days a lot of superior British Gun Powder.

ALMANACS

For the Year 1826,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT
THIS OFFICE.

Female Education.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that the *Young Ladies' Seminary*, which was opened in Easton under his superintendence, on the 12th of September ult. is now in successful operation; and he has the pleasure to state that the patronage already received, is such as to justify, in a high degree, the expectations he has hitherto entertained, as to the future prosperity of the institution.

He has placed the younger classes of the school under the care of his sister, Miss H. Rise, who has, for several years past, sustained the character of an able and successful preceptress; and he is confident, through her assistance, of being able to afford a due share of attention to every member of the seminary, of whatever age—to make the course of instruction equally thorough, from the studies of the little miss in her first rudiments, to those of the young lady at the most advanced period of her education.—It is well known to every one who has any acquaintance with the business of instructing, that the wrong habits, often formed by scholars during the early part of their pupilage, are of such injurious and lasting effect, that it not infrequently requires nearly the whole labour of months, if not of years to correct them. Whether a system which is likely to be more conducive to the improvement of the young mind, is pursued in this institution, its present patrons are respectfully called upon to decide.

It may be necessary to inform the public, that, owing to the small size of the apartments in which the seminary is now kept, it will not be practicable to do much in the ornamental branches, before the commencement of the ensuing year. No unforeseen misfortune occur, will then be rendered complete. It may also be proper to state, that, for the reason above mentioned, not more than forty scholars can be comfortably accommodated before the first day of January next, and that as three fourths of that number have already entered, and seats have been engaged for several others. Parents, who may wish their daughters to enter previously to the above mentioned time, will do well to make early application.

The following charges are made for instruction in the branches at present taught in the seminary.

Spelling and Reading	\$3 per Quarter.
Writing, Arithmetic, & English Grammar (the above included)	4 per do.
Geography, History and the Elements of Natural and Moral Philosophy (the above do.)	5 per do.
Rhetoric and Chymistry	1 extra per do.
For Wood Pens and Ink, a charge will be made of \$1 per annum.	D. RING.
Oct. 22 3w	

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Tuesday the 15th of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on a credit, at the residence of the late Charles C. Browne, dec'd, of Queen Ann's county, a variety of household furniture, a large and valuable stock of horses, mules, sheep, hogs and cattle & farming utensils. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. MARTHA T. BROWNE, Adm'r.

Oct. 22 4w

Postponed Sale.

The subscriber intending to discontinue farming, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 23d day of November next, if fair, if not on the first fair day at her residence in Banbury, a good stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, 1 ox & 1 horse cart, all the farming utensils, a large quantity of nicely cured corn blades, the crop of corn now on the ground, and some household and kitchen furniture, together with a handsome gig and harness, nearly new.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over five dollars, for which amount and under, the cash must be paid.—The purchaser will be required to give bond or note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, the terms of which must be complied with before the removal of the property.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by Richard B. Bowdle.

SARAH BOWDLE.

Oct. 8 ts

N. B. The sale of the above property is postponed till WEDNESDAY, the 9th November.

Public Sale.

Will be sold, at public auction, on the premises, on Thursday the third day of November between 12 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE HOUSE & PREMISES which are at present, occupied by Mr. Solomon Barrott, as a Tavern and Boarding House, on the east side of Washington street, in Easton.—This house being in a very public part of the town, is a good stand for either a Store or Tavern.—The garden attached to it is large and fertile.

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale and the residue secured by bond or note with approved securities, payable in six, twelve and eighteen months thereafter, with interest.—The property will be sold subject to Mrs. Taggart's Power therein—a deed will be given, as soon as the purchase money shall be paid.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH
for Joseph Boyd of Philadelphia.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Sally Sturges late of Worcester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the twenty second day of April next, they otherwise by law may be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of October, 1825.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, of Wm. WILLIAM STEVENS, Administrators.

Oct. 22 3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Patty Disharoon late of Worcester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 22d day of April next, they otherwise by law may be excluded from all benefits of the said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of October, 1825.

WILLIAM MEZICK, Executor.

Oct. 22 3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suits of Joseph E. Muse, William W. Moore, and Matthew Tilghman, against Alexander Hemsley, also by virtue of sundry fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suits of James McAlpin, Francis Turner and James S. Turner, executors of Edward Turner, Anthony C. Thompson, use of Thomas Meconkin, use of Samuel Groome, and Solomon Lowe, use of Samuel Groome, against the said Alexander Hemsley, will be exposed to sale and sold on Wednesday the ninth day of November next, on the premises so exposed to sale, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon, all that farm and plantation with the appurtenances of him, the said Alexander Hemsley, commonly called the Church Farm, situate and being on the public mail road leading from Easton to Centerville, and adjoining Wye Mill, and consisting of part of a tract of land called Wilton, of part of another tract called Lobb's Crook, and another parcel called Sweet Hope, contiguous to each other, and containing four hundred and sixty six acres of land, more or less.—Also the farm and plantation of him the said Alexander Hemsley, situate on Wye river and adjoining the said Church Farm, which the said Hemsley purchased of the heirs of Doctor Hindman, containing five hundred and seventeen acres of land, more or less, also by virtue of the above writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, will be sold on the day following, (to wit: Thursday the 10th November next), between the hours aforesaid, at the present residence of the said Alexander Hemsley, the life estate of him, the said Hemsley, of, in and to the farm on which he now resides, situate in the Bay Side, called 'Sherwood,' containing 309 3/4 acres of land, more or less; also his life estate, of, in and to one half of Choptank or Tilghman's Island, his moiety, 750 acres, more or less; also some articles of farming utensils and all his household and kitchen furniture, one carriage and pair of horses, and one half of the sloop Augusta; seized and taken as the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of him, the said Alexander Hemsley, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas and the fieri facias, the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given at both places by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Anna Louisa Gibson, James Parrott and Henry Thomas, at the suit of Daniel Eddleman, will be sold at public vendue at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. a tract or part of a tract of land called Widow's Chance, containing 250 acres more or less; seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said Anna Louisa Gibson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Charles P. Wilson, at the suit of Arthur Holt, executor of John Scott, use of Philemon H. Plummer, use of Sangston & Whiteley, will be sold at public vendue, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. one third part of a house and lot, situate at the corner of West and Port street, in the town of Easton; seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said Charles P. Wilson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed at the suit of Richard D. Ray, against Henry Morgan, garnishee of Thomas Griffin Callahan, will be sold at public vendue, at the front door of the Court-house, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. all his, the said Callahan's share or shares, and life estate, of, in & to all the tract or part of the tract of land called 'Little Bristol,' situate, lying and being in Talbot county, contiguous to each other, that a certain Henry Morgan, late of Talbot county aforesaid, died, seized in fee and possessed of, and that he, the said Callahan, claims a share in, as tenant by the curtesy in virtue of his intermarriage with the widow of the said Henry Morgan—also all his the said Callahan's share or part of all the monies arising or to arise from the sale or sales of the said tracts or parcels of land under and agreeably to the order and direction of the said Henry Morgan, in and by his last will and testament.—Seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, rights and credits of the said Thomas G. Callahan, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed at the suit of Richard D. Ray, against Henry Morgan, garnishee of Thomas Griffin Callahan, will be sold at public vendue, at the front door of the Court-house, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. all his, the said Callahan's share or shares, and life estate, of, in & to all the tract or part of the tract of land called 'Little Bristol,' situate, lying and being in Talbot county, contiguous to each other, that a certain Henry Morgan, late of Talbot county aforesaid, died, seized in fee and possessed of, and that he, the said Callahan, claims a share in, as tenant by the curtesy in virtue of his intermarriage with the widow of the said Henry Morgan—also all his the said Callahan's share or part of all the monies arising or to arise from the sale or sales of the said tracts or parcels of land under and agreeably to the order and direction of the said Henry Morgan, in and by his last will and testament.—Seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, rights and credits of the said Thomas G. Callahan, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Henry Hindman, at the suit of Samuel and Philip Jacob, also a fieri facias, at the suit of John Tilghman, use of Peregrine Granger, use Philemon B. Hopper, Executor of Henry Darden, against said Hindman, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the eighth day of November next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and estate of the aforesaid Henry Hindman, of, in and to the farm where he at present resides, situate in Wye, near Bryon Town, and adjoining the Rev. Steward Redman's, in Talbot county, containing 1160 acres of land more or less, (or as much thereof, will be sold, as will pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas, and fieri facias), and known by the name of 'Part of Hindman's Resurvey,' also ten head of horses; seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni, and fieri facias, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against James Seth, at the suit of Edward Auld, administrator of Joseph Parrott, deceased; also a fieri facias, to me directed against James Seth, at the suit of Benjamin C. Naff, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, at the Court house door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, claim, interest and estate of the said James Seth, of, in and to the farm where he at present resides, situate in the Bay Side containing 200 1/2 acres of land, more or less, and known by the name of Bridges, also six head of horses, one yoke of oxen fifteen head of cattle, one gig and harness and twenty five head of sheep; seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas and fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, at the suit of Edward Auld, administrator of Joseph Parrott, against William Hopkins, will be sold at public vendue at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all his, the said William Hopkins's right, title, interest and claim, of, in and to the house and lot, where he now resides, situate in the town of Easton: also one bed, high-post bedstead and furniture, one corner cupboard, one small mahogany table, one large do, one work stand and one mahogany bureau: seized and taken as the property of the said Hopkins and will be sold to pay and satisfy the costs only on the above writ of fieri facias, and the additional costs due and to become due thereon.

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suit of Levin McGinney, against Pamela F. McGinney, will be sold at public sale at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. a lot of land containing 14 1/2 acres, more or less, called 'Oldham's Discovery,' situate in Oxford Neck; also two sorrel horses, one grey horse, and one old carriage, seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Charles M. Brownell, who intermarried with the said Pamela F. McGinney, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

E. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.

Oct. 15 4w

A Valuable Farm, AND WOODLAND, OFFERED AT SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland against Rigby Hopkins, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale and sold on SATURDAY, the fifth day of November next, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon the following Lands and Tenements the property of the said Rigby Hopkins, that is to say: THAT VERY VALUABLE FARM AND PLANTATION On which he resides, beautifully situated on the waters of Broad Creek, consisting of a parcel of land called Ray's Point and containing 150 acres of land; and also a parcel of land situate in Bolingbroke Hundred near Choptank River and containing about 70 acres, chiefly Wood Land, being a part of the tract of land called Low's Rambles.

And notice is further given that by virtue of the same writ will be exposed to sale, and sold on MONDAY, the seventh day of the same month at the dwelling house and upon the farm of the said Rigby Hopkins and between the like hours the following goods and chattels being his property, to wit: beds, bedsteads, and their furniture, desks, tables, and chairs, some items of plate, carpeting, looking-glasses, & sundry other articles of good household furniture, horses, oxen, cattle, sheep, carts and a variety of farming utensils, which said chattels, lands and tenements were taken in execution at the suit of the said Plaintiff and will be sold to satisfy the sum of money, interests and costs required to be made and levied by virtue of the process aforesaid.

We cannot close this advertisement without calling to these lands the special attention of those who are disposed to purchase an agreeable and profitable settlement: For situation, fertility and improvements few places can exceed the farm, and the advantages afforded by our waters. And a body of wood land situated near a line navigable river is a desirable object rarely offered for sale.

There is reason to believe that the Directors towards the relief of the defendant, and to accommodate purchasers, would grant reasonable terms of credit.

Also by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals, to me directed against the said Hopkins, at the suit of Perre Spencer: and also by virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against the said Hopkins to wit: the state of Maryland at the instance and for the use of Thomas P. Bennett, use James Tilton, state use Robert Moore, Administrator of William G. Elbert, John Johnson and George G. Johnson, Ann McNeill, state use of Thomas Bridges, John Goldsborough, Robert Moore, Administrator of William G. Elbert, use Robert Moore, Executor of William Meluy, use John Leeds Kerr, Elizabeth Sherwood, use Edward Spedden, Thomas Sylvester and wife, and Edward Auld, Administrator of Joseph Parrott, will be exposed to sale and sold at the front of the Court-house in the town of Easton on MONDAY, the seventh day of November next, between the hours aforesaid, in addition to the above mentioned property, the farm on which James Harris now resides, situate on Broad Creek aforesaid, being part of several tracts of land, to wit: 'Mount Misery,' 'Poplar Neck' and 'Hap Hazard,' and containing 166 acres of land more or less; to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.

Oct. 14 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against Samuel Tenant, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 5th of November next, at St. Michaels, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: one negro man called Florris or Horace, one other negro man called Standley, 3 head of horses, one yoke of oxen, 6 head of cattle, and 15 head of sheep; seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against James Denny, at the suit of Margaret and Rebecca Kirby, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and estate of the said James Denny, of, in and to 150 acres of land, a part of the farm where he at present resides, or occupies, situate and adjoining the mail road leading from Easton to Centerville in Talbot county, and known by the name of Harwood's Hill and Addition; also five head of horses—seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three several writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Thomas Martin, at the suits of the State, use James Wilson, Jr. use Samuel Harden, William H. Downing and James Tilton, (the last mentioned for costs only) will be sold at public sale, at the front of the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. all the right, interest and claim of him, the said Thomas Martin, of, in and to the farm or plantation on which he lately resided, called 'St. Michaels.' Seized and taken as the property of the said Martin, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

E. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.

Oct. 15 4w

ANOTHER GOOD FARM OFFERED AT SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court at the suit of Nicholas Hammond against Alexander Hemsley, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale and sold on Wednesday the ninth day of November next on the premises so exposed to sale between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon all that farm and plantation with the appurtenances of him the said Alexander Hemsley, commonly called the Church Farm, situate and being on the public mail road leading from Easton to Centerville, and adjoining Wye Church and near Wye Mill, and consisting of part of a tract of land called Wilton, of part of another tract called Lobb's Crook, and another parcel called Sweet Hope, contiguous to each other, and containing four hundred and sixty six acres of land more or less; which said farm and plantation with the appurtenances, according to the metes and bounds thereof, were taken in execution at the suit of the said Plaintiff and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs required to be made and levied by virtue of the process aforesaid.

Also in addition to the above farm will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, the farm and plantation of him, the said Alexander Hemsley, situate on Wye river, and adjoining the said Church Farm, which the said Hemsley purchased of the heirs of Doctor Hindman, containing five hundred and seventeen acres of land, more or less, to pay and satisfy the following writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of appeals, to me directed against the said Hemsley, to wit: at the suits of the said Hemsley, also to pay and satisfy the following writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, to wit: at the suits of Tristram Faulkner, Samuel Hambleton, Reubin Hubbard, John Tilghman, Isaac Moore, use John Tilghman, William Glenn, use Daniel Newnam, Samuel Harrison, Henrietta M. George and Matthias George, Administrators of Joseph George, use of Benjamin Elliott, use William Barroll, Henrietta M. George and Matthias George, Administrators of Joseph George, Henry Hindman, the President Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, (two cases) Thomas Emory, use of John T. Myers, use of Baynard & Myers, Thomas G. Earle, use of William Baker, and son, John Barnett, use T. P. Bennett, use Thomas & Kellie, James Wrightson, use Andrew Orem, Jr.—A surveyor is now engaged in making a location of the above lands and on the day of sale accurate plots of the same will be exhibited for inspection.—For the accommodation of purchasers, these lands will be divided into farms of smaller sizes, accurately marked out and designated on the premises.—Also by virtue of the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas will be sold on the day following, (to wit: Thursday, the 10th Nov.) between the hours aforesaid, at the present residence of the said Alexander Hemsley, the life estate of him the said Hemsley, of, in and to the farm, on which he now resides situate in the Bay Side, called 'Sherwood' containing three hundred and nine acres and three quarters of an acre of land, more or less; also his life estate, of, in and to the one half of Choptank or Tilghman's Island, his moiety seven hundred and fifty acres more or less; also some articles of farming utensils and all his household and kitchen furniture, one carriage and pair of horses and one half the sloop Augusta. Seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Alexander Hemsley, & will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance given at both places by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.

Oct. 15 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, and three writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, at the suits of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, use of James Chaplain, Jr. the State of Maryland at instance, Nehemiah Tilton, James Chaplain, Jr. use George Stevens, and state use of John Edmondson, against Rigby Hopkins, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale and sold on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following lands and tenements, the property of the said Rigby Hopkins, that is to say—The farm and plantation on which he at present resides, situated on the waters of Broad Creek, consisting of a parcel of land, called Rays Point, and containing 150 acres, and also a parcel of land situate in Bolingbroke Hundred, near Choptank River, and containing about 70 acres chiefly wood land, being part of the tract of land called Low's Rambles.

Also on the same day, and for the above claims of venditioni and fieri facias, will be sold at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, at the same hour, in addition to the above mentioned property, the farm on which James Harris now resides, situate on Broad Creek aforesaid, being part of several tracts of land, to wit: Mount Misery, Poplar Neck, and Hap Hazard, and containing 166 acres of land, more or less; seized to pay and satisfy the above mentioned cases, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Rachael Corkrall, one at the suit of Edward Auld administrator of Joseph Parrott, and one at the suit of the state at the instance and use of William Slaughter against said Rachael Corkrall—

Will be sold for cash on Tuesday the first day of November next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M. one negro girl; seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 8 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Noah Lednum, one at the suit of Mary Annals use of Samuel Harrison, and one at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold on Tuesday the 1st day of November next, at the court house door in the town of Easton, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M. all the right, title, interest and estate of him the said Noah Lednum, of, in and to that tract or parcel of land called 'Austins Chance' or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, on which Henry Sherwood now lives, containing 184 1/4 acres of land more or less, also that lot or parcel of land, situate on the road leading from Easton to Centerville, on which the said Lednum now resides, being part of a tract of land called 'Abraham's Lot,' containing one acre of land more or less, with the wind-mill and other appurtenances to the same belonging, also one horse, one cart and gear, and one cow; seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named writs, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 8 ts

POSTPONED SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Fiddeman Rolle, to wit: one at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, use of Anthony W. Smith, the other at the suit of Daniel Fiddeman, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 4th day of October, at the court-house door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the farm on which the said Rolle at present resides, situate in the Bay-Side, near St. Michaels, be the quantity what it may, more or less—also three head of horses, five head of cattle and one yoke of oxen. Seized and taken as the property of the said Fiddeman Rolle, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.

Sept. 10 4w

N. B. The sale of the above property is postponed till Tuesday the 1st day of November next.

Oct. 8 4w

Coroner's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Fiddeman Rolle, at the suit of Edward R. Gibson, use Thomas P. Bennett, use Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 1st day of November next, at the court-house door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of said Rolle, of, in and to the farm and plantation where he now resides, being part of a tract of land called 'Rolle's Range,' and part of 'Dorath's Enlargement,' containing two hundred and seventeen acres of land, more or less; also one bay mare and one bay horse. Seized and taken as the property of the said Rolle, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

PHILIP HORNEY

one of the Coroners of Talbot county.

October 8 4w

Notice.

By virtue of a fieri facias, to me directed, against Charles D. Barrow, at the suit of John Tilghman, will be sold in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 1st day of November next, the following property, to wit: one negro boy, called Davy, aged about 18 years, and for life; taken and will be sold to satisfy the above fieri facias, and attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Constable.

October 8 4w