

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 5, 1823.

NO. 29.

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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.

**LANDS**  
FOR RENT OR SALE.  
To be rented, for the ensuing year the several PLANTATIONS belonging to the Subscriber in Hunting Creek and Poplar Neck in Caroline county. Such of the present Tenants, as wish to continue on their Farms, are requested to apply for the same by the 10th of July, after which day they will be let, without reserve, to the first approved applicants. The Subscriber offers this body of Land for Sale.—It contains upwards of

**4000 ACRES;**  
Has an abundant proportion of very fine TIMBER, and is beautifully situated on Choptank River, a few miles below Dover Bridge, by the shore of which river it is bounded about two miles—A very advantageous bargain and a long credit will be given to any one or more persons, who would purchase the whole of this Land in one contract.  
Also to be rented, a part of my Farm at Shoal Creek, to be laid off so as to contain from 150 to 250 acres of cleared Land, as may best suit the Tenant.  
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, }  
June 21, 1823—11w

**Public Sale.**  
Will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 23d of July next, at the late residence of James Nabb, Esq. near the old Chapel, in Talbot county, and State of Maryland, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

**THE PERSONAL ESTATE**  
Of said deceased, consisting of valuable Blood Horses, Mares with colts of the last spring by Chance Medley—several pair of young Mules—Cattle—Sheep well intermixed with the Bawell blood; several 15-16 Bawell Ram Lambs—four pair of broke Oxen, Ox and Horse Carts, Oats, about 300 barrels of Corn, Wool, Hogs, Bacon & Lard—also Corn Blades and Hay, with a variety of Farming Utensils, Ploughs, Harrows, &c. &c.—also two leather top Gigs, one new and now in the shop of Jenkins & Catts, in Cambridge, and finished in the best and most fashionable manner; the other recently repaired at Easton. Of the number of blood-horses is Chance Medley, 7 years old last spring, and now in fine condition to be trained for the turf this fall; his performances as a racer, his blood, and character as a stallion, are too well known to require further description—also a two year old Stud colt, sired by Old Oscar out of a high bred mare, the dam of the colt that ran last fall at Annapolis for the colts' purse—with other valuable blood-colts sired by Chance Medley out of fine mares. The above property will be sold on a credit of nine months for all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale; and for all sums less than five dollars, the cash will be required. Attendance given by the Subscribers at 9 o'clock, when the sale will commence.

**GEO. W. & CHAS. NABB,**  
Executors of James Nabb, deceased.  
N.B. The attention of Gentlemen of the Turf is invited to attend the sale of this valuable stock of Horses & Mares, some of which can boast of as good pedigree as any in the United States.  
**G. W. & C. NABB, Ex'rs.**  
June 28—4w

**NOTICE.**  
By virtue of a covenant in a deed of indenture made and executed by Levin Farrington, to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will be sold on Monday the eighteenth day of August next for cash, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P.M. at the house of Dr. Samuel James, in Somerset county, the following tracts & parts of tracts of lands in said county, or so much thereof as will satisfy a claim held by the said Farmers' Bank of Maryland against said lands, viz. part of a tract called Weatherly's purchase, part of a tract called Wilton, part of a tract called Salisbury Plains, a tract called Train's Lot, a tract called Farrington's Adventure, and part of a tract called Morris' Lot. The said lands formerly belonged to the said Levin Farrington dec'd, & were decided by him to the said Bank to secure the said claim. The President, Directors & Company of said Bank will therefore give the purchaser or purchasers a good title to said lands, or so much as shall be sold.  
By order of the President, Directors and Company of the said Bank.  
EDWARD AUSTIN,  
Agent and Assignee.

June 14, 1823—2m

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, against Edward Bullen and James C. Wheeler, at the suit of William Murphy use of James Cain, Executor of Levin McGinney, will be sold on Tuesday 22d July next, at the Court House door in Easton between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock of the same day, all the right, title, interest, portion, share and undivided part of him the said Edward Bullen of, in and to those several tracts of land lying and being in Talbot county, on the North side of Choptank river and on a branch of the creek named St. Michael's Creek, called Hutchinson's Addition and Pitts his Range, containing 364 and 2.3 Acres more or less. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the said claim.  
**E. N. HAMBLETON, Sh'ff.**  
June 29—1s

## From the Nashville Gazette. POLITICAL HORSE RACING, AND PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

As racing has become a fashionable amusement of the day—whether it be the racing of grooms or politicians, I have here undertaken to amuse the lovers of sport with the details of a splendid political sweep-stake which I recently witnessed.  
It had been announced by stewards of the turf that, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution of the Jockey Club, on a certain day a Jockey Club Race would be run over the United States track, free for the entrance of any horse or gelding, mares being excepted; said horse or gelding being a native of the United States, and aged 35 years or over. The distance—once round the turf—the course embracing the whole twenty four United States of America.—The weight to be carried by horses, nothing more than the obolus which the respective riders of each could throw upon the nags of the others. The entrance, gratis. The purse, the reward of speed & bottom, furnished by the jockey club, was a Liberty Cap, which invested the successful candidate with the Presidency of these United States for the term of four years, from and after the 4th day of March 1825.

The magnificence of the prize, produced great interest and excitement; and it was supposed the turf would be crowded with the distinguished racers of the continent. Indeed for a long time previous to the day of trial the public prints were incessant in their announcements of celebrated couriers, who would become competitors in this contest. But when the day of entrance came, and the books were closed, the following five candidates were alone placed on the list—to wit, the ADAMS, the JACKSON, the CLAY, the CALHOUN, and the CRAWFORD. (N.B. It is said the Dewitt Clinton, of New York—a steed of no small celebrity, would have also entered, had not some of the Jockies of that state, last year, wilfully lamed him.)

But to enable the reader to enter fully into the interest which the contest excited, I will add a brief sketch of the pedigrees & performances of the five nags which were entered.

The ADAMS is a horse of illustrious ancestry. He was begotten by the celebrated John Adams who ran with such distinguished applause during the revolutionary war; and although his performances in the latter part of his life detracted much from that high and deserved reputation which his early success had acquired for him—having been in old age, beaten and distanced by the pride of Virginia—that matchless courser the Jefferson—still he was unquestionably a horse of no mean prowess. The friends of the old Adams, however, attributed the defeat which he received at the hand of the Jefferson, to bad keeping; and threw the blame upon one of his grooms, named Hamilton; but wholly without authority, for the Jefferson was evidently his superior. But jockies, you know, are fruitful in excuses when ill-fortune attends their nags. The high blood of the Adams seems to have been more sanguinely relied on than either his figure or his previous performances; for he is an obese, stout buttocked animal, and his excellence in racing partakes not of downright turf running, such as we now speak of, but rather of the right airy wing of the Pegasus breed. It is with difficulty he can be kept in the track, so much is he addicted to bolting. He displayed his propensity in this way in the year 1807.—When running against some horses called the Republicans over the course called the Senate, he suddenly reared, plunged and kicked up—threw off his rider, one OTIS, whom he repeatedly stamped, and forthwith dashed into a rich green clover field that bordered the margin of the course, where he has ever since remained, grazing on the fat of the land. His sire was also vehemently addicted to this practice of bolting. The ADAMS has been frequently sent to Europe by the American Jockies; but it is said the expenses attending the outfit, &c. always amounted to more than his winnings. He was raised in Massachusetts; or rather he was born there, he was trained in Europe, having gone to that country when but eleven years old, and remained there many years, under the guidance of some royal grooms.

The JACKSON is a tall, alim horse; but of mighty bone and bold empirise. He is moreover, exceedingly spirited and high mettled. In his own state (Pennsylvania) he has run with wonderful success; never having lost a race there or elsewhere; but it is the splendid victory which he obtained over the noted British horse, the PACKENHAM, on the ORLEANS TURF on the 8th of January, 1815, which has given him such distinguished reputation. The PACKENHAM was a full blooded courser—akin to the invincible Wellington who beat the famed NAPOLEON on the field of Waterloo. The PACKENHAM was expressly picked by the British King, from amongst his whole stud, and sent to the Orleans turf expressly to encounter an American horse; yet the JACKSON distanced him the first round. It is universally admitted, even by the knowing ones of England, that the JACKSON ran that

race in exceeding quick time. The JACKSON has also beaten the Creek, the Seminole and the Florida, horses of some note.

As to the CALHOUN, he is a mere colt—scarcely *bride wise*. His former performances had given no reputation—and the knowing ones were astonished at the rashness of his keepers in placing him in competition with such tried speed and bottom. He is, 'tis true, a sprightly, lively looking colt, but he has not one of the marks or points of a first rate. His backers frequently indicated a disposition to withdraw him, and venture their funds on the Adams; but in their councils 'madness ruled the hour,' and he appeared upon the course a candidate for dominion.

The CLAY is an airy supple jointed fellow, of bright and cheerful countenance. He comes from the back woods of Kentucky, where he has run with such success, at county gatherings, that in that state he has no competitor. In 1814 he ran at Ghent, where some American horses, and amongst others the ADAMS, were matched against the steeds of old England, and success crowned the heels of the Americans. It is thought by some that the ADAMS did not on that occasion maintain the interests of the whole American sportsmen; but that he ran only for the Cape Cod jockies.—The western sportsmen had liked to have lost their all by him, and would, but for the Clay.

The CRAWFORD is a tall, majestic figure, with wonderful bone, muscle and sinew. His tread firm and indicative of great strength and activity. He sprung from the old Virginia stock of racers; one of the best strains in these United States.—(Vide the American racing calendar, titles, Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.)—When young he was taken to Georgia, and there occasionally ran a few cider races successfully, when his owners, emboldened at his success, ventured to enter him in the State jockey club, where he defeated the favorite horse of Georgia, although often opposed by that dare devil, the John Clark, a nag of some distinction in that quarter, who has lately, however, become *spavined splinted & stringhalted*. It is singular that the supporters of all the other nags vied in their abuse of this horse and his performances.

Such are the characters of the horses which paraded on the day of trial. All of them had acquired reputation in their provincial racing, but how they would play their parts, when opposed to each other on the great theatre of the national turf, was all 'doubt and darkness.' Betwixt were various—and the vociferations of praise by the friends of the respective nags were boisterous and constant. The shrewd Yankee was ready to risk his whole crop of onions, together with the fruits of his year's toil in the cod fishery, on his favorite Adams. Hundreds of the sons of old Kentucky were around the Clay, who made the 'welkin ring' with their shouts. They said 'he was half horse, half alligator and tipped with the snapping turtle'—Nay, they avowed 'he was a very steam boat—a Mississippi sawyer!' They swore 'he was the best horse on the turf, and that they could out run, out jump, out shoot, throw down or whip any man or set of men who dared to contradict them.'

A faint uproar of approbation was occasionally heard from the friends of the Calhoun, but it was a *dying sound*. The Georgians and Virginians were loud in their plaudits.—They offered to stake piles of Virginia sweet scented, and Georgia uplands, on the Crawford. The Yankees looked with a yearning eye at the hogheads and bales, and sined most biously, in their hearts, against that commandment, which forbids the coveting of thy neighbour's property.

The JACKSON had about him some staunch friends, though few in number. They talked of the *ever glorious eighth*, and swore 'by the deeds he had done,' that he was horse of horses!

The ADAMS had been long in training.—He had been long under the care of two famous sporting associations called the 'Essex Junto,' and 'Hartford Convention,' whose system of training was fashioned after the English plan.

The CLAY was trained chiefly in Kentucky, amongst the people, and rubbed down occasionally by the friends of South American independence and the Mississippi boatmen.

Some Dutch wagoners in Pennsylvania had the keeping of the Calhoun, who stuffed him with rye straw and wheat bran; a sort of food that merely tended to puff him up, without invigorating him with any real strength.

The JACKSON might be said to be without keepers; at least he had none of experienced professional skill. His backers said he was always at the service of the jockey club—that he required no keeping, and that he was always ready if the people should think fit to start him. No studied preparation had therefore been made, and he came upon the ground full and rough—relying on his native strength unaided by the skill of the jockies.

The CRAWFORD was in famous plight. He was at first managed by some Georgia jockies. He was thence taken to the old dominion, where he was again looked after

by some of the old grooms, of ninety eight: the same who had trained the Jefferson, when he beat 't'other Adams.' Mordecai Noah of New York also 'ever and anon,' took him through a course of exercise.

The State of Maine was selected as the starting post. There on the appointed day the candidates met; and from thence they were to run throughout the whole twenty four States.

The beating of the drums announced that the hour for the riders to mount had arrived. The rattling of this instrument of war electrified Old Hickory. It was to the same music he ran when he tried his speed with the Packenham. He picked up his ears, bowed his neck, champed his bit, and carried loftily. But this note of war greatly affrighted the Adams, whose spirits are always startled at 'wild war's deadly blast'; and his friends were greatly shocked at sounds so offensive to the feelings of a peaceable and religious people.

The Editor of the National Gazette was selected as the rider of the Adams, who has acquired some distinction both in this country and in Britain, as a rider. His system of political horsemanship partakes more of the English than of the American mode. And it is moreover said he is quite capricious in relation to his tenets, alternately the votary of 'doctrines fashioned to the varying hour.' He mounted his candidate for dominion; and the richness and gaudiness of his dress filled the people with amazement. He was clothed in purple; and on his head he wore a cap shaped like a crown; and attached to this crown, floated in the air two ensigns, impressed with appropriate mottoes—the one however was soon tied up; the other rattled in the wind, and displayed this inscription, 'We are all Federalists—We are all Republicans!' It was, however, whispered about that this was the same flag which the Adams carried when he ran in Massachusetts under the fictitious name of Publicola; and it was apparent that the ground of the ensign had been newly painted; that the old inscription had been brushed out, and this new one substituted in its stead.

Noah, one of the Crawford Jockies, a keen lynx eyed fellow, was seen to gaze slyly, yet intently, at this ancient banner, hinted that vestiges of the ancient writings were visible; a transcript of which being submitted to that burrower after antiquities, Dr. Mitchell, he produced the true and original reading to be thus: 'Huzza for the Alien and Sedition Laws!'—'Standing Armies and Direct Taxes!' The rider carried in his hand a whip made of a certain timber called 'direct taxes' admirably calculated for scourging. The Adams carried heavy weight, fastened upon him by the opposing grooms, consisting of huge masses of federalism and aristocracy. It was thought those burthens would not greatly impede his progress in passing over the dry sandy soil of the New England States; but it was believed that they would cause him to stick fast in the deep, rich and loamy grounds of the west.

He was led to the starting post by a Federalist of the Boston turf.

The Clay was mounted by one of the people, a rough hardy Kentuckian, dressed in a linsy woolly hunting shirt fastened around him, a coarse leathern belt, with deer skin moccasins, with a blue and white cotton handkerchief tied round his head. He carried a whip, a mere twig, cut from the tree persuasion. His bridle reins were made of the people's will. He too unfurled an ensign, which bore 'The Western States and the Mississippi!'—The only extra weight which the Clay carried consisted in an old dirty pack of cards, heretofore much used, but apparently long since thrown by, which the Adams jockies sneakily thrust into the girdle of his rider.

A 'Western Citizen' conducted the Clay to the polls, who merrily chanted as he led him up,

My bonny brave horse has come out of the West,  
And in all the great valley this steed is the best.

A square built mynheer of Pennsylvania led the Calhoun to the charge, who pitched upon his back a mere catch (the editor of the Franklin Gazette) as his rider. The little groom was almost weighed down by epaulettes, sashes, lace buttons, embroidery and plumes. He wore a fierce chapeau to which was affixed a golden plate with this inscription, 'The Army Candidate.' 'Twas cruel to oppress this yearling with additional weight; but an unfeeling Crawford jockey thrust into the knapsack of the rider a huge Rip Rap Rock, which almost frustrated the frisky rider.

The Gallant War Horse JACKSON was led to the polls.—The Editor of the Columbian Observer officiated as his principal attendant, though his assistance had previously been given to the Clay. He was rode by the Editor of the Nashville Gazette, who owing to the spirit of his steed, was mounted without whip or spur. He wore an old Continental three cornered cocked hat, with ensigns pendant, in which were inscribed 'Camden, Tahookpa, New Orleans.' The Clay folks ungenerously endeavored to fasten to his croup a heavy southern mineral called *Arbutnot*, which, however, the noble animal shook off entirely, before he started.

Next 'in gallant trim' was marshalled at the polls the lofty Crawford.—His undaunted air, perfect figure, and agile tread, called forth the plaudits of the great assemblage.—The editor of the National Advocate, the famous New York keeper, the same who last year lamed and pricked the Clinton, led the Crawford to the polls.—The editor of the Enquirer, a lad bred in the best Virginia stables, was seated on his back. In his dress were blended the fashions of the white man and of the Indian. On his flag glared in large Capitals, 'STATE RIGHTS'—'ECONOMY'—'REPUBLICANISM OF NINETY EIGHT'—and in the back ground a painting, a representation of an encounter, in which the bow of Cupid overcomes the scalping knife of the Savage, designed as an emblem of the new mode of inculcating civilization by means of the pleasant process of intermarriages.

He carried neither scourge nor goad. His enemies thrust under his saddle large bundles of misstated Treasury reports, Suppressed Documents, &c. but his rider, with the slight of *hocus poens*, freed himself from these incumbrances. They attempted too to point out a speck of Federalism, which they said had attached itself to him, but it was bedazzled by the resplendent dapples of Republicanism which pervaded his whole body.

The competitors were at length marshalled at the post. The Judges gave the word—GO! a hurra! was shouted by the multitude, and off dashed the gallants; an empire the prize.

They started in the State of Maine, through which state there were two tracts, viz: the Missouri Tract and the Maine Tract. The Crawford promptly selected the Missouri route, which he steadily pursued, and at the onset ran far ahead of the Adams, who lost much time in temporizing, in first trying the advantages of one tack, and then of the other, to catch the most popular breeze. At length having gotten into the current, he spread all his canvass, and then ensued a vigorous contest between the Crawford and the Adams, which however resulted in the supremacy of the latter. Throughout N. Hampshire the Adams continued to lead the van. The same success continued to attend him as he onwards passed over Vermont; but as they dashed along the Green Mountains, the old Warriors of the Revolution shouted zealously for Old Hickory, who made a run at the Adams under this cheering, but ineffectually. Massachusetts was next entered, the Adams far ahead.—Here the rider of the Adams unfurled his heretofore concealed banner, which displayed 'The Hartford Convention!' and amongst those people who have so long cried 'England is the Bulwark of our religion,' the effect which these talismanic words produced was prodigious. Faneuil Hall resounded with cheers. Throughout the Adams led the way.

Once however he was suddenly checked in his career, on the plains of Lexington, by the shades of those whigs, whose bones are bleaching on those fields.—They essayed to tear from the crown of his rider the traitorous ensign which he had just unfurled.

The state of the turf in this State seemed happily fitted for the successful progress of the Adams, whilst the other nags rode on a soil peculiarly heavy to republican hoofs.

No change was noticed in their progress through Rhode Island; but as they reached the confines of Connecticut, the Adams evidently flagged, notwithstanding the most vehement application of the spur, whilst the other seemed to acquire new vigor.

At Stonington the whole field passed the Adams, who was at that period terribly frightened at the carousals of the people of that village who were just then celebrating the anniversary of their victory over Com. Hardy. 'The Gentleman of Philadelphia,' who rode the Adams was much vexed at this accident, and declared it 'unbecoming a religious and moral people to rejoice at their victories over their enemies.'

This accident brought the competitors together, and in a pretty well started line they all entered the State of New York.—In this State there was no sham riding. It was deemed by all an important stage in the contest. The struggle was vehement on the part of each. The Crawford led the way, pressed however, frequently, up to the girth, by the Adams. In this State the rider of the Adams douced his 'Hartford Convention' flag; but not so completely as to obscure entirely a glimmering of the ancient inscription. The times had changed.—New York was herself again. The rider of the Adams tried each art to urge the dull delay of his beast. A volatile genius he had been 'every thing by starts and nothing long.'

He rode sometimes in federal style, sometimes in English style and sometimes in the republican way, though awkwardly enough 'tis true, but to no advantageous end. The Crawford led the way and this excited no astonishment in those who were apprized that Noah had taught Kitchie how to avail himself of all the near cuts in that mighty state. The course of the Adams in that state, was too devious for one who had but little time to spare. The poor Cal-



John was greatly distressed. The Clay made a vigorous, but unsuccessful effort. The Jackson was doing well, but when he leaped across the great canal his rider shouted, "Huzza for Dewitt Clinton!" which so vexed the Tammanies that they threw every sort of rubbish and obstruction in his path. New Jersey also became the arena of a vigorous contest, and it is difficult to say which acquired the victory. But it is believed the Adams maintained a general superiority in that state; though as they bounded across the fields at Princeton and Trenton the Jackson gained the foot and was the first to enter the frontier of Pennsylvania. In this state the success of each was various, and alternate. Much fine running was displayed at the stage, and a variety of dexterous feats were performed by the riders; chiefly by those of the Adams, the Calhoun and the Jackson—accompanied with a Billingsgate altercation but little creditable to the parties. But so soon as they entered the confines of Maryland the Crawford whipt far ahead, and dashed throughout the state acknowledged victor. Near to Baltimore another accident befel the Adams. He bolted at the sight of the star spangled banner, which floated like a streamer long and gay, triumphantly on the ramparts of Fort M'Henry. In Virginia though held hard in hand, the Crawford ran far ahead. His antagonists could scarcely keep within sight of him. He seemed to be wafted on the wings of the wind:

"Left all the world behind."

At Richmond the Adams again flew the track, such was his horror at the 'Prospect before us.' Pursuing his unchecked career, the Crawford rushed triumphant across the state of North Carolina. On entering the borders of South Carolina the progress of the Crawford was marked with less velocity; for he was speedily overhauled by the Calhoun. But he did not tamely yield to the latter, for a warm dispute ensued, which attracted the curiosity of one Mr. Senator Smith to such a degree that in attempting to cross the path of the Calhoun, he was shockingly trampled upon. Since the occurrence, he has spoken two or three times to the people, but it is believed such is the nature of his bruises, that he will never entirely recover from their effects. The Calhoun prevailed in South Carolina; but just as he had placed himself in a jumping position, to leap across the Savannah river into the State of Georgia, one Cumming, a noted shooter in that quarter, who had taken a sly squatting position on the Georgia bank, fired a huge blunderbuss, charged up to the muzzle with Cologne water, direct into his face, which being neither covered with silk or oak bark, was not impervious to the touch of this sensitive load of the assailant, and the consequence was, that the Calhoun twisted, wheeled and fell—to run no more.

Over the sands of Georgia the Crawford bounded with the swiftness of an Antelope; and as he passed through Augusta, a zealot fired at him a squib, charged with federalism, but if the contents even scratched him, the wound was instantly healed by one Dr. Abbott, a noted farrier. To reach the State of Tennessee, the Indian territory had to be crossed, and the white men who had settled there purely however to teach the aborigines the art of civilization by means of the process of matrimony, greeted him with the yells of victory. The parties militant next struck the soil of Tennessee, and then it was that the Jackson flew

"—like an arrow—  
Shot by an archer strong."

He rushed with the impetuosity of a mountain torrent; the Clay next, then the Adams—the Crawford falling far in the rear, overcome with the efforts he had made in the Southern States.—But the Jackson's triumph was but short lived. He yielded the van, as the last shouts of the Tennessee volunteers died in his ears, as they entered the borders of Kentucky. The Clay, who had heretofore leisurely trailed in the rear, save a *sput* or two which he made in New York and Pennsylvania, seemed as fresh as when he started, such was the ease with which he passed every thing in Kentucky. He penetrated Ohio, still distancing his rivals. The rider of the Adams saw that the day was against him, and that as speed and bottom had failed him, he must resort to skill. He threw out his 'Universal Yankee Nation' banner and adroitly displayed it to the people as he rushed along; but to no purpose—the charm was gone. Indiana was another theatre of the triumph of the Clay; but when the state of Illinois appeared to their view, the Crawford, somewhat refreshed, essayed to pass him, and made a splendid run, notwithstanding an ill natured Cook threw at him a mangled carcass cooked with his own hands, as a terrible raw head and bloody bones, to affright him. In Mississippi the contest was interesting for a while—the Crawford nearing the Clay up to the shoulders.

In this state was seen the last of the Adams. A cruel master was in the very act of scourging his naked manacled slave, on the margin of the tract, just at the moment when the Adams passed along. A scene so shocking to the feelings of this sensitive horse, so frightful to his vision, overcame him, and he snorted, reared and bounded across a certain degree of North Latitude, beyond which the cries of the bondman are never to be heard; and sought an exclusion from deeds so revolting to his nature carrying with him his rider, the Mazeppa of modern times. Adown the State of Louisiana, the Clay led the way.—But when the plains of Orleans burst upon the sight of the Jackson, the recollection of times gone by impelled him to an exercise of his mightiest efforts. He was just in the act of passing the Clay, and when he

thought 'his fortunes were ripening fast,' he suddenly found his career checked by barriers, formed of a timber called the 'habeas corpus suspended,' extending athwart his path, and reared by a crowd of little noisy chaffering Frenchmen. Amazement possessed him! 'You too, Brutus?' exclaimed his rider.—The noble animal stopped—his energies relaxed—the rider dropped his reins and uttered INGRATITUDE! It was a shameful act. The people of Louisiana had ventured their lands and houses—their domicils, their wives and their daughters, on this same Jackson when he contended against the Packenham. He preserved them! restored them! he triumphed, and they were enriched! 'So goes the world!' The Jackson was withdrawn from the contest.—The Clay and the Crawford bounded across the father of waters, & contended for supremacy in the State of Mississippi, and there the Crawford renewed his sway. The little state of Alabama was the last point of the compass which was boxed; and in gallant and triumphant style the Crawford passed the winning post.—And thus terminated the race for dominion.

The Judges awarded the prize to the Crawford, and in all due form he was installed President of these United States. Strange some will say, that a Horse should reign over intelligent beings! Reader! rather rejoice that it is not our fate to be governed by an Ass! It is the lot of hundreds of nations to be ruled by the latter. History abounds in instances. Horses too have had some share in governing, if the chronicles are faithful. That furious madman Caligula, made his horse Incitatus, the member of a College, and it is added that he was the most worthy member of that institution. He also created him High Priest, and it is not shown that he was less devout than his fellows. Incitatus, through his master's favor, also rose to the rank of Consul, and we see nothing in history of that tyranny and rapacity which marked the administrations of other Roman Governors.

O'KELLY.

From the Democratic Press.

To a Stockholder in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, living in Philadelphia.

#### No. II.

Sir—The object of my last to you, was to draw the attention of the canal company, to the public and their own interest, for in the nature of things, these interests cannot be separated, and to illustrate in some measure this sentiment, I give you a list taken from one of your city papers, showing the value of canal stock in England.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

In looking over a late number of Wells and Son's London Financial and Commercial Record, we find some items relative to the present price of English Canal Stocks, which may at the present moment prove interesting to the citizens of Philadelphia. The first column contains the names of the canals; the second, the original price of shares; the third, the price at which they are now selling; the fourth, the amount of dividend declared annually.

Birmingham	135	1600	124
Coventry	100	1070	44
Erewash	100	1000	58
Grand Junction	100	254	10
Leeds and Liverpool	100	375	12
Do. New	80	292	9 12s
Leicester	140	300	14
Do. New	110	235	11
Loughborough	143	3500	170
Monmouthshire	100	165	8
Melton Mowbray	100	220	10
Neath	108	400	22
Oxford	100	740	32
Stafford & Worcester	140	700	40
Stroudwater	150	420	22
Swansea	100	200	10
Trent and Mersey	200	2000	75
Warwick & Birm.	100	230	10
Warwick & Nipton	100	215	9

There are, it must be confessed, other canal companies in England, the stock of which has advanced but little in value, and some, the stock of which is below par. Judgment is necessary in laying out canals, as well as other things: yet it is worthy of observation, that while few, if any, of the different road, bridge, dock, railing, gas light, or insurance companies, net more than 10 per cent per annum; many of the Canal Companies have been able to treble the value of their stock, and one, at least, divides more per annum than the original amount of subscription.

All in the list are highly productive but varying from nine to one hundred and twenty per cent dividend, and from this statement I appeal to the most limited intellect and ask, from whence can this great difference arise, but from the simple facts, that by judicious location and wise directors, more work has been done, and less money expended upon some than upon others. The statement goes on to say that 'there are other canals in England the stock of which has advanced but little, and some below par.' It is my own opinion that these last canals have been badly located, to gratify local prejudices and private interest, and with a single eye to this secret influence, cost too much money.

The Duke of Bridgewater's successful experiment, open the flood gates of canal speculation, and although the agriculture and manufactures of England have received immense benefit by them, yet it is well known that many canals have been ruinous to the first adventurers. We cannot in any way account for the astonishing multiplication of canals in England but by admitting, that daily experience has opened to view, better and more productive routes, a fate which if not carefully guarded against, will be certain to attend the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Through you, Sir, I warn the company to guard against an evil which they cannot hereafter correct, but which will, as in England, be corrected by some other canal company.

The Christiansa or New Castle, are more in accordance with my interest, because the largest portion of my canal lies on these routes, and would certainly have a temporary, perhaps a permanent increased value; but is this the mode in which a citizen of the United States, or a man who is intrusted with the expenditure of his fellow stockholder's money should calculate! Should he in a great work, see nothing but his own immediate interest, or that of the manufactories on the Brandywine, Christiansa, Red Clay, and White Clay creeks, (already so eminently useful, and which are happily provided with excellent navigation to Philadelphia, as good as any canal can give them), and place this limited range in competition with the commerce of the Chesapeake, Virginia and the Carolinas! Will it be wise in the company to forego these present advantages of unlimited selection, and leave an opening, as in England, for other adventurers to lay out and construct a shorter and cheaper canal, and reduce the stock of the present company below par?

I leave the answer to your good judgment, but it is my conscientious duty to remind you, that we live at a period which has opened the avenues of knowledge to all aspirants, in a country which disowns all exclusive privilege, and places the possession of talents, industry, and wealth, upon equal footing; that we are enterprising, speculative, and persevering, that we are daily and hourly becoming better acquainted with the theory and practice of canaling, and that in all human probability, canal companies like banking institutions, will be formed in every section of our country, where there is a real or imaginary prospect of large dividends—as in Europe, some will fail to produce profit, because they will be most injudiciously located, or because the funds of the company have been lavishly expended, but as certainly, others will be highly lucrative. Sir, the location of the proposed canal is a solemn trust in the hands of the directors. From the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, which contribute so liberally, and have legalized their proceedings; from every member of the union, who have an interest in the character of our country; from the great body of original stockholders, who became subscribers in the full confidence that the directors would be governed by the purest disinterestedness, and that in locating a canal route, they would not instruct an engineer to make good a route, proposed by a few interested men, but to survey and report every practicable route. I will not say that this sacred trust has been violated; but I will say, that the surveys have been partial, secret, and manifestly to make good an interested case. I had some acquaintance with the late Mr. Latrobe, and in conversation with him, I was laughing at the circuitous route by the Christiansa; he replied to me, 'let us get to the Bear Tavern, and we will find a nearer cut to the Delaware, but in the meantime we must proceed, or lose Wilmington.' At the time of adopting this route, the Pea Patch was a mere insulated mud bank, without one inch of land above common tides, yet now this superb defence, is considered all important for the canal, for which in truth it is not of any more value than for Port Penn, and all the lower towns on the Delaware side of the peninsula.

But will the Pea Patch protect the Chesapeake end of the canal? Havre de Grace, Charlestown, & Frenchtown, were in possession of the enemy during the last war, and by a force that could have safely marched to the extremity of the canal, even had the Pea Patch been fortified.

This idea cannot however be seriously entertained, it is merely a tub thrown out. The canal requires a good and safe harbour, sufficiently capacious to contain a large number of boats, bay craft and rafts, with the terminating locks sufficiently distant from the great rivers to be protected from surprise, and in time of war it will be the interest of the general government to protect the canal, and this they will do, or all the animated descriptions of its vast utility in time of war have been artful delusion.

I have within a few days, conversed with some judicious and well informed persons, whose opinions, differ from mine. They say, that from the head waters of Sassafra or Millers' Mill, which empties into Sassafra, to the head waters of Noxontown mill, which empties into the Appoquinimink is about two miles, and that the springs which supply these mills, are the best in the country, & that the tides flow to the mill wheels, which in extraordinary cases it stops. I do know that the intervening ground is level and free from rocks, and with scarcely a stone.

This suggestion is worthy of consideration and survey, for it should be constantly kept in view, that the shorter the distance, and better the ground, the more money you can apply to increase the depth and width of the canal. But I am not a friend to a tedious creek navigation, & believing that your funds will be adequate to a level cut of eight or nine miles, your boats will have no angles to contend with, and will with one straight line, enter upon bold water, into a good and safe harbour easily protected.

The selection of Directors is of vast importance to the true interest of the company and the work; no route should be finally determined upon, until the directors have obtained accurate surveys and estimates of every practicable route, when a general meeting of the stockholders should be called, the surveys and estimates laid before them, and in such general meeting the route determined upon.

Permit me one other remark. If \$700,000 will complete the canal as laid out by Mr. Latrobe, or a canal proposed through St. George's marshes to Back Creek, the same

money will not only pay for a level cut from Appoquinimink to Sassafra, but will leave a surplus sufficient to cut the peninsula between Sassafra and Chester rivers, and thus open a navigation to Easton in Maryland. This is so evident, that no man acquainted with the ground can for a moment doubt the assertion.

With great respect, I am, Sir, your obedient ser't.

PENINSULA.

From the Norfolk Beacon, June 25.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE DECOY.

The United States store ship Decoy, Lt. com'dt. McKeney, anchored in the bite of Craney Island yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock. She sailed from Thompson's Island on Monday, 16th inst.—at which time all her officers and crew were in good health. Captain Grayson of the Marine corps; J. M. Maury, captain of the squadron, and Mr. Joseph Barron his secretary, took passage in the Decoy; but it is with the deepest sorrow we announce that captain Maury, who was a little indisposed at the time of sailing, was taken very ill on the third day out, with a violent fever, and there being no medical aid on board, the service was deprived of one of its most accomplished officers, yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock. The ship then being within 10 miles of the capes, a press of canvass, was put on her, and every effort made to get in time to bury the body on shore, in a becoming manner, but falling calm, it was deemed most prudent to commit it to the deep.

Midshipman Joseph Smith, (of Maryland,) who joined the Decoy from the Navy Yard at the Island, and was indisposed at the time of her sailing, died on board at sea, on Wednesday the 18th instant; Charles Harriot and Elijah Perkins, seamen and William Lambert, boy, also died—the first on the 19th, the second on the 20th, and the last on the 18th inst. A midshipman and two men remain sick on board. Lieutenant com'dt. McKeney came up to town immediately upon anchoring his ship, to procure medical aid.

'Tis with the most unfeigned sorrow we perceive these early indications of the inhospitality of the tropical climate to our valuable officers and seamen; and most anxiously hope, that the evil will be arrested by the immediate withdrawal of all the small vessels, to be substituted by those of a larger class, provided with competent medical officers, and comfortable quarters, in place of the confined and consequently unhealthy accommodations afforded by the small schooners.

Captain Grayson, of the marine corps, is stated to be in fine health; he proceeded up to Baltimore in a pilot boat, which they fell in with off the Capes.

Owing to the sickness of the officers and men on board the Decoy, the duty on those that continued well, has been very severe, and has nearly beaten them out. The following is a list of the officers now attached to that ship.—Lieutenant com'dt. McKeney, lieutenant James McIntosh, midshipman Westcott, Pennington & Ro. Cooke, acting midshipman Alden, boatswain Matthew Longill, sail maker Benjamin Smith, gunner Sam'l. Butler, master's mate E. McLeod.

We understand that the Decoy returns to the United States, for stores, and will sail again for Alenton as soon as that object is attained.

NORFOLK, June 30.

The United States schooner Jackall, Lieutenant Commandant T. H. Stevens, arrived here on Saturday morning early, bound to Washington City and proceeded yesterday morning. She sailed from Havana on the 17th, and Port Rogers (Thompson's Island) on the 19th inst. The officers and men are all in good health, and we have the pleasure of announcing from them, that at the time of their sailing, the Commodore's health was much improved, and that he was about to make a short cruise in the Sea Gull, on the coast of Florida, chiefly for the purpose of ascertaining if any good water could be obtained in that quarter, as the supply furnished by the Island was very inadequate and of very bad quality. The Sea Gull was undergoing improvements, she had scarcely men enough to work her, the greater part of her officers and crew being out upon boat expeditions, under the orders of Lieutenant Commandant Watson. The officers all concur in stating, that the Commodore is indefatigable in the discharge of his duty, and deservedly popular with all under his orders. The squadron afforded the most efficient protection to commerce, being constantly cruising and conveying; and no vessel was permitted to remain in harbour more than 48 hours.

The Wild Cat and Terrier sailed from the Island in company with the Jackall, the former to cruise off Havana the latter off Key Vacas. The Grey Hound left Havana on the 15th instant, for the Isle of Pines. On the 17th instant when coming out of Havana, the Jackall fell in with the Beagle and Ferret, the former on a cruise, the latter going for convoy off Matanzas. 12th inst. on the passage from Key West to Havana, fell in with the Columbian armed schooner Centinella, captain Hopper, who informed, that they had a few days previous captured a Spanish polacre brig; next day, off Cambré Ochre Hills, she fell in with a Spanish armed brig, (the Jackall then in sight) exchanged several shots and both hauled off; the Spanish brig had 200 slaves on board bound to Mariel, or bay of Honda.

The United States ship Hornet, captain Smith, arrived at Havana on the 16th inst. all well, and was to sail on the 18th for Matanzas to receive on board Lieutenant Pratt and 30 seamen, who had been put in the brig Mary Joan, to proceed off that

port as a decoy for the pirates, by which she had been robbed. The brig Mary Joan was from Middletown, (Connecticut) was robbed off Matanzas on the 10th inst. by a piratical boat of 12 oars, who took clothes of the crew and about \$50 in money; the brig returned to Havana, and gave information to captain Smith, of the United States ship Hornet, who immediately dispatched Lieutenant Pratt and 30 men in pursuit. The Hornet had lost only two men since she left the United States, by taking laudanum, and the other by misadventure in the leg. She was to proceed from Matanzas to Key West.

The Hospital, Marine Barracks and the public store houses had been completed at Thompson's Island, and the Commodore was about to erect another, believed for his own accommodation. The Hospital was completed and preparations were making for erecting some private buildings.

The old residents of Havana are stated to be very healthy, the fever being confined to the soldiers, lower class of people and strangers.

The following are the officers attached to the United States schooner Jackall.

Lieutenant Commandant T. H. Stevens, Lieutenant James Goodrum; Acting Lieutenant Rittenhouse; Sailing Master Penney; Midshipmen Robinson and Harris.

It is with deep sensibility, and a lively sympathy for the severe affliction which the melancholy event will produce in a large and much respected family, to whom the deceased was particularly endeared, and who are yet suffering from a recent memorable event, occurring in the same service, that we announce the death of Midshipman Robert Cooke, son of Mr. Buller Cooke, residing near this place. He arrived here ill of fever, in the United States Ship Decoy on Tuesday evening last; on Thursday he was removed to Craney Island, where he received the most assiduous medical attention; but all in vain—he fell a victim to the unsparing malarial on Saturday evening at 5 o'clock. He was a youth of very estimable character, and promised to realize the fondest anticipations of his family and friends, by becoming an ornament to the profession he had adopted.

When we announced on Wednesday last, Captain Alfred Grayson, of the U. States Marine Corps, had arrived here in the store ship Decoy, in fine health, we little expected that it would so soon become our duty to communicate intelligence of so opposite and so painful a character—in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the vessel which he proceeded in up the Bay, put back on Wednesday or Thursday, and scarcely had he landed when the fell disease which had been lurking in his system, assailed him with a violence that baffled all medical skill, and on Saturday morning last he closed a life, many years of which had been zealously devoted to his country's service; leaving behind him the reputation of an intelligent and valuable officer, and a worthy and respected citizen.

We learn that Captain Grayson has a wife and three children, residing in Baltimore, to whom this mournful news will be deeply afflicting. May they receive the abundant consolations of Him who is able to heal the wounds, his wisdom inflict.

#### EXECUTION OF PIRATES.

Jamaica papers to the 31st May, received at Norfolk, give the particulars of the trial and execution of the captain and 19 of the crew of the piratical schooner Zaragozana, captured by the Tyne and Thracian sloops of war.

Cayetano Argoniz, the captain and 9 of the crew, were executed on the 22d. They were escorted from the gaol of Kingston by a company of the 50th regiment to the wherry wharf, when they were delivered over to the City Guard and were put on board two wherries which were towed to Gallows Point, near Port Royal, by some boats from the men of war. A party of the 31st regiment, received the prisoners at the place appointed for the execution. On the landing of the prisoners, Argoniz (their late captain) on beholding the preparations which were to close the bloody tragedy he had so long been acting, exclaimed—"O Dios mi! (Oh my God!)—To his latest breath he persisted in declaring his innocence, exclaiming as he addressed the by-standers, 'May you all, may the whole world pardon me, as I pardon those who have injured me, and as I trust that the Almighty Father will forgive us all. I die innocent—I have wronged no one.'

The unhappy wretches ascended the scaffold with great firmness, and followed their captain. The timidity of those who had been weeping seemed to vanish before the calmness of him who had once been their commander. One of them named Miguel Mio, requested the by standers that they would when the drop fell, pull him by the legs to put him out of agony. Argoniz died immediately, the vertebrae of the neck having been dislocated.

The next day the remaining ten prisoners were carried to the place of execution, attended as the others had been. The greater part wept bitterly, and never were witnessed more ardent religious emotions than what seemed to pervade the whole of them. While they were ejaculating the name of the Redeemer, almost inaudibly from their convulsive sobs, the drop fell. The ropes being badly fixed, the execution was not so instant as on the previous day.

There were three other prisoners taken at the same time with the above, whose trial was postponed.

Smith, the pirate, has been sent to Eng, and to be tried there.



## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM SPAIN.

By the arrival at Boston, of the brig Canton, from the north of Spain, the editors of the Daily Advertiser are furnished with verbal intelligence from that country some days later than the advices before received.

The Canton arrived at St. Andro, for Santander, a town in the North of Spain, in the province of Burgos, and a hundred miles West from St. Sebastian's 27th April, and Cap'n Tunison has regularly kept a Journal of events from that date to the day of his departure—some extracts from which follow. April 27th, General Longa entered St. Andro at the head of 300 militia, in opposition to the Constitution, and immediately pulled down the stone, on which was inscribed 'Long live the Constitution,' and erected another in the same place, on which was engraved 'Long live Ferdinand the VII.' May 3—3000 French troops entered St. Andro, commanded by General Dabon on their march to Madrid. May 5, the French left St. Andro, leaving the Spanish General Longa, to keep out the Constitutionalists. At ten o'clock at night, one of Longa's spies brought intelligence that a party of the Constitutional troops were within six leagues of St. Andro. Longa with all his men immediately embarked in boats & crossed the harbor to the opposite shore, leaving upwards of 100 stands of arms behind them. May 8.—General Longa and his men entered the town again, who were supported by the 1500 French troops in their rear. May 10th—the French troops entered the town, consisting of 1500 men, and 6 P. M. left it again for St. Antonio, or Santana, to attack that place, in co-operation with a French squadron, which was blockading St. Antonio is about six leagues east of St. Andro, and it is very strongly fortified. The garrison consists of three thousand Constitutional troops commanded by good officers, all of which have sworn never to surrender. The Squadron blockading St. Sebastian and St. Antonio, consists of two ships of the line, one frigate, one corvette, and three brigs of war. On the 15th May one of the brigs came into St. Andro harbor, and on this day 18th she left it again & close in with St. Andro had lost both masts by the deck by a gust of wind from WNW. She was towed off by the boats belonging to the squadron, 3 of which were near at that time. May 20—By this day's post the defeat of the French is confirmed. The battle was fought within a few leagues of Catalonia, (in Catalonia.) The two armies amounted to 20,000 men each, the loss of the French is stated to have been 5,000 men—that of the Constitutionalists' army 3500—May 22—General Longa's 400 men were all taken prisoners by a party from the garrison of St. Antonio—also a French detachment was captured by about 200 men, with from 3 to 500 mules laden with stores and ammunition of various kinds, with \$1000 in money all intended for the French army, which they supposed to be besieging that place. May 24—At 9 A. M. all the officers of the Custom House, and all the people of the town that are in opposition to the Constitution, left St. Andro and crossed the harbour to the opposite shore. This flight was occasioned by a report that four hundred Constitutional troops were within about two leagues of St. Andro. At 4 P. M. the Canton left the harbor of St. Andro—at 5, saw the French squadron to leeward. The Canton was 32 days at St. Andro—during that time the town was left four times without a Governor, and not a single person to transact any kind of business in the Custom House. All the Spanish vessels in the harbor were obliged to take on shore their fire arms—these of the Canton were also demanded, but not given up.

In addition to the foregoing, we learn verbally from Captain Tunison, that he saw a copy of the official account of the battle mentioned under date of the 20th May, which represented the French to have been completely defeated. The Spanish forces were commanded by General Mina. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed at St. Andro and the neighborhood, and even the females volunteered their services to the Constitutional army in defence of their country.

New York, June 28.

### LATEST FROM SPAIN.

The schooner Panopea, Doane, 42 days from Cadiz, arrived at this port last evening; and a mercantile friend has favoured us with Cadiz papers of the 13th, and Seville to the 11th May, inclusive. These dates are later by several days than have before been received. The French troops were within 15 leagues of Madrid, on a quick march for that city—and martial law was proclaimed at Cadiz about the 9th May, in which place every thing remained inactive. A vessel has also arrived at Seville, which sailed from Cadiz at the same time, and the captain of which reports the king and family, and officers of government were at St. Lucar; and that an English brig had arrived at Cadiz from England, via Valencia, having landed at the latter place 40 French officers, to join the Spanish force against their invaders.

### Monument to Bonaparte.

The ship Two Catharines, arrived at Newport on Sunday, 110 days from Calcutta and 41 from St. Helena, reports that the monument intended to be erected over the remains of Napoleon, arrived at St. Helena 1st May, but the inscription was not known.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 5.

### FROM MEXICO.

By the Phebe Ann, from N. Orleans, the Editor of the New York National Advocate has received, from his correspondent, papers of that place to the 14th ult. containing the following highly interesting intelligence.

It appears from extracts from the La Vera Cruz papers, that commissioners have arrived at Mexico from Spain, with authority to acknowledge the independence of Mexico on the part of the Cortes, and to form an alliance between the two powers. This is the first judicious and proper step taken by Spain in relation to South America, and we trust it will be followed up by similar propositions.

A gentleman of respectability, under date of 4th of March, writes as follows: Esteemed friend—Messrs. Isissari & Horeo, commissioners from Spain, have arrived at this port, and are awaiting the installation of the Sovereign Congress to proceed to the capital of this Empire; for the purpose of conferring with that august body relative to the important affair of a pacification between two nations who should love each other with the brotherly affection required by the strong relation of common religion, language, usages, and customs.

I have seen the powers of the commissioners, furnished them by the Cortes, sanctioned and authorised by the King, and noticed the extensive facilities granted. They are:

1st An unlimited authority is granted them to treat for the total emancipation of this opulent hemisphere.

2d The Peninsula is desirous of forming the closest alliance with this nation and of entering into a treaty of commerce mutually advantageous.

3d That the children of this country and those beyond the Atlantic should be considered as one family.

4th That they should mutually assist each other in case of need.

5th That the armed force of either party be sent to the aid of the other whenever either be attacked by a foreign enemy, making common cause, which has a tendency to strengthen as much as possible two such opulent nations.

6th By order of the Consulado of Cadiz, to propose to the Consulado of Mexico, 30 thousand quintals of quick silver, now in their stores, for the purpose of facilitating the working the mines; giving them in consideration of the dullness of this important branch of commerce, such a credit as may be necessary for the payment.

7th Finally to combine any thing that may tend to the great end of an eternal pacification, consolidating the fundamental bases, and strengthening the bands that bind them together in a closer friendship and disinterested union than has been seen for centuries in social contracts.

Diario de Vera Cruz.

### Appointments by the President.

We learn from Washington, (says the Franklin Gazette) that John M. Lean, Esq. of Ohio, formerly a member of Congress, and at present Commissioner of the General Land Office, has been appointed by the President to the office of Postmaster General of the United States, vice R. J. Meigs, Esq. resigned; and that George Graham, Esq. President of the U. States Branch Bank at Washington, is to succeed Judge M. Lean as Commissioner of the General Land Office. These judicious appointments, which cannot fail to give general satisfaction to the country, will take effect on the first day of the present month.

President Monroe's estate (4000 acres) in Albemarle county, Vir. is offered for sale.

### FROM NEW ORLEANS.

We learn from the Enterprize, at New York, that the water had fallen about seven inches at New Orleans on the 8th of June, but it was reported that it was still rising at the mouth of the Ohio. News was brought by the steam boat Rob Roy, that the upper country was inundated for 6 or 700 miles, and nothing was to be seen but the tops of the trees. The crops of course would be destroyed.—Amer.

### SON OF MURAT.

On Saturday the 21st ult. the son of the late King of Naples reported himself to the Clerk of the Marine Court in this city, as an incipient step towards naturalization. It appears by the report that his name is Charles Louis Napoleon Achille Murat; that he was born in Paris, and is 22 years of age; and in the column intended for the expression of the present allegiance of the party, he is stated as owing no allegiance to any prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whatever.

From the open and engaging manner of this interesting and prepossessing citizen of the world, we think we may safely predict that when he shall have acquired a country, that country will also have made the acquisition of a good and estimable citizen; and that he will find in the ranks of freemen more happiness than grandeur can bestow. In the mean time he will enjoy that cordial hospitality due to a stranger, who has selected our country from amongst the nations as the land of his refuge and voluntary abode.

[N. Y. Gazette.

The United States' ship CYANE, Capt. Spence, arrived at New York on Wednesday, from a cruise of 12 months, last

from St. Thomas, which she left on the 8th inst. She left the American Colonists at peace with the natives. On leaving St. Thomas, the Cyane went in quest of a pirate, reported to be off Porto Rico, but did not succeed in finding her.

Fever at the New York Quarantine.—The Commercial Advertiser of Friday says:—We learn from the Quarantine ground this morning, that Mrs. Britton, niece of Mr. Joseph Silvia, who died a few days since at Staten Island of Yellow Fever, also died last night of the same disease. The mate who joined the brig Emeline, since she arrived from St. Jago de Cuba, also died last night of the yellow fever, and two more of the crew are now very sick of the same disease.

### KIDNAPPER TAKEN.

A man from Lancaster, Penn. who goes by the name of Isaac Brown, has been committed to jail in this city, on a charge of kidnapping. He sold a free yellow boy, as is alleged, to a Mr. Hutchinson of Alexandria. The boy states he was brought here in a jersey, that his name is Joe Bristol, and that his mother lives about half a mile from Lancaster, on the road leading to Philadelphia.—Pat.

### LATE FROM MARTINIQUE.

We learn from captain Hall of the schr. Alpha, arrived here yesterday from Fort Royal, (Mart) via St. Eustatia, that when he sailed from Fort Royal on the 15th inst. a fleet of French ships of war, viz. one 64, three large frigates, and several sloops of war were at that port to sail on the 27th inst. with a convoy for France. A Spanish Government schooner bearing a flag of truce, arrived at Fort Royal on the 15th inst. from Havana, for the purpose of making some inquiry respecting the capture of the Spanish Letter of Marque De Los Mariano, having 3 millions of dollars on board, by a French 64 gun ship, and reported to have been sent into that port. The Letter of Marque had sailed from Fort Royal for France, a few days previous to the arrival of the Flag of Truce.

[Norfolk Herald.

Counterfeit five dollar bills of the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, are in circulation in that town. They are said to be such exact imitations, both in the engravings and signatures, that it requires the utmost scrutiny to distinguish them from the genuine ones.

A very considerable quantity of LEHIGH COAL has arrived this season and its arrival is sensibly felt in the low price of Wood. We are now furnishing with fuel those who have long furnished us, the people of New Jersey. We are informed that one of the Steam Boats which plies between this city and Camden has, after a careful experiment, determined to adopt the use of coal. The owners have ordered 250 tons. It will save nearly 50 pr. ct. & it will by the regularity and steady power of the Steam, secure this boat a preference from the uniform rapidity with which it does its work.—Dem. Press.

### WINDSOR, Vt. June 2.

On Monday the 19th ultimo, was laid in Claremont the corner stone of the first Catholic church erected in the state of New Hampshire, and the following sentiment was joyfully reiterated on the occasion, by gentlemen of all denominations then present.

St. Mary's Church—"May all generations call her blessed."

Translated from Cadiz papers, for the New York Commercial Advertiser.

MADRID, 1st May, 1823.

Major Garwood, who arrived yesterday noon from Seville with despatches for London, set out last evening, at six, for Paris.

The French Colonel, Duvogu, has embarked in England for Spain, with General Lallemand. It should be observed, that there are two brothers of the latter name, and that they are both Generals: the one who is coming to Spain, is the same who sailed from Rochefort in July, 1815, with the Emperor Napoleon, from whom he was separated by force, in order to be conducted as a prisoner to Gibraltar by the Duke of Revigo. The illustrious prisoner of St. Helena has recognized in his will, the personal services for which he was indebted to General Lallemand.

### REECE'S FERRY.

We have been requested to state that serious suspicion are entertained with regard to the conduct of the ferryman at Reece's Ferry, across Big Barren River, 2 or 3 miles above Bowling Green on the upper Nashville road. About three or four weeks since, a young gentleman started from Glasgow, with a view of crossing at said ferry, and has not been heard of since. Some time last fall a gentleman who set out to cross at the same ferry, seems to have disappeared in the same mysterious manner. It is supposed that both have been murdered. This publication is made for the benefit of travellers, and at the instance of two respectable citizens of Barren county.—Louisville Ad.

### A prompt Administration of Justice.

On Tuesday night, Moses Brown and 2 other men, about 11 o'clock, under pretence of bargaining with Eli Lukens, for four Calves, took out of his pocket, his pocket book containing some bank notes.—Brown was soon after arrested and taken to the Watch House. Wednesday morning he was taken before the Mayor and committed for trial. Soon after, a bill of indictment was sent up and found by the Grand Jury.

Brown was arraigned before the Mayor's

Court, and the Jury, after the examination of three witnesses, have just found the prisoner Guilty. The Court sentenced him to two years imprisonment at hard labor, and he is now in the Penitentiary.

Thus in less than twelve hours after the crime was committed, the prisoner was arrested, convicted and sentenced.

[Dem. Press.

### NEW YORK, June 28.

We have been favored by a respectable house in this city with the perusal of several letters, from which we have made the following extracts. The letters are from persons of the first respectability, of the several places at which they were written, and may be relied on.

AUBURN, June 21.

The fly has caused great damage to the wheat crop in the western district, and great apprehensions are entertained that there will be a scarcity for consumption.

LE ROY, June 11.

The prospect for wheat in our country is very bad; the fly is destroying it much more than was ever known here; half a crop is all that can be calculated on here.

ROCHESTER, June 18.

Our approaching crops will be very short; the Hessian fly having, in many towns, so destroyed whole fields, that farmers are ploughing them up; others again will not yield the seed sown.—Daily Adv.

### PETERSBURG, June 27.

The Crops.—Contrary to expectation, the Harvest is generally very productive in this vicinity. Particularly in the neighboring county of Chesterfield, we hear that the Wheat Crop in many instances is unusually abundant, and the grain uncommonly good. The murmur against the Fly and Church Bog, so universally heard in the early part of the season we are gratified to say is now no longer audible in this part of Virginia; and to the voice of complaint has succeeded strains of exultation and joyous gratitude to the Giver of every Good Gift, for the exuberance which crowns the labors of the Husbandman. The Crop of Corn, likewise at present promises well: and should no adverse spell occur to mar the prospect, we may have reason to employ the language of the Poet in giving utterance to our acknowledgments: Nature doth send her bounties forth, With a full and unwithering hand.

### GOLD MINE.

From a western paper we copied a few days ago a notice of the discovery of a silver mine in the Arkansas Territory. The Cheraw Intelligencer, printed at Cheraw, South Carolina, gives the following account of a Gold Mine, which has been recently brought to light in the southern country:—Bull. Amer.

In the county of Anson, (N. C.) two miles from Rocky river, and about thirty five miles from this place, there has been discovered an extensive Gold Mine; in excavating which, twelve workmen are employed with very considerable success. We have conversed with a gentleman who a few days since visited this Mine; from him we learn the ore is exceedingly pure, and sells readily in its crude state, at 91 cents the pennyweight. While he was present, one piece was dug up, weighing 22 ounces, equal to \$340 40 cents. One other piece had previously been found, weighing forty ounces, equal to \$728. Gold is not found deeper than three and a half feet below the surface. There is a small creek running directly through this mine, the bottom of which being covered with millions of particles of Gold, glittering through the limpid stream, presents a very interesting beautiful appearance.

### NEW YORK, June 18.

### N. Y. PIN MANUFACTORY.

The small machine for making pins, originally of American invention, has been so far improved by Mr. H. Whittemore, that he makes, from the simple wire, thirty per minute, completely headed and pointed, entirely by the machine, with one hand only to turn the crank. They are better than other pins, because the head and shank is one piece.—We saw them so made at No. 34, Ferry-st. where Mr. Whittemore was so good as to apply a piece of wire, turn the crank with his hand, and the pins dropped into the apron, as we have described them. In London the most they can do, is to make 14 in a minute, and then they are not so good.

### BAPTIST IRVINE.

A gentleman who lately visited Curacao informs the editor of the N. Y. E. Post, that Mr. Baptist Irvine who had been doomed to work in the salt mines for 30 years by the tribunal of that island, for being concerned in the expedition of Ducoudry against Porto Rico, had appealed from the sentence to the mother country, and confident hopes were entertained that he would be sent to Holland and acquitted.

### AUTHOR OF WAVERLY, &c.

In a late publication of this inimitable writer, he distinctly declares that his distinguished countryman Sir Walter Scott is not the author of a series of novels, that have heretofore been generally ascribed to his vigorous pen. This declaration we suppose will set the question at rest, in relation to Sir Walter Scott. But will present a fertile field for conjecture to the Literati & pseudo Amateurs. The scene of the novel we have just alluded to, is laid in France in the reign of Louis the 11th, in which Country Dr. Greenfield spent the last 12 months, actively engaged in admiring the Local Scenery of Montmouncy, and gazing over the Archives of the House of Bonaparte, whilst his distinguished countryman Sir Walter Scott, was quietly

reposing himself at Edinburgh or engaged in the toils of his judicial office.

[Rockingham weekly Register.

### CANCERS.

An anonymous correspondent on anonymous authority recommends a plant, vulgarly called pokeweed, as a specific and sovereign remedy for the cancer. The recommendations appear to rest on a solitary experiment made by a person of colour, who by accident threw the leaves of this plant over a cancer to keep off the flies. Finding unexpected relief, he repeated the operation and was entirely cured. This specific needs confirmation; but as its efficacy is possible, and as important discoveries have arisen from circumstances equally accidental, we think proper to state the alleged fact. Our correspondent requests all editors to notice his statement, and govern themselves accordingly.—N. Y. Statesman.

BALTIMORE, July 1.

### PRICES CURRENT.

### FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour wharf	\$ 7 00
Howard-street wagon	7 25
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 45
Do white do	1 50
Rye bushel	cts 75
Indian Corn bushel	53
Oats do	40

## For Sale.

The Farm situated on the Dover road, about a mile from Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Jackson—This farm contains about 100 Acres of land and from its proximity to town would suit well for a market Farm—Mr. Jackson will show the premises to any person disposed to purchase, and the terms of sale, which will be made accommodating, may be known on application to

JOSEPH HASKINS, Jr.

Easton, July 5—1f

## \$40 REWARD.

Ranaway on the 21st ult. Negro SAUL, he is very black, high breast and slim waist, with large hips and crooked back, he is about 45 years of age—Saul took away his wife named Luie, she is black, slim and a likely woman, about 25 years old; Saul belongs to Mrs. Elizabeth Simmons, near Vienna, and Luie is the property of the subscriber—whoever will take up said negroes so that the owners get them again shall receive a reward of Forty Dollars.

JAMES LAYTON.

Walnut Landing, Dorchester county, Md. July 5—3w

## Nanticoke Bridge.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Nanticoke Bridge Company, that an election for ten Directors will be held at the Toll House, in Vienna, on Monday the 21st inst. between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock. By order of the President and Directors, JERE COLSTON, Treas'r.

Vienna, July 5—3w

## CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.

The subscriber having taken that long and well known stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Charles K. Bryan, deceased, on High street, in Cambridge—begs leave to inform the public generally that he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches. Having served his apprenticeship with said Bryan, and being fully acquainted with his manner of doing work, added to a determination to devote his whole attention to the business—hopes to merit a share of the public's patronage. Those who may see proper to honor him with their custom may rest assured that their work shall be done with promptitude, and in a workman-like manner.

WILLIAM MULLIKIN, Jr.

July 5—7w

## Paper Hangings.

The inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity are respectfully informed that an opportunity is now offered them of a choice, from a handsome selection of Paper Hangings, which will be sold at fair Baltimore prices, and put up in the neatest and best manner. Patterns may be seen at and further information given by application to Mr. Thomas Meconeklin, Cabinet Maker, Easton.

July 5—

## STATE OF MARYLAND.

### Talbot County to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, by the petition in writing of James Shannahan, of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November Session, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain, being annexed to his petition, and the said petitioner having satisfied me that he has resided in the state aforesaid for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and the said petitioner having given bond with sufficient security for his personal appearance at Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday of November term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors. I do therefore order & adjudge that the said Jas. Shannahan, be discharged from his imprisonment, & he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the Easton newspapers, 4 weeks successively, at least three months before said first Saturday of November term next—give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county Court, on the first Saturday in said Court, in the forenoon, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for the benefit of said creditors, and to show cause if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the full benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled 'An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors' and the several supplements thereto. Given under my hand this third day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1833.

LAMBERT REARDON.

June 28—4w

## PRINTING,

### OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON

REASONABLE TERMS



**Just Received**  
**AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,**  
**EWELL'S**  
**MEDICAL COMPANION**  
OR  
**Family Physician,**  
Price Five Dollars.  
January 25, 1823.

**KENT COUNTY COURT.**  
**IN CHANCERY.**  
Ordered, that the report made by Henry Tilghman, Trustee to make sale of the real estate of Charles Tilden, deceased, and the sales made by the said Trustee as mentioned in the said report, be and is hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary in this Court, on or before the twenty third day of September next, and it is further Ordered, that the Trustee give notice of this order, and for the creditors of the said Charles Tilden, to exhibit their claims in this Court, on or before the twenty third day of September next, by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks in one of the Eastern papers, before the first day of August next.

R. T. EARLE.  
A true copy,  
Test, Thomas Worrell, Clk.  
June 27—4w

**VALUABLE LAND**  
**FOR SALE.**  
By virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Columbia and county of Washington, sitting in Chancery, will be sold by Public Auction on the premises,

On Thursday the 17th day of July next, at 12 o'clock (if fair, and if not, on the next fair day at the same hour), a handsome farm, situate on Choptank River, in Harbury, in Talbot county, consisting of those parts of the tracts of land called

'Hogsdon,' 'Thief Keep Out,' 'Peake's Marsh' and 'Marshy Peake,' that were allotted to John Ott, as grantee of Charles W. Goldsborough, Esq. of Washington; and laid off as his moiety thereof, under and in virtue of a writ of partition, issued out of Talbot county Court, containing by estimation 415 3/4 Acres more or less; about 127 1/2 acres thereof being Marsh & affording a great deal of grass for cattle, about 144 acres thereof being arable land and affording several handsome situations for buildings and the residue in excellent Woodland. Also, at the same time and place, all the right and title, or undivided moiety, in & to two other tracts of land called 'Goldsborough's Choice' and 'Goldsborough's Reserve,' also situate on Choptank River, near the lands aforesaid, the one containing 100 1/2 acres of Marsh land and the other 42 acres, more or less.

Those who are disposed to purchase, are invited to take a view of the premises previous to the day of sale.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, to

RICHARD T. LOWNDES, Trustee.  
May 17, 1823

**FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND**  
**BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.**

18th June, 1823.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Court House in Easton, on the first Monday (24th) of August next, between the hours 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the stockholders thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order,  
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.

June 28—6w

**\$100 REWARD.**

Ranaway on the 17th inst. a negro man by the name of BEN, he is very black, has a small face and a very large nose, not very tall, but is well set, and has lost the little toe of his left foot; BEN is about twenty years of age—He took with him a frock coat of a dark color, one pair of striped trousers, one pair of white sheeting and a kersey jacket and trousers of a dark olive colour, and a small fur hat—whenever will take up and secure him so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of one hundred dollars.

IGNATIUS RHODES.  
Talbot county, May 24—

**Notice.**

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

Public's Humble Serv't, &c.

SAM. CHAPLIN.

Centreville, June 14—

**Notice.**

The Stockholders of the Bank of Caroline are hereby notified that an Election will be held in the Court House in the village of Denton, on the first Monday of August next, for the purpose of electing Seven Directors to manage the affairs of the said Bank for the ensuing year.

By order,

JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.  
Bank of Caroline, June 2d, 1823.

June 14

**Notice**

Is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Sterling, late of said County, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said deceased's estate.

Given under my hand this 14th June 1823.

SOPHIA STERLING, Adm'r.  
of John Sterling, dec'd.

N. B. Those indebted to the estate are desired to make immediate payment.

June 21—3w



**THE STEAM BOAT**  
**MARYLAND**

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

The MARYLAND will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown, on Monday the 10th day of March, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season—Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 1, 1823—tf

**STEAM BOAT**  
**AND**  
**Stage Line**

Between Baltimore and Lancaster, by the way of Havre-de-Grace & Port Deposit—Steam Boat line between Baltimore & Cambridge, by way of Annapolis.

**THE STEAM BOAT**  
**ALBEMARLE,**

Captain A. BAKER.

Will commence her regular run for the season on Sunday next, the 11th inst.—will leave the lower end of Smith's wharf, Maj. McKim's steam mill, Baltimore, every Sunday at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis & Cambridge; arrive at Annapolis at half past 10 o'clock A. M. from thence arrive at Cambridge about six o'clock, P. M. Returning, the boat will leave Cambridge every Monday at 7 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock, P. M., from thence arrive at Baltimore about six o'clock, P. M. The boat will stop at Howell's Point, going and returning, for the accommodation of the people in the lower part of Talbot county.

The steam boat will leave Baltimore, (same place) every Tuesday and Friday at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Lancaster, arrive at Havre de Grace at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. from thence arrive at Port Deposit before 5 o'clock, P. M. First rate stage and horses, with careful driver, will leave Port Deposit every Wednesday and Saturday at 8 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Lancaster in the early part of the afternoon; returning, the same stage will leave William Hambright's hotel, sign of the Lamb, West King street, Lancaster, every Tuesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Port Deposit in the afternoon. The steam boat will leave Port Deposit every Wednesday and Saturday; stop at Havre de Grace; from thence arrive at Baltimore before 5 o'clock, P. M. The boat will stop, going and returning, at Howell's Point, and Captain J. Ferguson's farm, for the accommodation of the people in Kent county, if required.

The boat will carry light freight, horses, carriages, baggage, &c. which will be at the risk of the owners. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board.

N. B.—Horses, gigs, coaches, &c. can be obtained (at the arrival of the steam boat) at a minute's warning, to convey passengers to any part of the several towns above mentioned, or adjacent country, on reasonable terms.

May 7—(17)—2m

**REMOVAL.**

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the stand heretofore occupied by him, to that large and commodious

**Establishment,**

at the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, lately in the tenure of Mr. Charles W. Nabb. From the central situation of this House, being located in the most public part of the Town and opposite to the Post Office and Bank, and near to all the Public Offices, and from his unwearied endeavours and efforts, (being determined to spare neither labour nor expense) to give general satisfaction, he confidently relies on a generous and liberal community for a portion of public patronage.—The Buildings and appointments are in good order for the reception of those who may honour him with their custom—His Stables, which are large and commodious, are now and constantly will be, provided with grain and provender of the best kind—His Bar is supplied with the best of liquors—His Larder is well stocked and his Table will be at all times furnished with the best and most choice delicacies and dainties of the season, as well as the most substantial provisions, served up in the best order—His Ostlers and other servants are sober, polite and attentive—His Charges will be moderate and every endeavour will be used to preserve order—Horses, Hacks and Gigs, with careful drivers, will be furnished to convey travellers to any part of the peninsula—Private Rooms may be always obtained and private parties accommodated at the shortest notice—Board may be had on reasonable terms, by the day, week, month, or year.

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
JAMES C. WHEELER.  
Easton, Dec. 7, 1822 tf

**PRINTING,**  
**OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,**

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON

REASONABLE TERMS.

**A FRESH SUPPLY OF**  
**SPRING GOODS.**

**Groome & Lambdin**

Acknowledge with pleasure the past favours of their friends and customers, and beg leave to inform them, that they have received and are now opening an elegant

ASSORTMENT OF

**Seasonable Goods.**

Although they deem it unnecessary to boast of the quantity of yards, yet they can assure the public that their assortment is both extensive and complete and they will sell them at the very lowest prices for cash.

Easton, May 24—8w

**A FURTHER SUPPLY OF**  
**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.**

**Thomas & Groome**

Have just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, a large additional supply of

**GOODS,**  
adapted to their Spring and Summer sales,

CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF

**DRY GOODS,**  
**IRONMONGERY, GROCERIES,**

**LIQUORS, GLASS, CHINA and**

**Queen's-Ware;**

Which being added to those before received, renders their assortment very general and complete, and to which they invite the attention of their customers and the public generally. Amongst the Groceries just received are a parcel of

IMPERIAL, HYSON, and YOUNG HYSON } Teas,  
Which are believed to be of superior quality.

Easton, May 31, 1823—tf

**Joseph Scull**

Has just received from Philadelphia a large

ASSORTMENT OF



**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
The most of which were made to his order

out of the best materials;

CONSISTING OF  
Ladies best Morocco Shoes,  
do do Prunelle do  
do do Figured Silk do  
Misses do Morocco do  
Children's Morocco and Leather do  
Gentlemen & Boys Boots, Monroes and Shoes.

ALSO,  
An assortment of the best Leather and Morocco for manufacturing, and having a careful Foreman, and good Workmen, he can have Boots and Shoes made to order.

He intends keeping a constant supply of Philadelphia and Easton made Boots & Shoes, which he will sell cheap for Cash.

Easton, May 17—tf

**MARYLAND, act.**

Caroline County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of Caroline county, by petition in writing of John Roe, (of John) of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said petitioner having satisfied me that he has resided in this state the two years immediately preceding his application and that he is in confinement for debt only and having also given bond with sufficient security for his personal appearance before the judges of Caroline county Court on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors:—I do therefore adjudge and order that the said John Roe, (of John) be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in a newspaper published at Easton four successive weeks at least three months before the said day, and a copy thereof to be set up at the Court House door, and also at one of the Taverns in Denton) to appear before the said court at the time and place aforesaid for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, or to show cause if any they have why the said petitioner should not have the relief prayed for. Given under my hand the 20th day of May, 1823.

THO. CULBRETH.

True Copy,

Test, Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.  
June 14—4w

**Six Cents Reward.**

Ranaway from the Subscriber on Saturday the 24th inst. an indentured apprentice to the Hatting Business, by the name of

**Archibald M'Neal.**

Any person taking up said Boy and delivering him to me shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges paid.

B. JONES.  
Easton, May 31, 1823.

N. B. One or two boys, of good character, will be taken to the above business—Boys from 14 to 15 years old would be preferred.

B. J.

**A good Country Stand**

FOR A GOOD SHOE-MAKER.

To be Rented for next year the

HOUSE AND LOT,

near the Hay Lands Gate, 3 miles from Easton, where Mr. John Sneed now lives.—For terms apply to

ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

May 3—4t

**Harvest Goods.**

**GROOME & LAMBDIN**

Have received from Baltimore a general

assortment of

**GROCERIES,**

Suited for Harvest Sales, which they will sell cheap for ready money.

Easton, June 21—2w

**Vive La Plume.**

**THE RUNNING HAND,**

TAUGHT IN TWELVE LESSONS.

TWO DOLLARS THE COURSE.

This new system of Penmanship is calculated to make an almost instantaneous change from a cramp, slow, scrawling hand writing, to a free, open, liberal running style.

A person may go through the whole course in two days, or they may take a week as best suits their convenience.

If number and respectability can establish a system, this is established on the firm basis of public approbation

Upwards of a thousand persons, from 9 to 60 years of age, have attended and improved in the city of Baltimore and Chestertown, Kent county. Specimens of improvement made in a few hours and by some who never before took pen in hand, may be seen at the Writing Rooms and at the Office of the Eastern Gazette.

The School Room occupied by the Miss Harris, on Harrison Street, will be open for the instruction of Pupils from 7 to 8 A. M. and from 5 to 6 P. M.—For the convenience of those residing in the country, she may be seen at her lodgings at Mrs. Nicols' through the remainder of the day.

Ladies wishing to form a class at their own houses, can be attended.

"No one thing bespeaks a Lady well bred and well educated, more, than a handsome hand writing; no one thing, a low origin and want of mental accomplishments, than a miserable scrawl with the Pen"—*Chesterfield.*

Easton, June 21, 1823—3w

**TO RENT,**  
That large and Commodious

**Establishment,**

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

PERE WILLMER.

Centreville, June 14—

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

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of a venditioni exponas, to me directed, against Thomas Wrightson, at the suit of James McDaniel, will be sold in the town of St. Michaels, on Saturday the 26th of July next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock of the same day, the following property, to wit: all the right and title of said Wrightson, of, in and to the

**HOUSE AND LOT,**

situate in the town of St. Michaels, where he at present resides, also all his right and title to four other undivided Lots, lying and being in the town of St. Michaels, two Walnut Tables, one Bureau, half dozen Chairs, one large Teaboard, one pair fire Tongs, one Shovel, one pair Brass Andirons, one Pot, one Dutch Oven, one Grind Stone and two Beds, taken and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and cost of the above named venditioni.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

June 21—ts

**Barren Creek**  
**SPRINGS.**

The proprietor of the above Establishment announces to the public, that he is now ready to accommodate travellers and boarders.

Having furnished himself with every thing necessary to render comfortable his customers, he with confidence recommends the establishment to invalids and parties of pleasure.

He deems it unnecessary to say anything in recommendation of the waters of Barren Creek, as his virtues are so generally known, and he flatters himself, so generally appreciated by the public.

WILLIAM HOSSANNA.

June 21, 1823—3w

**MARYLAND,**

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

April Term, Anno Domini 1823.

On application of Samuel Harrison, administrator of John Harrison, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed 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 May, in the year of our Lord 1823.

J. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

That all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 28th day of June, Anno Domini, 1823.

SAMUEL HARRISON, Adm'r.

of John Harrison, dec'd.

June 28—3w

**6 Cents Reward.**

Ranaway from the Subscriber living in Caroline county, near Hunting Creek, an apprentice lad aged about 20 years. I will give the above reward if he is brought home.

NOAH ROSS.

June 28—3w

**Camp Meeting.**

By a quarterly Conference held in Somerset Circuit, it was determined that a general Camp Meeting should be held on Nanticoke point, in Somerset county, Md., on the 21st of August and end on the 26th; the ground selected for the purpose, is a beautiful place on a farm belonging to Capt. Jesse Hughes, opposite Sandy Island, this situation for comfort and convenience, is equal to any on the Bay—an excellent harbour for vessels which will find plenty of water and good anchoring ground within a small distance from the Encampment; those who come in vessels are advised to bring with them drinking water &c. fire wood, it may be expected that good order will be preserved as the managers are vested with sufficient authority from the state for that purpose.

James Denston,  
Benjamin J. Jones,  
Benjamin Dashiell,  
Henry Gale,  
John Rider,  
Covington Cordry,  
Turner Davis,  
Covington Mezick,  
Jonathan Barkley,  
Managers.

June 28, 1823.

**MARYLAND, act.**

Caroline County.

On Application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, by petition in writing of Richard Nicols, (negro) of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, & the said petitioner having satisfied me that he has resided in this state, the two years immediately preceding his application, and that he is in confinement for debt only; and having also given bond with sufficient security for his personal appearance before the judges of Caroline county Court, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, to answer such allegations, as may be made against him by his Creditors; I do therefore adjudge and order that the said Richard Nicols, (negro) be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in a newspaper published at Easton, four successive weeks, at least three months before the said day, and a copy thereof to be set up at the Court House door, and also at one of the Taverns in Denton, to appear before the said court, at the time and place aforesaid for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to show cause, if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the relief prayed Given under my hand this 19th day of June, 1823.

(Signed) THO. CULBRETH.

True copy,

Test, Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.

of Caroline County Court.

June 28—4w

**Chesterfield**

FOR SALE.

In virtue of a power vested in me by the last Will and Testament of Henry Darden, Esq. late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, I will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder on the 22d of July next, that very valuable Farm adjoining the Town of Centre Ville, on which the said Henry Darden, Esq. lately resided, called Chesterfield, formerly the residence of the late Judge Nicholson, and which under his superintendence produced very abundant crops. The buildings on said Farm are as follows: a large and convenient Brick DWELLING HOUSE, a Brick Meat House and Quarter, a Granary, Carriage House, Corn House, Stable, Cow-House and an Overseer's House. Fronting the Dwelling House, is a very handsome garden, which with a little care and attention could be restored to its pristine beauty, the trees, shrubbery and the flowers being still vigorous and healthy. This situation is a very eligible one, especially to a public man or to one who has children to educate, it being within half a mile of Centreville, in which there is an Academy, in high reputation, & a most excellent Female School. The water is excellent, and the situation, it is believed, is as healthy as that of any other farm in the neighbourhood. Persons wishing to purchase are desired to view the premises, which will be shown to them by the Overseer on the farm or by the subscriber. I will sell at the same time the Wood Land of the said Henry Darden, commonly used for the said farm.

The terms of Sale will be that the purchaser shall give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money as follows: one third thereof on the first day of January next, one third on the first day of January 1825 and the remaining third on the first day of January 1826, with interest on each instalment from the day of sale, when the possession may be had. Before the payment of the purchase money a deed will be given. The sale will take place on the premises and commence at 11 o'clock A. M. A part of the personal estate of the deceased including (among other articles) his whole Household and Kitchen Furniture will be exposed to public sale on Tuesday the 15th of July next, on a credit of six months, with interest from the day of sale. This sale will be worthy of the attention of house keepers, as some very valuable articles will be offered.

P. B. HOPPER.

Centreville, June 28—ts

**Notice.**

The creditors of Roger Jones, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are warned to exhibit their claims against said deceased to the subscribers, legally authenticated for settlement, on or before the first day of January, 1824, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from any benefit of said deceased's estate—Given under our hands this 23d day of June, 1823.

ROGER JONES,

JOHN JONES,



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 12, 1823.

NO. 30.

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.

## NOTICE.

By virtue of a covenant in a deed of indenture made and executed by Levin Farrington, to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will be sold on Monday the eighteenth day of August next for cash, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Dr. Samuel James, in Somerset county, the following tracts & parts of tracts of lands in said county, or so much thereof as will satisfy a claim held by the said Farmers' Bank of Maryland against said lands, viz. part of a tract called Weatherly's purchase, part of a tract called Wilton, part of a tract called Salisbury Plains, a tract called Train's Lot, a tract called Farrington's Adventure, and part of a tract called Morris's Lot. The said lands formerly belonged to the said Levin Farrington dec'd. & were deeded by him to the said Bank to secure the said claim. The President, Directors & Company of said Bank will therefore give the purchaser or purchasers a good title to said lands, or so much as shall be sold.

By order of the President, Directors and Company of the said Bank.

EDWARD AUSTIN,  
Agent and Assignee.

June 14, 1823—2m

## 6 Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber living in Caroline county, near Hunting Creek, an apprentice lad aged about 20 years. I will give the above reward if he is brought home.

NOAH ROSS.

June 28—3w

## \$40 REWARD.

Ranaway on the 21st ult. Negro SAUL, he is very black, high breast and slim waist, with large hips and crooked back, he is about 45 years of age—Saul took away his wife named LUE, she is black, slim and a likely woman, about 25 years old; Saul belongs to Mrs. Elizabeth Simmons, near Vienna, and LUE is the property of the subscriber—whoever will take up said negroes so that the owners get them again shall receive a reward of Forty Dollars.

JAMES LAYTON.

Walnut Landing, Dorchester county, Md. July 5—3w

## Nanticoke Bridge.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Nanticoke Bridge Company, that an election for ten Directors will be held at the Toll House, in Vienna, on Monday the 21st inst. between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.

By order of the President and Directors,  
JERRY COLSTON, Treas'r.  
Vienna, July 5—3w

## CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING

The subscriber having taken that long and well known stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Charles K. Bryan, deceased, on High street, in Cambridge—begs leave to inform the public generally that he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches. Having served his apprenticeship with said Bryan, and being fully acquainted with his manner of doing work, added to a determination to devote his whole attention to the business—hopes to merit a share of the public's patronage. Those who may see proper to honor him with their custom may rest assured that their work shall be done with promptitude, and in a workmanlike manner.

WILLIAM MULLIKIN, Jr.

July 5—7w

## STATE OF MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, by the petition in writing of James Shannahan, of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November Session, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain, being annexed to his petition, and the said petitioner having satisfied me that he has resided in the state aforesaid for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and the said petitioner having given bond, with sufficient security for his personal appearance at Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday of November term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, I do therefore order & adjudge that the said Jas. Shannahan, be discharged from his imprisonment, & be by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the Eastern newspapers, 4 weeks successively, at least three months before said first Saturday of November term next—give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county Court, on the first Saturday in said Court, in the forenoon, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for the benefit of said creditors, and to show cause if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the full benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled 'An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors' and the several supplements thereto. Given under my hand this third day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1823.

LAMBERT REARDON.

June 28—4w

## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Maryland Agricultural Society.  
BALTIMORE, June 23, 1823.

At an adjourned special meeting, in pursuance of notice given, of the members of the Maryland Agricultural Society, R. Smith, Esq. in the chair, and James Howard, Esq. Secretary, held in the city of Baltimore, on the 23d June, 1823 the following proceedings were approved and adopted:

Resolved, that the Articles of Association of 'The Maryland Agricultural Society,' be amended according to the following form, and that the same so amended, be and hereby are adopted as the constitution of the said society.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We the subscribers do hereby agree to associate ourselves under the style and title of

'The Maryland Agricultural Society.'

Art. I. The object of this association is the promotion of Agriculture, and Rural Economy.

Art. II. The officers of this society, shall be a President, a Vice President, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, an Assistant Recording Secretary, a Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, a Treasurer, an Assistant Treasurer, and two Collectors—one for each Shore, twenty four Trustees, and such other officers as the bye laws of the Society shall from time to time direct. All officers, where not otherwise directed, shall be chosen by ballot, to serve until the close of the next exhibition, and then and thereafter be annually elected at the meeting held on the Western Shore, in the month of November.

Art. III. The duty of the President shall be to preside at all meetings, to direct such correspondence as may be necessary, to superintend the affairs of the Society, and to make such communications as from time to time may be deemed useful.

Art. IV. The Vice President in case of the absence of the President shall fulfil his duties; and in case of the absence, death, or resignation of any officer, the Society shall have power to appoint in his place a member to act until the appearance of such absent officer, or in case of death or resignation, until another officer shall be duly elected.

Art. V. Twenty four trustees shall be elected, of whom twelve shall be from the Western Shore, and twelve shall be from the Eastern Shore. They shall meet as often as their respective chairmen, or any two members may deem it necessary, and any three members shall constitute a quorum. The trustees shall from time to time examine in person the management and condition of such farms as they may consider objects worthy of their attention; and they shall make report to the society of such as may merit their approbation. They shall severally take charge of all the property and articles of the Society, on their respective Shores; the books and papers of the other departments excepted. It shall be their duty to take the most efficient measures for collecting and distributing the best samples of all the useful grains, roots, and seeds; for collecting all native fossils, marls, earth or substances, proper for manures; for causing the same to be analysed, and report the results to the society; for procuring experiments, to be made by careful agriculturalists, of all such fossils, marls, earth or substances; for collecting models of the best agricultural implements, and to report their properties and usefulness; to designate from time to time all subjects and objects for which premiums should be offered, and to fix and declare the several premiums for the same; to appoint committees to examine into the merits of, and report on all claims for premiums; to designate the time, and make the requisite preparatory arrangements every year for the meeting of the Society, and to keep regular minutes of all their proceedings.

Art. VI. The Assistant Secretary, the Assistant Treasurer, and the twelve Trustees for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, shall be chosen at a meeting to be called on that shore, by the Vice President, and, when so chosen, shall serve until the close of the next exhibition on the Eastern Shore; and the Trustees for said shore, shall then and thereafter be chosen annually.

Art. VII. The first Exhibition of the Society shall be on the Western Shore, on the first Wednesday in November next. The next Exhibition of the Society shall be on the Eastern Shore on such day thereafter as may be designated by the Trustees hereafter to be chosen on that shore.

Art. VIII. The Society shall have power to make such bye laws and regulations, as they shall from time to time deem necessary for carrying into effect the objects of the institution.

Art. IX. Every member on joining this association, shall pay to the treasurer, or to the assistant treasurer, a sum not less than two dollars, and shall annually there-

after in the month of November, pay a sum not less than two dollars, so long as he may continue to be a member of said Society.

Art. X. All expenses incurred in the procuring of premiums to be distributed by the Society, at their meeting on the Western Shore, and all expenses incurred by the trustees in the preparatory arrangements for such meeting or otherwise, shall be paid by the treasurer, under an order signed by the President, and countersigned by the Corresponding Secretary; and all expenses incurred on the Eastern Shore for premiums or otherwise as aforesaid, shall be paid by the Assistant Treasurer, under an order signed by the Vice President, and countersigned by the Assistant Recording Secretary.

Art. XI. At every meeting of the Society the President or the Vice President, if attending shall with the members present form a Quorum.

Art. XII. The Society shall consist of inhabitants of the State of Maryland, and of the District of Columbia, friendly to agriculture, and provision shall be made for the election and admission of honorary members.

The foregoing amended Constitution having been unanimously approved and adopted, it was ordered to be published in the American Farmer, and the meeting then agreed to adjourn to Friday, the 13th day of July, when they would meet again at Baltimore, to choose the general officers of the Society, the Trustees, &c. for the Western Shore.

R. SMITH, President.

JAMES HOWARD, Secretary.

From the Democratic Press  
TO THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF  
THE UNITED STATES.

Although this paper is only addressed to the organized bodies of this great arm of our national industry, its object is to draw the attention of all the intelligence and all the talent, that has been engaged in making and collecting information on the subject of which it treats, and to invite a free communication from all parts of the Union, in the phenomenon that occurs, and the opinions to which these remarks have given rise.

The reports from many places in the country very remote from each other state that 'the fly' is committing great ravages on the wheat. In some places it is represented to be at work on the oats, and even on the grass. Considerable injury has been sustained in past seasons, from the grass hopper, and at all times have the orchards been molested by one species or other of the insect tribe. The injuries sustained from these hostile myriads are of an extent, amount and nature, beyond what a superficial observer is aware of. Conjecture may be justified in assuming that they destroy thirty three per cent of what would come to perfection, but for the ravages they commit.

Of all the enemies which agricultural pursuits have to encounter, none are equal to the insect tribe; and their number, minuteness and general nature, places an effectual opposition to them beyond the reach of man's personal power and industry. To meet their attacks all chemical applications have been limited, and partial mechanical efforts are still more circumscribed.

All the soot, lime, tobacco and other powders that can be applied can reach but a very small portion of the surface of a country, and there is no probability that mechanical means will ever be found out to enable the farmers to combat or otherwise destroy 'the fly' from a field of wheat, or bugs from an orchard or garden.

The insect pest baffles all the mechanical and chemical powers of man. He must look for assistance in this war from other sources, and he must make up his mind to giving up a share of the salvage to his allies, which would not probably be the tythe of what is now lost.

It is from the small birds we are to look for assistance: their habits, wants and capacity qualify them to check and restrain the multiplication of insects. The parents of one nest of young birds have been calculated by some ingenious observer to destroy many thousands of insects in one day, and thus at the commencement of the warm season, one day's havoc prevents the existence of many millions.

On this continent most of our birds are emigrants. Very few remain through the winter in the Northern latitudes, and of those that remain none are very domestic. Indeed comparatively speaking, we have few if any of these half domestic birds. In Europe the sparrows remain all winter, and through all the season is to be found feeding in the cities and villages with barn yard poultry, and although they are so wild and cunning that it is difficult to catch them, they become so familiar that in Paris, a large city, it is the practice with some of the woman at bread keepers to feed them with crumbs of bread, and they will pick the pieces from the woman's apron.

We have nothing in the United States, that we can compare with the numbers of this bird. They remain through the year about the houses and continue their intimate familiarity with man and his improvements.

Of the Sparrow tribe, there are the house and field sparrow. Both always kept about the farm house and both of them are very mischievous and destructive at the time grain is ripening; and it frequently happens where the fences are thoro hedge that they eat the greater part of the outside ridge.—One would suppose that, knowing that they have assisted man in protecting the field, they insist on having the outside as their share of the salvage. Close calculating farmers employ a boy to go round a favourite field, for a few weeks before the harvest, who with a noisy rattle or perhaps a fowling piece and small shot drive them off. This serves only to send them off to some neighbours, for some one must feed them.

The Europeans have more of these half domestic birds, which are wanting in this country: although the sparrow is the most remarkable. They have a small bird called Robin red breast; it somewhat differs from the bird so called here. The next is the Sky Lark, a bird that is always to be found in the field except during heavy snow fall; then it's wants draw it to the barn yard and the sea coast, where the season soon thaws the snow. The sky lark is a constant inhabitant of the cultivated field, and as no complaints are made against it, there is reason to presume it neither meddles with the new sown seed or the ripening crop. It is fair to conclude it lives entirely on wild seeds, insects, caterpillars and their eggs.

Your attention to these subjects is earnestly requested. Reflect on what you see, on what is now passing around us, and on what is laid before you, and enquire how far it might be prudent to introduce into this country the birds described and others for the purpose of removing the evils complained of. But please to recollect that these birds when fairly introduced, will not be easily if at all exterminated;—and recollect also that they will pay themselves for the trouble they will take of defending your crops. Should their agency remedy the evil, then, in the absence of the Hessian fly, Chintz fly, &c. &c. a hue and cry may be raised against the introduction of sparrows, sky larks, &c. &c.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND.

New York, July 1.

Tobacco of Upper Canada.—We were informed last winter, by a gentleman from Detroit, that the settlers in the upper part of the province of Upper Canada were turning their attention to the culture of tobacco, and that they had thus far met with great success.—This fact was mentioned by us at the time; and we now find by the Montreal papers, 10 hogheads of this article advertised for sale by Daniel Fisher, Esq. This, says the Courant, is the first public notice of so large a quantity of that article, the growth of Canada, being advertised; but now we trust that very few seasons will pass, before we shall have not only a sufficient quantity for our own consumption, but also to be enabled to export to Great Britain, where we hope encouragement will be given to the produce of her Colonies in preference to that of foreign States. The culture of this plant will be of incalculable advantage to this Country, and it is to be wished that every attention may be paid to the production of an article of such universal consumption. It would be passing strange if our Virginia and Kentucky friends were to find successful rivals in their business, on the northern side of the shores of the great lakes.

Com. Adv.

BOTS.—A table spoonful of unslacked lime given to horses, regularly with their water or food, for three or four days, night and morning will completely expel the bots.

From the [London] New Monthly Magazine.  
Ante and Post Nuptial Journal.

ANTE NUPTIAL.—I hate Blondes: white faced horses and women are equally ugly. The 'blue eyed daughters of the north,' like other bleached animals of the same latitude, are apt to be very torpid, sleepy and insipid, rarely exhibiting much intellect or piquancy. They remind one of boiled mutton without caper sauce, or water gruel without wine or brandy. Every one thought the Albigenses frightful, & yet people pretend to admire fair women. Brunettes are decidedly handsomer. What is a snow scene compared to the rich and various colouring of an autumnal landscape? They have a moral beauty about them; their eyes sparkle with intelligence—they possess fire, vivacity, genius. A brunette sawney is as rare as a tortoise shell tom cat. There is, however, a species of complexion, which Nature accomplishes in her happier moods, infinitely transcending all others: I mean a clear, transparent olive, through whose soft and lucid surface the blood may be almost seen coursing beneath, while the mind seems constantly shining through and irradiating the countenance. It is generally accompanied with dark silky hair, small regular features, and sylph like form, approximating somewhat to the—Lascar? No. To the Spanish? No; but to the description which Ovid gives us of Sappho, and the species of beauty, that imagination assigns to the fascinating Cleopatra. My dear Julia exactly represents this kind of loveliness. I am cer-

tainly a lucky fellow in having secured the promise of her hand. . . . Saw Lady Madeleine at the opera, looking fat, florid and sphynx like. It is the fashion to call her a fine creature, so is the prize ox: for the modesty which others assign to her, read *mauvaise honte*. If people admire by the square foot, they can hardly over rate her merits; but for my own part, I would rather marry a Patagonian milk maid.

Post Nuptial.—Heigh ho!—Three months elapsed without a single entry in my journal. What an idle fellow I have become, or rather what a busy one! For I have been in a perpetual bustle, ever since the expiration of the honeymoon. By the bye, nothing can be more ill judged than our custom of dedicating that period to rural sequestration, that we may do nothing but amuse one another, while it generally ends in our teasing one another to death. Remember reading of a pastry cook, who always gave his apprentices a surfeit of tarts, when first they came, to insure their subsequent indifference. Very well for him, but a dangerous conjugal experiment.

Sat next day to Lady Madeleine, at a dinner party. What a remarkable fine woman she is!—quite majestic, after one has been accustomed to dwarfs and puppets. After all, there is nothing so feminine and lovely as a fair complexion, especially when accompanied with that Corinthian air, that natural nobility, if I may so express myself, which at once stamps the high born and high bred women of quality. If her hand alone were shown to me, I should swear that it belonged to a person of rank. A complexion of this sort testifies the station of its possessor.—One sees olives and brunettes trundling mops and circling mackarel; but no menial ever possessed Lady Madeleine's soft and delicate tints. What a charm, too, in that gentle and modest demeanor, forming so happy a medium between rustic reserve and London flippancy!

From the Connecticut Courant.

The following instance of the longevity of a family, a majority of which are now living, may be amongst the most remarkable in this State.

The father died about 20 years ago in the 93d year of his age	93
The mother died about 18 years ago in the 95th year of her age	95
They lived together in a married state, upwards of 70 years, and had nine children.	
The eldest son is a healthy and intelligent old gentleman, in his 92d year	92
The eldest daughter died in her 83th year	83
The second son died in his 87th year	87
The third son died in his 75th year, of the 15th attack of Pneumonia	75
The fourth son is living in the 82d year of his age	82
The fifth son is in his 80th year	80
The second daughter is in her 78th year	78
The sixth son is in his 76th year	76
The seventh son, a respectable physician, is in his 73d year	73

The above facts can be substantiated by three physicians in as many towns in the State on the banks of Connecticut river, who are the sons of the seventh son and physician.

Amount of their ages, 919  
Average age, 83½

From the Christian Observer for April.  
IRON CHURCH.

St. George's Church is an object of considerable architectural interest for its taste, and as having been nearly the first cast iron church erected in the kingdom. The whole of the frame work of the windows, doors, pillars, groins, roof and pulpit, and ornamental enrichments, are of cast iron. The length of the church is 119 feet; the breadth 47. It is ornamented with a splendid cast window of stained glass.

The tower raised to the height of 96 feet, and standing on a hill, the site of an ancient sea beacon, is elevated 345 feet above high water mark, and commands one of the finest views in the kingdom, comprehending the town and shipping of Liverpool, the estuary of the Mersey, the level surface of Lancashire, as far as the eye can trace the prospect, with the craggy hills of Wales towards the west, and towards the northeast the distant mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland. The contemplative Christian, viewing so many of our churches, thus characteristically situated, will be inclined to see in them an apt emblem of what the ministers of Christ themselves should ever be, 'guides and way marks in the path to bliss' or in still more authoritative language 'cities set upon a hill which cannot be hid.'

On Friday last, the wife of Mr. Sitter, in the Northern Liberties, was delivered of three children, two boys and a girl. What makes it more extraordinary is that she had twine the time before.

[Phila. Freeman's Jour.



## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ship London, in 40 days from Liverpool, the editors of the New York Evening Post have received London papers of the 22d of May, being eight days later than our previous accounts from this quarter. The Paris dates, however, are only three days later than the news received by the Montano, from Havre, which we published on the 24th ult.

### FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The advantages recently said to have been obtained by Mina, are flatly contradicted in these papers. It is even denied that he had beaten General Ramogosa, although all previous accounts agreed in stating this to have been the fact. Poor Mina, according to the intelligence which the French government communicate to the 'good people of Paris,' was flying before the invaders, and his 'destruction' pronounced 'inevitable.' Notwithstanding all this boasting, the Royal Duke had not advanced farther into Spain than we learned by our former accounts.—His headquarters now, as then, are stated to have been at Lerma, and that the Duke of Reggio had entered Valladolid.

From the peculiar aspect the affairs of Spain have assumed, the London Courier, which formerly prognosticated the speedy and complete triumph of the invading army, now speaks of its chances in a very desponding manner, and considers the intelligence, which had been received from Seville, as placing the question of the Spanish war in a 'totally new light,' and as seeming to extinguish all chance of its being brought to a speedy conclusion. 'This, it is reasoned, can only be on the improbable supposition, that France will march her army out of Spain, without accomplishing any of the objects for which she marched in.' On the rumor that the Spanish Cortes had adopted the resolution of removing to the Canaries, taking with them the King and the Royal family, and empowering at the same time, the different Generals to carry on the war in their name, it is asked, 'when and how will the contest end? Spain will become one vast field of battle, one common scene of pillage, havoc, and ruin. The leaders of each of the parties—constitutional and monarchial—would exercise authority within their several spheres, and levy what contributions they could for their support. Assuming even the most favorable hypothesis, that of the complete triumph of France, over all parties and all factions in the Peninsula, what satisfactory issue could be brought about as long as those who have sworn to have no peace with France, while France has a soldier in Spain, continue at the Canaries, and keep the whole royal family their prisoners? Would a French fleet be fitted out to invade those Islands, and bring back Ferdinand in triumph? If not, and if negotiation could not procure his return, what final arrangement would be made, and what part would France play meanwhile? These and many other questions, crowd upon us in anticipating the execution of that bold and decisive measure which the Cortes meditate.'

This picture is certainly not the most favorably drawn for the legitimists, who seem to have calculated on Spain being as easily conquered as Naples, when the people of that country evinced a disposition to throw off the yoke. We apprehend, however, that the event calculated on by the Courier, was only anticipated by the Cortes as likely to take place, should Russia, Austria, and Prussia show symptoms of marching their legions into the Peninsula. In a contest with France alone, there appears to have been no apprehension on the part of the Cortes, who from past events, and calculating on the noble spirit which had manifested itself throughout the country, could not for a moment suppose that 100,000 men, or even triple that number, would be sufficient to overturn the constitution. Should none of the other powers aid the French, we cannot persuade ourselves that the contest will be a lengthened one. Either the invaders will be cut off in detail or be compelled to retreat, or, as seems highly probable, a change will take place in the French ministry favorable to peace. But even if the members of the Holy Alliance make common cause with Louis, we do not see how the anarchy and confusion depicted by the Courier, would be the necessary result. Spain might be over run by foreigners; but they could not occupy the country for ever; and unless that occupation tended to eradicate liberal principles, it would be attended with no advantage to the cause of the Allied Sovereigns. On the contrary, an intercourse with the people, which would naturally lead to conversations on the nature of the government, and the free constitution which Spain had adopted, might be attended with much more dangerous consequences, than all the evils which the government of France affected to believe were about to overwhelm the country by the introduction of the yellow fever, which had no other existence than in a desire to give a plausible color to its unprincipled designs on the Peninsula.

### RUSSIA.

On the occupation by Russia of the North Western coast of America, and the adjacent waters, the Courier of the 18th states, that the offers of the British government to enter into an amicable negotiation, with the view of preventing all misunderstanding arising between the subjects of the two powers, had been rejected by the Emperor Alexander, who insisted on the 'claim of sovereignty,' and the principle of maritime law, both of which had been carried into effect by the Russian government. The matter was to be spe-

cifically brought before the House of Commons. Some farther notice of this subject is given in the Courier of the 21st, as will be seen by our extracts. The leave of absence granted by the Emperor Alexander to two of his generals, which we noticed in a former paper, is regarded by the Courier 'as the prelude to some important change of measures that may have no slight effect upon questions of the greatest moment.' It is evident from the tone of the ministerial journals, that the understanding subsisting between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Great Britain, is not of the most cordial nature. In whichever these apparent differences may terminate, Spain cannot fail, in the meanwhile, to be benefited by their existence, as they must in some measure, divert the views of Alexander from his designs on that country, if he meditates any, and lay a ground for hoping that Great Britain will take an active part in favour of the latter, should the former decide on marching his troops to the assistance of France.

### TURKEY AND GREECE.

It appears from accounts received at Vienna from Constantinople, that the Pacha of Scutari had armed against the Porte, and that, in consequence, the greatest activity prevailed in fitting out frigates & corvettes to proceed against him. Through the same channel we learn, that the greatest tranquillity prevailed in Albania, Thessaly and Epirus, and that since the retreat of the Turkish troops from Missolunghi the Greeks had not attempted any new enterprise. This is, at least, satisfactory, as it shows that the 'Turks' have not only been compelled to retreat, but that they are apprehensive the patriots may be projecting some new enterprise against them. Under date 'Constantinople, April 10,' it is stated, that the 'Greeks would not negotiate with the Porte, except on the basis of their entire independence.'

Lord Strangford has continued his endeavors to effect an arrangement; but the Porte had declined his mediation. The negotiations with Persia had not terminated. A new firman, regulating the Trade of the Black Sea, and which is equivalent to a toll on the passage of the Dardanelles, is stated to have been very disagreeable to the Franks, and likely to be a great hindrance to the commerce of foreign nations.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Both houses of Parliament had adjourned during the Whitsun holidays. The health of the King continued to improve.

Sir John Downie, keeper of the King of Spain's Palace at Seville, had been dismissed by the Cortes.

George Elliot, a man of color, 23 years of age, was executed at Newgate for a highway robbery. Considerable interest had been made for him; but it appearing that he was connected with an organized gang of robbers, and had cruelly used the persons he had robbed, he was left to his fate. He made a confession of a long catalogue of offences which he had committed.

Marshal Soult's splendid collection of pictures was on sale by private contract; and 39,000l. sterling had been asked for five pictures painted by Murillo.

A new marriage bill had been introduced into the House of Lords, to amend the existing laws.

Some commercial houses at Constantinople are stated to have received intelligence, that a coalition had been formed between the Mahattas, and several sovereigns of Indostan, and that this coalition had, after the departure of Lord Hastings, declared war against the English. According to the same accounts, the latter had, in order to defend themselves, withdrawn the garrisons from their posts on the Persian gulf. This intelligence is said to want confirmation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had announced in the House of Commons, that this would be the last year he would propose any resolutions with regard to lotteries.

All regulations as to the trade with Ireland, were about to be put on the same footing as the trade between any two ports of England.

Price of Stocks—London, May 22d.—Three per cent consols 79 to 80. French funds, 89f 25 cts. Spanish bonds 45f.

### PHILADELPHIA, July 2.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States schr. Grampus.

[Phil. Gaz.]

Off Tobiasco, May 6th, 1823.

'We are now lying off the place where the celebrated Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico, first landed, and within 90 miles of the place where he fought his first battle with the Mexicans, and obtained his first victory. There is but 10 1/2 feet water on the bar; and it consequently would not be very convenient for us to enter the river. When at New Orleans we heard that a most daring pirate was cruising here. He had the audacity to enter Campeachy, and rob the vessels in the harbor, in sight of the fort, and nearly within gun shot. But, worst of all, he entered Tobiasco, disguising his vessel as a merchant schooner, with not a gun larger than a musket on board, surprised the fort, and spiked all the guns but two. The latter he carried on board his own vessel, and then proceeded to sea in search of new adventures. This was the wretch that captured the brig Bellisarius, murdered the captain, and committed other atrocities of which you must have heard.'

The captain of a vessel which we have spoken, says there are two British sloops of war at Campeachy, but that the officers instead of searching for the pirates, are lying in the harbor quarrelling about whose turn it is to carry money to Vera Cruz.

They did fit out one expedition, but did not succeed, owing to a jealousy among the officers that were to command, which detained them so long, that the pirates got wind of their intention, and escaped with no other loss than that of their vessel. We are well.'

### From the Philadelphia Gazette, July 7.

The brig Louisiana, capt. Rugan, arrived at this port on Friday evening, sailed from Campeachy on the 15th ult. in company with the brig Samuel, captain Parlow, of and for Newport, under convoy of the U. States schooner Grampus, Lt. Gregory, and parted from the convoy a few miles to the southward of Alecan. It was understood that captain G. would then proceed to Sinal to join his boats which had been for some days cruising to the northward in search of pirates; this was the regular business of the boats, whilst the schooner was conveying American vessels, or affording protection to them in port.

On the night of the 2d of June, during the absence of the Grampus with a convoy, the schooner Shibboleth, captain Perry, for Newport, loaded and ready for sea, was cut out of Campeachy and burned by the pirates. The crew, with the exception of one man who was inhumanly murdered by the pirates on their first coming on board, escaped with difficulty, the pirates having confined them below, when they set fire to the vessel.

On the night of the 4th, the schooner Augustus & John, of Catskill, N. Y. lying in the harbor of Sinal, loaded and ready for sea, was also cut out by the pirates. The crew were allowed to take to the boats, and landed at Sinal.

Captain Hanscomb, of the Augustus & John, and Mr. Simmons, a passenger on board the Shibboleth, have arrived in the Louisiana.

Captain Rugan left no American vessel at Campeachy.

The Spanish brig Patriot, Laey, from Barcelona and Porto Rico, with 321 soldiers on board, arrived at Havana on the 19th ultimo. She brought in with her the schooner Hunter, Hall, from Baltimore for Chagres, loaded with munitions of war—captured in lat. 12, long. 69.

### MAYOR'S COURT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1823.

The Commonwealth, vs. Ann Carson & others. Ann Carson, Sarah Maitland, William Butler and others, charged in separate indictments, with passing counterfeit five dollar notes of Stephen Girard, were put upon their trial yesterday, in the Mayor's court. Ann Carson, having on a former day stated, by her counsel, Z. Phillips Esq. the absence of witnesses, that the public mind had been much excited against her by certain publications in the Democratic Press, edited by J. Binns, a member of the court, she presented an affidavit to that effect, relying principally on the latter circumstance and craved a postponement of her trial, as she could not expect impartial justice. The Court overruled the objection, and ordered the case for trial.

The counsel having withdrawn from her defence, and the defendant refusing to plead to the indictment, the Court under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, ordered the plea of not guilty to be entered. After proving the note to be a palpable forgery; the prosecutor proceeded to prove the passing of the note to a store keeper in this city, in payment for a pair of silk stockings, about 5 o'clock in the morning early in June. Soon after the purchasing, the nature of the note being discovered, on application made to her, she immediately paid the amount in good money. A witness was then called, who appeared to be an associate, who stated she and Ann Carson had procured those notes in the city of New York, that they had come from there together, and stopped at Bordentown, where they divided the notes, and that Ann Carson came on to Philadelphia with the intention of passing them, and afterwards did so.

The defendant called no witnesses, but complained of the hardship of being ordered to trial in their absence. The Recorder stated to the Jury that wherever a defendant appeared without counsel, the court and Jury were often embarrassed and the proceedings irregular, the Attorney General had therefore with propriety, submitted the case without observation.—That in cases of this kind, more indulgence was extended to a defendant, and the court peculiarly considered themselves as counsel for the defendant, that they were desirous that the character of the last witness should be distinctly known to the Jury, as their verdict would depend in a great measure upon the credit they were disposed to give her testimony, as there was nothing uncommon or suspicious in the manner of passing the note, and that the defendant had promptly repaired the injury done. He also cautioned the jury against entertaining any improper prejudices against the defendant.

That the defendant had not even attempted to account for the manner in which she became possessed of it, that if the jury believed the testimony of Sarah Willis, who although charged with a similar offence, was a competent witness, no doubt could remain as to the guilt of the defendant, and upon this point the case principally rested, although other testimony was adduced. The Jury retired and in a short time returned with a verdict—guilty of the offence as charged in the indictment. The other defendants were also convicted. The Court postponed passing sentence until a future day, in order to give the defendants an opportunity of stating such reasons as they might allege, why judgment should not be pronounced.—Demo. Press.

### From the Connecticut Herald.

### GREAT ROGUES DETECTED.

On Friday last, a young man of genteel appearance, naming himself George Walker, called at the Auction Room of J. A. Walker & Son, in this city, and stated that he had a quantity of India handkerchiefs and sewing silks to dispose of, of which he exhibited an invoice, and on which he desired an advance of two or three hundred dollars. Messrs. A. & Son declined paying any advance; but as the gentleman appeared to be in haste to leave town, they offered to put up the goods at sale for him the next morning. The articles were delivered accordingly the following day, & the crier was sent round the city at an early hour. The quantity of the particular kind of goods offered, being unusual in this market, much attention was excited among the merchants; one of whom, examining the invoice with the prices, and learning that Walker was last from the South, confidently pronounced the goods to be stolen. Measures were immediately taken to have Walker arrested, who was awaiting the hour of sale at the auction room. In the mean time, a second and more elderly stranger, who calls himself Palmer, entered the store, bought a few buttons, and then went out and took a seat on the platform, where he could observe Walker. In a few moments they both withdrew in different directions, but were soon after observed to meet and hold a short conversation, when they returned again to the store, separately. The sheriff had now arrived, who took Walker aside, and on interrogating him concerning the goods, &c. he said that his brother had brought them from Canton; and, that his mother resided at No. 22 Spruce street, Philadelphia, at which place he obtained the articles. Palmer was next interrogated apart; he pretended that he had no acquaintance with Walker till the evening previous, and that he was requested by him to attend the sale, for the purpose of bidding in articles that might be otherwise struck off too low. He urged an examination of his trunk, and played so well the part of an honest man, that suspicions of his being an accomplice could no longer be well indulged, and he was suffered to retire (unattended by an officer) to his lodgings, where he immediately changed his dress for a black suit, and decamped.—Search has since been made in every direction, but he has not yet been arrested. He is 6 feet high, thick set, full face, and between 30 and 40 years of age. Mr. Root, of this city, offers 25 dollars for his apprehension.

The driver, who brought the rogues to town, being represented as a third party concerned, the sheriff secured him while asleep at his lodgings, at D. Cook's inn. His trunks (three in number) were found; and, on examination, one of them contained several pieces of fine flag handkerchiefs, the second a variety of combs, and other small articles; and the third, their clothing, a small dark lantern, a tinder box, a bottle of phosphorus, knife blades, sword files, chisels, &c. and a suit of women's apparel. On the person of one of the fellows, about \$80 in counterfeit bank notes were found. It was testified to the Court who committed the driver, that he was twice seen on Saturday morning, running into the woods, with a bundle each time in his hands. On searching the woods, there were found buried several small files; and under a horse's skull, were accidentally discovered several other articles, including files; also, under a bridge a bottle of aqua fortis.

On Saturday evening, was found in a field of rye, at the north part of the town, a bundle containing thread lace, lace veils, shawls, &c. of the value of \$1500 or upwards, supposed to have been thrown away by the driver.

Walker and the driver, (whose name is said to be Williams) are now in New Haven jail. From an advertisement in the Baltimore Patriot, it appears that the store of Hammond and Newman, of that city, was robbed on the 16th ult. of the identical articles which were brought here by the above described villains. We hope Palmer will yet be taken.

### NEWSPAPER DEBTS.

The conduct of some who call themselves honorable men in regard to debts of this description is infamous. Means are sometimes resorted to, for evading their payment, which are shameful. When a man, after regularly receiving the paper for years, pleads that he only intended to take it for one year, and will pay for no longer time; when another refuses to pay, though he is perhaps a thousand miles beyond our personal reach, on the ground of the account not having been proved within a year; when another pleads the statute of limitation in bar of a just claim, we feel disposed to gazette these bankrupts in integrity, and expose them to the scorn of an honest people. There is no money more hardly earned than the subscription to newspapers—and it is a shame for any man, who is able, to hesitate a moment to discharge his newspaper account when he knows it to be due.—Nat. Intel.

An odd way of paying subscriptions for newspapers.

The following is the first article under the editorial head of the Courier of the 17th ult. printed at Cortland, in N. Y. 'Those who calculate to pay for papers in old pot metal, must bring it in previous to the 10th of July. At which time we shall expect payment for all debts of more than six months standing.—Sic justitia respondet—amen.'

TOAST—given at the late Cattle show in Cheshire county, 'More draining of lands and less draining of bottles!'

### Another Challenge.

To the New York Union Association. Gentlemen—I have been and still am of opinion that your Northern bred race horses of the first class are not superior to ours of the second or third order—and I am willing to venture a small sum upon this opinion, on the following terms:—I will run a horse for each day's race over the Union Course next Fall, against any Northern bred horse, for one, two or three thousand dollars each day, horses to be entered, & in every respect to be governed by your rules; that Henry, Betsey Richards, John Richards, Childers, Sumpter & Washington—as also Eclipse on your side shall be excepted, the selection shall be made from horses that General Johnson never thought of when engaged in the great Match Race, and it is rational to suppose that the sum betted would induce him to recollect every trump in his hand. I propose this method, as I have seen your indisposition to match for a large sum by your non acceptance of the late challenge. As I first commenced the rivalry, I am willing to keep it up; believing it to be the best plan (and might add the only method) to improve and keep alive our stock of race horses; and too, from my acquaintance with the Sportsmen of the Union Course, I can meet them, beat them, or be beaten, & still be friends. If my proposition meet your approbation, please to answer me—or change it in any way you think proper, that shall be equitable, liberal and convenient. Be good enough to name the sum, and in what manner the forfeit shall be secured. I will also run a three years old (untried) Colt, against any Northern bred three years old, two mile heats, for 1500, 2000 or \$2500, half forfeit, to be named at the starting post. I wish to meet the Northern Sportsmen again, and it cannot be expected that I, or any other Sportsman can travel horses 500 miles for small purses, not winning enough to defray expenses, if successful—for that reason I offer the additional sum to be raised by betting. So that should you at any time feel disposed to meet me on the Virginia Courses, I pledge myself that you shall be accommodated with bets to that amount, as I know you cannot afford to travel the distance for our purses only, notwithstanding they are nearly as large as yours, and ten different Courses to run over. A pledge in any Newspaper on your part to comply with the proposition here made, will be satisfactory to me—you can name in what way you wish me bound. I am, very respectfully, JAMES J. HARRISON. Petersburg, Va. June 27.

### From the Boston Galaxy.

### FASHION.

It may gratify some of our fair readers in the country, to learn that the latest fashionable articles of dress adopted by the belles of Boston, is the Morocco Belt. This elegant and superb appendage to the female costume of the day, is very comfortable when the thermometer stands at 95. It is a strip of Morocco leather, 2 to 4 inches wide, drawn tight round the waist and buckled, not exactly in front, but a little on one side. It may be of any color to suit the taste of the wearer; and some very neat ones are made of certain parts of worn out harnesses, after receiving a coat or two of Day & Martin's genuine blacking, laid on by the brush of an accomplished boot black. The most fashionable buckles, too, we perceive, are in the form of harness buckles. Farmers in the vicinity have an opportunity of turning to good account the remnants of the girls which once encircled their working horses, and which have hitherto been thought useless. Fashion and economy are, for a rarity united.

Some Sabbaths ago, a tall thin dandy, with a tight neckcloth, and a head of huge bushy frizzled hair, after surveying me from head to foot with a small quizzing glass, drawled out, 'Pray sir, can you tell me which is the fashionable church?' 'What sect do you mean, sir?' says I, 'I'm not particular,' said he 'so that it is a fashionable church, a young preacher, and a number of pretty girls there.' This automaton was not singular. He strolled in at dinner, and drawing off his white gloves, throwing down his hat, and a moss rose on the table, took his seat.—'Well, sir,' said I, 'have you been edified with the sermon, and have you prayed devoutly?' 'O yes, I've been much entertained,' said he; 'splendid church; so elegant; so many fashionable people there; ladies dressed so fine. I had a richly bound prayer book; the organ was delightful.' But the text said I, 'what was it?' 'Pon my soul, can't say; very clever discourse; only thirty minutes, never yawned once; fine young preacher.'

New York Nat. Adv.

There is an attorney at law in Springfield, Vt. who is at this time Justice of the Peace, Register of Probate, Selectman, Town Clerk, Register of Deeds, School District Clerk, Treasurer of the Congressional Society, Librarian, Captain of Artillery, Senior Deacon in St. John's Lodge, Scribe in the Washington Royal Arch Chapter, and District Deputy Grand Master in the Grand Lodge of Vermont.

A late number of the Dublin Evening Post, says:—We have learnt from a gentleman very conversant in the condition of the South of Ireland, that emigration, which was principally confined to the North, has begun with great activity in Munster. From the neighbourhood of one town, Borrosokane, thirty Roman Catholic families have recently emigrated to America. Maryland, which is in some respects a Catholic State, and Philadelphia, are the destinations, we believe, of these and other families.'



# Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 12.

A Coroner's Inquest was held by Philimon Horney, Esq. on the 5th inst. at Mr. Thomas Frampton's, in this county, over the body of Henry Patterson—Verdict of the Jury, that she came to her death by intemperance, by drinking too much ardent spirits.

On the same day, by the same, an Inquest was held in this town, over the body of a negro child, (Henry)—Verdict of the Jury, that said negro child came to his death by his clothes accidentally taking fire and his being burnt thereby.

## WOOL, WOOL, WOOL.

Some of our newspapers have been long begging the agricultural citizens to encourage the growth of Wool to aid the manufacturers, for they were obliged to import Wool to keep their manufactories going on—The raisers of Sheep were assured of a fine price, both for their Wool and for their grain in consequence of these manufactories being kept up—What now is the fact? Some men have two years crop of Wool on hand—all have one crop, and even for half blood Merino they can't get more than twenty cents a pound—Such are the promising prospects held out to farmers in suffering times. To be enormously taxed by high tariffs to promote manufactures—This is another of the litter of evils that came from the old Slut Embargo—How hard it is to divest ourselves of the miseries which old sins entail upon us!

## Invasion of the People's Rights.

Look, freemen of America, at the selections following, taken from divers newspapers; and tell us if this is what you will agree to in choosing a Chief Magistrate of these United States to fill the seat that was once hallowed by a Washington, who was chosen as the Federal Constitution of this country directs, viz: by the approving hearts and voices of the Freemen of America, unbought, unbiassed and uninfluenced, except by his own good name and worth.

Electioneering parties of men who are expectants of office, known intriguers, backsliders, going about from state to state, offering bargains for Presidential votes—Is this what our pure republicanism has come to? Is this the People's choice of a President? Is this any better than the corruptions of a monarchy, or of an aristocracy?—To secure the election of a particular candidate as President who will give certain men offices, a bargain can be got up to make a Vice President of any thing in any state, be it little, crooked or blind—This is the working of a constitutionally established popular government is it? What a shameful perversion! What a wicked cheatery upon the people! What a daring contempt of the powers and the sovereignty of the citizens of this nation! Freemen of America! look to this in time.

## From the Salem Register.

The Providence American says: 'A trio of honorables from the state of New York, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Morris Miller and Judge Skinner, recently arrived in this state, and passed several days at Newport and Bristol, taking Providence in their route to Boston. Report says that they are political missionaries, engaged in the service of Mr. Crawford.' These gentlemen also visited this town; whether they have extended their route to New Hampshire and Maine, we have not heard.

From the New England Galaxy, June 23. Things that may be.—The honorable Martin Van Buren, a United States senator from New York, is on a visit to this city. It is imagined by many, that his business may be to electioneer for Mr. Crawford.

It may be, that the democrats of Massachusetts can be bought off from the cause of Mr. Adams; and it may be that they can be induced to support Mr. Crawford; in which case, it may be that governor Rustis will be the candidate for the vice presidency. The southern politicians know very well how to manage the dough faces of the north, and it may be that Mr. Van Buren has power to make such an arrangement with the present ruling party in Massachusetts. We will not risk our veracity on the assertion, that this is positively so; but we believe it as surely as we do that a politician may turn his coat, or that an ambitious man loves money.

From the Boston Patriot, June 26. 'Rumor,' says that certain gentlemen have lately been here from New York on a tour of Presidential intrigue; and among other negotiations for Mr. Crawford, have attempted one with Governor Rustis, by an offer of the Vice Presidency. Such a negotiation could not succeed, and would receive from our venerable Governor, the censure it would so much deserve. He has more than once, expressed a decided preference for Mr. Adams, and has never been accustomed to change his opinion

from trivial causes. He is, also, too honest as a politician, for intrigue, and too firmly attached to his country, to sacrifice her slightest interests to personal views. He also knows that abandoning the cause of Mr. Adams would destroy his influence among the Republicans of Massachusetts, and might not be willing to relinquish their certain support, for the uncertain contingency of the Vice Presidency. Believing Mr. Adams, then, as he has more than once said to be the most suitable candidate, too honest to intrigue for any thing, and loving his country too well to be purchased from her interests; how can we suppose that our Old Bunker Hill Governor would listen to such a proposal? The supposition is absurd; and we would advise all bargaining candidates for the presidency to trade with somebody else.

## BALTIMORE, July 8. ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

It again becomes our unpleasant duty to state, that the great Eastern Mail was robbed this morning, between one and two o'clock, on its route from Philadelphia to Baltimore. It took place about two miles east of Gunpowder Falls, and 16 miles from this city. The driver discovered a fence across the road, and told the guard to look out, and at that instant, four armed ruffians sprang upon them, seized the driver, and the guard, in the act of discharging his piece at them, received a violent blow just above the left temple, with the butt end of a pistol, which felled him to the ground. In the fight, the driver made his escape, and ran to alarm the inhabitants. The guard received a very severe wound, and when we saw him, his head, face, neck and breast was covered with blood. The mail for this city and for distribution is not touched. The bag for Washington, and all south of this was cut open, but we have not heard whether much damage has been done. Apprehensive that the driver would return with reinforcement, their stay was short.

As soon as it was found that the mail was unusually delayed, Mr. Stokes, one of the contractors, proceeded on to ascertain the cause, and on his return will furnish more particulars. The guard thinks he must have wounded one of the robbers; and from the turning out of the people on the road, much confidence is felt that they will be overtaken.

Many of the cavalry of this city and other citizens on horseback, have gone out to scour the neighboring country. The person who was arrested this morning on suspicion, has been discharged, nothing appearing against him.

As that part of the mail which was opened, has been forwarded to the south, the amount of damage sustained cannot be ascertained.

2 o'clock, P. M.—Up to this time we have nothing from the parties in pursuit of the robbers. Mr. Skinner, the post master here, has put in requisition all the means within his control, and has written the Post Master General for further instructions.

## POSTSCRIPT!

Three of the robbers are taken—two wounded. They were found in the woods Patriot.

After the above was in type, we were politely furnished with the following more detailed account, by the Editors of the American, one of whom attended during the examination of the culprits.—Chron.

Mr. Stokes left this city yesterday morning, with Mr. George Bartol, and having joined at the place where the robbery occurred, they went with the shirt which was found in the road to the Iron Forge, on the Gunpowder—it was immediately identified by Mr. Tucker, the manager, as belonging to one of the foremen, named Emmon Heiser, and the party immediately proceeded to his house for the purpose of arresting him. He denied all knowledge of the robbery, and expressed great willingness to go with them. It being known that another of the foremen of the name of Moore, boarded with Emmon Heiser, he was asked for He was said to be sick, and unable to come out; but when the party showed a determination to enter the house, he came forward. They were both taken to the house of the manager—while Heiser was undergoing an examination by a magistrate, Moore was sent out of the room. While Mr. Stokes was talking to Moore, he saw that his vest was buttoned up rather closely; on pulling aside a black silk handkerchief which appeared to be arranged with care to cover his breast, he saw the marks of blood on Moore's shirt; upon further examination it was found that he was wounded badly in the breast, with six or seven buck shot. Finding himself thus detected, he immediately made a full confession of the fact of robbing the mail, in which he was assisted by Emmon Heiser, (then under arrest) and another foreman named Ward. The latter was immediately arrested, and on examination, was found to be severely shot in the hand, by the blunderbuss. Moore also confessed where the packages taken from the mail were hid—he went with Messrs. Stokes, Rouse and others, to a place where a bag belonging to the forge, was found under the leaves, in which were contained about two bushels of packages. Those on the top were known to be quarterly accounts of Postmasters, on their way to the General Post office; these packages appeared to be marked with blood.

At the spot where the robbery took place, there was a high bank on each side of the road. The guard acted with courage and good conduct, having discharged his blunderbuss at the robbers, when they first showed themselves, and afterwards snapped a pistol at one, and discharged the other pistol at another of them before they came upon him.

The robbers were escorted to the jail last evening by the FIRST BALTIMORE HUSSARS, who promptly mustered and repaired to the spot where the robbery occurred—this troop deserve and will receive the thanks of every good citizen, for their conduct on this occasion.

Thus has even handed justice promptly returned the poisoned chalice to the lips of the robbers.

We presume that in what we shall now urge, we shall be anticipated by the generous feelings of every grateful heart. The mail guard has proved his fidelity and his courage by the evidence of his blood, by his mangled and mutilated body. And shall he go without a reward who so bravely fought for the preservation of American property from land pirates? We hope not, and therefore propose, that a subscription be immediately opened to remunerate such bravery and fidelity, so laudably exerted, and leading to an issue so glorious to avenging law and justice.

## THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

The Baltimore Federal Republican has passed into the hands of Messrs. ROBERT ALLESON & Co. the first of whom has, for many years, been employed in the office of that paper. In taking leave of his readers, Mr. Schaeffer states that he has other objects in view, and from the manner in which the generality of newspapers are at present supported; a person who could fix upon some other object, would act injudiciously as far as it regards his own interest, to continue to pursue the occupation of an editor. Many of those who should patronize them, and who, perhaps, expect more aid from them in the advancement of their own designs, than any other persons, withhold their aid; many of those who pretend to patronize them, do it with their names only—money being out of the question; and a small proportion of the labour & vexation which is met with in this business, where a bare living is procured, and that too a very ragged one, would afford a very comfortable competency in almost any other pursuit. It is therefore not surprising that Mr. Schaeffer should have adopted the course he has done, although it must be a painful task for one who has long been on terms of a kind of intellectual intimacy with a number of kind and highly esteemed friends, to be compelled to break off a connection which has afforded many comforts to soothe the mind in the midst of so many toils and perplexities.—Del. Gaz.

## NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.

From the Trenton True American. Judge McLEAN is by profession a lawyer, a man of strong and active mind, in the prime of life, and may be expected to infuse as much vigor into every branch of the Post Office Department as it is susceptible of.

## PIRATES CAPTURED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4. Captain Brooks, of the brig Elizabeth Ann, which arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, sailed in company with the schooner William Emeline, under convoy of the United States schooner Ferret. The Ferret had no action with the pirates, to the windward of Havana, and succeeded in taking two launches. The Spanish brig of war Marte, which was in company captured a small schooner with about 13 men on board.

The corporation of New York have selected a city burying ground, which contains 26 acres of ground, and is about three miles from the City Hall. A high wall is to be erected around it and a keeper employed to attend it. Hereafter, no burial will be permitted in the city.

## A CANADIAN NOVEL.

A new novel is announced for publication at Kingston, (U.C.) to be called 'St. Ursula's Convent, or the Nun of Canada.' In the prospectus it is stated that the author has laid the main plot in Canada, extending it however, to connect incidents and situations in France and England. The manuscript has been perused by critics of good taste, who think the performance cannot fail to gratify the lovers of moral tales, exhibiting scenes, characters and occurrences of real life.

The saw mills lately destroyed at Darien, Georgia, are said to have been the most extensive establishment of the kind in the world. They gave employment to nearly one thousand persons. Since the middle of November, upwards of two million feet of timber were sawed; but for want of vessels to carry it away, more than one half remained and was consumed with the mills.

## LOUISVILLE, (Ky.) June 20.

Colonel W. M. Ree, Colonel R. Lee and Captain W. Talcott, the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, to view and select the most suitable site for a national armory on the western waters, arrived in town on Saturday last; on Tuesday they departed for Nashville, and will visit St. Louis; and on their return intend to examine the advantages which the Falls of Ohio, at this place, present for the erection of that establishment.—Morning Post.

## From the Christian Almanac: JULY.

Much hard labour is to be performed this month, and great care should be taken about health. Avoid all irregularities in eating, drinking, sleeping and labouring. Work steadily but not violently. Beware about setting in the wind, when in a perspiration; this lays a foundation for many lasting disorders. And above all, be cautious about using ardent spirits. Many

of the best farmers have dispensed with it entirely. Intemperance is becoming the great sin of our country; between 20 and 30 millions of dollars are here expended for spirit annually—a greater shame than our country ought to suffer.

## FROM BARBADOES.

By the brig Superb, Burr, arrived at New York on Saturday last, in 16 days from Barbadoes, information is received, that there was some alarm among the inhabitants of Barbadoes from a fear of a rise of the negroes.

## VINCENNES, (Illinois,) June 5.

## KIDNAPING.

The public feeling in this vicinity, has recently been much excited in consequence of a coloured man by the name of Jacob Butler, his wife and six or seven children, having been kidnapped by a band of villains, on the night of the 25th ult. Butler was purchased by Gen. Harrison, in Kentucky, about fifteen years ago, and brought to Vincennes under the indenture law—he served his time faithfully and was discharged by his master. Butler's wife was born free and consequently there could have been no possible claim to either her or her children. This unfortunate family was living in Lawrence county, Illinois, a few miles from this Borough; and they were honest and industrious, and nothing but the basest motives and most depraved feelings could have promoted an attack upon their liberty and repose.

From the best information which can be obtained of this demoniacal transaction, it is expected these atrocious miscreants, with their unfortunate prisoners, have passed down the Wabash and Ohio, into the Mississippi, and will bend their course for some of the Spanish territories in order that the blacks may be disposed of more securely and for a greater price.

## DIED

In this town on Thursday evening last, ALEXANDER, infant son of the Rev. Lott Warfield.

— In this county on the same evening, Mrs. MARY CROWDER.

## BALTIMORE, July 9.

## PRICES CURRENT.

## FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour wharf	\$ 7 00
Howard-street wagon	7 25
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 45
Do white do	1 50
Rye bushel	cts 75
Indian Corn bushel	53
Oats do	40

The Orphans' Court of Talbot county will set on Wednesday the 16th inst.

## WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

The undersigned by order of the board of the Trustees of Washington Academy, inform those who may be desirous of educating their children, that this institution after having experienced an accidental interruption of the Spring Term, during three weeks, has again recommenced under the direction of Mr. Caldwell, the Principal, and Mr. Jones, the Assistant Teacher. Under the care of those gentlemen, it will continue till the 4th Wednesday of August next, when the vacation takes place. On the first Monday of October next, it will again commence and be directed by Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Thompson, both of whom have been highly recommended to the Trustees, and each of them are represented as well calculated to take charge of an Academy and capable of teaching the dead languages and Mathematics, and those other branches of the sciences and departments of literature, which are usually taught at any of the seminaries of learning in this country. The former gentleman was educated in one of the Southern States, and for some time prior to his presiding over our institution was engaged in the study of Theology, at the Theological Seminary in Princeton. The latter is a graduate of Union College and has been for some time past teaching in the cities of Albany and New York.

In order to ascertain the proficiency of the pupils of the institution, and to incite in them greater industry, the Trustees will as heretofore examine one or two of the classes on the 4th Wednesday of every other month, and besides examine all the classes twice a year. As there may be some gentlemen in the adjoining counties desirous of sending children to this institution; to them it will not be uninteresting to subjoin the following particulars.—Washington Academy is situated two miles South of the Village of Princess Anne, in Somerset county, in the healthiest part thereof.—The price of Board for each Scholar is two dollars and twenty five cents per week, and the price of Tuition twenty dollars per annum—one half of the Semiannual Board must be paid in advance, and one half of the Semiannual Tuition is to be paid in advance. The pupils are instructed in the following branches and departments of Science and Literature, viz:

Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Geography, all the branches of the Mathematics, Astronomy, the Greek and Latin Languages, the English language including Reading and Writing and commencing from the alphabet.

JOHN B. SLEMONS,  
ROBERT L. KING, &  
LITTLETON P. DENNIS } Committee.  
July 12—3w

## CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY.

The Semi-annual examination will be held at the Academy, on Thursday the 7th of August next, in the Classical Department; and the following day in the English.

Patrons of this Institution and of science generally, are invited to witness the effects of a well digested system of tuition and discipline upon the youthful mind.

JOS. E. MUSE, President.  
EZEKIEL RICHARDSON, Secretary.  
July 12—3w

## PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON  
REASONABLE TERMS.

## Anderton for Sale.

This valuable Farm lies in Oxford Neck, in Talbot county, containing 268 Acres, and the arable land is divided into three fields of about 50 acres each. It is handsomely situated on Third Haven Creek, leading to Easton and in view of the Steam Boat Maryland.—This land is considered of the first quality, having a sufficiency of wood and well watered.

Those wishing to purchase such a Farm are invited to examine it themselves. If it should not be sold at private sale by Tuesday the 5th day of August next, it will, on that day, be offered at Public Sale at Mr. Lowe's Tavern in Easton; between the hours of 3 & 4 o'clock in the evening, when the terms will be made known.

JOHN LEIGH.  
Leonard Town, St. Mary's  
county, July 12—ts

## Notice.

By virtue of a covenant in a deed of Indenture made and executed by Joseph Anthony, to the President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline, will be sold on Tuesday the 16th day of September next, for cash, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M. in the village of Denton, at the Court House door—the following tracts and parts of tracts of Land in Caroline county, or so much thereof as will satisfy a claim held by the Bank of Caroline against the said Land, viz: part of a tract originally called Pearson's Chance, but now in virtue of a resurvey called Anthony & Carey, or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called, containing 128 Acres of land, more or less; also one other tract or part of a tract adjoining the aforesaid land, supposed to contain 17 Acres more or less, let the same be called or known by whatsoever name or names it may be. The said land formerly belonged to the said Joseph Anthony, deceased, and were decreed by him to the said Bank to secure the said claim. The President and Directors of the said Bank will therefore give the purchaser or purchasers a good title to said Land or so much as shall be sold.

By order of the President and Directors of said Bank. JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.  
Bank of Caroline, Denton,  
July 12, 1833 ts

## Will be sold

At Public Sale, by order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, at St. Michaels, on Saturday the 26th day of July, all the remaining personal estate of Mr. Edith Marshall, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Carts, 10 head of Negroes, &c. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over four dollars, by the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. Before a delivery or removal of the property, for all sums of four dollars and under the cash will be demanded. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock and attend, once given by

SAM'L. HARRISON, Adm'r.  
of M. Marshall, deceased.  
Canton, Talbot county, July 12—ts

## Notice to Creditors.

That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the Personal Estate of Levin Winder, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or to John H. Anderson, his Agent in Princess Anne (Somerset county,) at or before the 12th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 5th day of July, anno domini 1833.

EDWARD S. WINDER, Adm'r.  
de bonis non of Levin Winder, dec'd.

N. B. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to me, or to my agent.  
E. S. W. Adm'r. D. B. N.  
of Levin Winder, dec'd.

July 12—3w

## Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscribers, petitioners for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Worcester county court on the 2d Saturday after the 2d Monday of November term next, to shew cause (if any they have) why they should not have the benefit of said laws. That day being appointed for a hearing of their creditors and discharge.

WILLIAM GIBBS,  
WILLIAM HILL, &  
WILLIAM MORIS.

July 12—3w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of James Thomas against Anthony Toomy, will be sold on Tuesday the 5th August next, on the Court House green, between 11 and 3 o'clock the following property, viz: one half of a House and Lot in Easton, situated on Church Alley.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

July 12—ts

## Notice.

Was committed to the Jail of this county as a runaway, sometime in April last, a negro woman, who calls herself

HENRIETTA TILGHMAN;

Said Henrietta is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 22 years of age—had on when committed an old cross barred domestic dress—says she is free and came from Philadelphia.—The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove his property and release her from Jail, otherwise she will be discharged according to the act of Assembly of this state.

E. N. HAMBLETON,  
Sheriff of Talbot county, Md.

Easton, July 12th, 1833.

## Notice

Is hereby given that the Levy Court of Talbot County, will meet on Tuesday the 15th day of July inst. for the purpose of appointing a Collector of the County Tax.

Per order of the Levy Court,  
J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

July 12—



**Just Received**  
**AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,**  
**EWELL'S**  
(MEDICAL COMPANION  
OR  
**Family Physician,**  
Price Five Dollars.  
January 25, 1823.

**KENT COUNTY COURT.**  
**IN CHANCERY.**  
Ordered, that the report made by Henry Tilghman, Trustee to make sale of the real estate of Charles Tilden, deceased, and the sales made by the said Trustee as mentioned in the said report, be and is hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary in this Court, on or before the twenty-third day of September next, and it is further Ordered, that the Trustee give notice of this order, and for the creditors of the said Charles Tilden, to exhibit their claims in this Court, on or before the twenty-third day of September next, by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks in one of the Eastern papers, before the first day of August next.

R. T. EARLE:  
A true copy,  
Test, Thomas Worrell, Clk.  
June 27—4w

**VALUABLE LAND**  
**FOR SALE.**

By virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Columbia and county of Washington, sitting in Chancery, will be sold by Public Auction on the premises,

On Thursday the 17th day of July next, at 12 o'clock (if fair, and if not, on the next fair day at the same hour), a handsome farm situate on Choptank River, in Baltimore, in Talbot county, consisting of those parts of the tracts of land called

'Hogodon,' 'Thief Keep Out,' 'Peake's Marsh' and 'Marshy Peake,'

that were allotted to John Ott, as grantee of Charles W. Goldsborough, Esq. of Washington, and laid off as his moiety thereof, under and in virtue of a writ of partition, issued out of Talbot county Court, containing by estimation 415 3/4 Acres more or less; about 127 1/2 acres thereof being Marsh & affording a great deal of grass for cattle, and about 144 acres thereof being arable land and affording several handsome situations for buildings and the residue in excellent Woodland. Also, at the same time and place, all the right and title, or undivided moiety, in & to two other tracts of land called 'Goldsborough's Choice' and 'Goldsborough's Reserve,' also situate on Choptank River, near the lands aforesaid, the one containing 100 1/2 acres of Marsh land and the other 42 acres, more or less.

Those who are disposed to purchase, are invited to take a view of the premises previous to the day of sale.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, to

RICHARD T. LOWNDES, Trustee.  
May 17, 1823

**FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND**  
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.  
18th June, 1823.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Court House in Easton, on the first Monday (4th) of August next, between the hours 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the stockholders thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order,  
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.  
June 28—6w

**\$100 REWARD.**

Runaway on the 17th inst. a negro man by the name of BEN, he is very black, has a small face and a very large nose, not very tall, but is well set, and has lost the little toe of his left foot; BEN is about twenty years of age—He took with him a frock coat of a drab color, one pair of striped trousers, one pair of white sheeting and a Kersey jacket and trousers of a dark olive colour, and a small fur hat—whoever will take up and secure him so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of one hundred dollars.  
IGNATIUS RHODES.  
Talbot county, May 24—

**Notice.**

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

**For Sale.**

The Farm situated on the Dover road, about a mile from Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Jackson—This farm contains about 100 Acres of land and from its proximity to town would suit well for a market Farm—Mr. Jackson will show the premises to any person disposed to purchase, and the terms of sale, which will be made accommodating, may be known on application to  
JOSEPH HASKINS, Jr.  
Easton, July 5—tf

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



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

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

**STEAM BOAT**  
**AND**  
**Stage Line**

Between Baltimore and Lancaster, by the way of Havre de Grace & Port Deposit—Steam Boat line between Baltimore & Cambridge, by way of Annapolis.

**THE STEAM BOAT**  
**ALBEMARLE,**

Captain A. BAKER.

Will commence her regular run for the season on Sunday next, the 11th inst.—will leave the lower end of Smith's wharf, Maj McKim's steam mill, Baltimore, every Sunday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis & Cambridge, arrive at Annapolis at half past 10 o'clock A. M. from thence arrive at Cambridge about 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning, the boat will leave Cambridge every Monday at 7 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock, P. M., from thence arrive at Baltimore about 6 o'clock, P. M. The boat will stop at Howell's Point, going and returning, for the accommodation of the people in the lower part of Talbot county.

The steam boat will leave Baltimore, (same place) every Tuesday and Friday at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Lancaster, arrive at Havre de Grace at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. from thence arrive at Port Deposit before 5 o'clock, P. M. First rate stage and horses, with careful driver, will leave Port Deposit every Wednesday and Saturday at 8 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Lancaster in the early part of the afternoon; returning, the same stage will leave William Hambright's hotel, sign of the Lamb, West King street, Lancaster, every Tuesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Port Deposit in the afternoon. The steam boat will leave Port Deposit every Wednesday and Saturday; stop at Havre de Grace; from thence arrive at Baltimore before 5 o'clock, P. M. The boat will stop, going and returning, at Howell's Point, and Captain J. Ferguson's farm, for the accommodation of the people in Kent county, if required.

The boat will carry light freight, horses, carriages, baggage, &c. which will be at the risk of the owners. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board.

N. B.—Horses, gigs, coaches, &c. can be obtained (at the arrival of the steam boat) at a minute's warning, to convey passengers to any part of the several towns above mentioned, or adjacent country, on reasonable terms.  
May 7—(17)—2m

**REMOVAL.**

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the stand heretofore occupied by him, to that large and commodious



**Establishment,**  
at the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, lately in the tenure of Mr. Charles W. Nabb. From the central situation of this House, being located in the most public part of the Town and opposite to the Post Office and Bank, and near to all the Public Offices, and from his unwearied endeavours and efforts, (being determined to spare neither labour nor expense) to give general satisfaction, he confidently relies on a generous and liberal community for a portion of public patronage.—The Buildings and appointments are in good order for the reception of those who may honour him with their custom—His Stables, which are large and commodious, are now and constantly will be, provided with grain and provender of the best kind—His Bar is supplied with the best of Liquors—His Larder is well stocked and his Table will be at all times furnished with the best and most choice delicacies and dainties of the season, as well as the most substantial provisions, served up in the best order—His Outlets and other servants are sober, polite and attentive—His Charges will be moderate and every endeavour will be used to preserve order—Horses, Hacks and Gigs, with careful drivers, will be furnished to convey travellers to any part of the peninsula—Private Rooms may be always obtained and private parties accommodated at the shortest notice—Board may be had on reasonable terms by the day, week, month, or year.

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
**JAMES C. WHEELER.**  
Easton, Dec. 7, 1822 tf

**MAGISTRATES' BLANKS**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

**A FRESH SUPPLY OF**  
**SPRING GOODS.**

**Groome & Lambdin**

Acknowledge with pleasure the past favours of their friends and customers, and beg leave to inform them, that they have received and are now opening an elegant

ASSORTMENT OF

**Seasonable Goods.**

Although they deem it unnecessary to boast of the quantity of yards, yet they can assure the public that their assortment is both extensive and complete and they will sell them at the very lowest prices for cash.  
Easton, May 24—8w

**A FURTHER SUPPLY OF**  
**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.**

**Thomas & Groome**

Have just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, a large additional supply of

**GOODS,**

adapted to their Spring and Summer sales, CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF

**DRY GOODS,**

**IRONMONGERY, GROCERIES,**

**LIQUORS, GLASS, CHINA and**

**Queen's-Ware;**

Which being added to those before received, renders their assortment very general and complete, and to which they invite the attention of their customers and the public generally. Amongst the Groceries just received are a parcel of

IMPERIAL, NY-ON, and YOUNG HYSON } Teas,  
Which are believed to be of superior quality.  
Easton, May 31, 1823—tf

**Joseph Scull**

Has just received from Philadelphia a large

ASSORTMENT OF



**BOOTS & SHOES.**

The most of which were made to his order

out of the best materials;

CONSISTING OF

Ladies best Morocco Shoes, do do Punelle do do do Figured Silk do Misses do Morocco do Children's Morocco and Leather do Gentlemen & Boys Boots, Monroes and Shoes.

ALSO,

An assortment of the best Leather and Morocco for manufacturing and having a careful Foreman, and good Workmen, he can have Boots and Shoes made to order.

He intends keeping a constant supply of Philadelphia and Easton made Boots & Shoes, which he will sell cheap for Cash.  
Easton, May 17—tf

**A good Country Stand**  
**FOR A GOOD SHOE-MAKER.**

To be Rented for next year the **HOUSE AND LOT,** near the Hay Lands Gate, 3 miles from Easton, where Mr. John Sneed now lives.—For terms apply to  
ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
May 3—tf

**TO RENT,**

That large and Commodious **Establishment,**

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

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

**Paper Hangings.**

The inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity are respectfully informed that an opportunity is now offered them of a choice, from a handsome selection of Paper Hangings, which will be sold at fair Baltimore prices, and put up in the neatest and best manner. Patterns may be seen at and further information given by application to Mr. Thomas Meconekin, Cabinet Maker, Easton.  
July 5—

**Notice.**

The Stockholders of the Bank of Caroline are hereby notified that an Election will be held in the Court House in the village of Denton, on the first Monday of August next, for the purpose of electing Seven Directors to manage the affairs of the said Bank for the ensuing year.  
By order,  
JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.  
Bank of Caroline, June 2d, 1823.  
June 14

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of a venditioni exponas, to me directed, against Thomas Wrightson, at the suit of James McDaniel, will be sold in the town of St. Michaels, on Saturday the 26th of July next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock of the same day, the following property, to wit: all the right and title of said Wrightson, of, in and to the **HOUSE AND LOT,** situate in the town of St. Michaels, where he at present resides, also all his right and title to four other undivided Lots, lying and being in the town of St. Michaels, two Walnut Tables, one Bureau, half dozen Chairs, one large Teaboard, one pair fire Tongs, one Shovel, one pair Brass Andirons, one Pot, one Dutch Oven, one Grind Stone and two Beds, taken and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and cost of the above named venditioni.  
F. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.  
June 21—ts

**MARYLAND,**  
**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**  
April Term, Anno Domini 1823.

On application of Samuel Harrison, administrator of John Harrison, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed 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 May, in the year of our Lord 1823.  
J. PRICE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Talbot county.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

That all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of June, Anno Domini, 1823.  
SAMUEL HARRISON, Adm'r  
of John Harrison, dec'd.  
June 28—8w

**LANDS**

**FOR RENT OR SALE.**

To be rented, for the ensuing year the several PLANTATIONS belonging to the Subscriber, in Hunting Creek and Poplar Neck in Caroline county. Such of the present Tenants as wish to continue on their Farms, are requested to apply for the same by the 10th of July, after which day they will be let, without reserve, to the first approved applicants.

The Subscriber offers this body of Land for Sale.—It contains upwards of

**4000 ACRES;**

Has an abundant proportion of very fine TIMBER, and is beautifully situated on Choptank River, a few miles below Dover Bridge, by the shore of which river it is bounded about two miles—A very advantageous bargain and a long credit will be given to any one or more persons, who would purchase the whole of this Land in one contract.

Also to be rented, a part of my Farm at Shoal Creek, to be laid off so as to contain from 150 to 250 acres of cleared Land, as may best suit the Tenant.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, 2  
June 21, 1823—11w

**Public Sale.**

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 23d of July next, at the late residence of James Nabb, Esq. near the old Chapel, in Talbot county, and State of Maryland, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

**THE PERSONAL ESTATE**

Of said deceased, consisting of valuable Blood Horses, Mares with colts of the last spring by Chance Medley—several pair of young Mules—Cattle—Sheep well intermixed with the Bakewell blood; several 15-16 B. Kewell Ram Lambs—four pair of broke Oxen, Ox and Horse Carts, Oats, about 300 barrels of Corn, Wood, Hogs, Bacon & Lard—also Corn Blades and Hay, with a variety of Farming Utensils, Ploughs, Harrows, &c. &c.—also two leather top Gigs, one new and now in the shop of Jenkins & Catts, in Camden, and finished in the best and most fashionable manner; the other recently repaired at Easton. Of the number of blood-horses is Chance Medley, 7 years old last spring, and now in fine condition to be trained for the turf this fall; his performances as a racer, his blood, and character as a stallion, are too well known to require further description—also a two year old Stud colt, sired by Old Oscar out of a high bred mare, the dam of the colt that ran last fall at Annapolis for the colts' purse—with other valuable blood-horses sired by Chance Medley out of fine mares. The above property will be sold on a credit of nine months for all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale; and for all sums less than five dollars, the cash will be required. Attendance given by the Subscribers at 9 o'clock, when the sale will commence.

**GEO. W. & CHAS. NABB,**

Executors of James Nabb, deceased.  
N. B. The attention of Gentlemen of the Turf is invited to attend the sale of this valuable stock of Horses & Mares, some of which can boast of as good pedigree as any in the United States.

G. W. & C. NABB, Ex'rs.  
June 28—4w

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, against Edward Bullen and James C. Wheeler, at the suit of William Murphy use of James Cain, Executor of Levin McGinney, will be sold on Tuesday 22d July next, at the Court House door in Easton between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock of the same day, all the right, title, interest, portion, share and undivided-part of him the said Edward Bullen of, in and to those several tracts of land lying and being in Talbot county, or the North side of Choptank river and on a branch of a creek named St. Michael's Creek called Hutchinson's Addition and Pitts his Range, containing 364 and 23 Acres more or less Seized and will be sold to satisfy the said claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Sh'ff.  
June 28—ts

**Camp Meeting.**

By a quarterly Conference held in Somerset Circuit, it was determined that a General Camp Meeting should be held on Nanticoke Point, in Somerset county, Md. to commence on the 21st of August and end on the 26th; the ground selected for the purpose, is a beautiful place on a farm belonging to Capt. Jesse Hughes, opposite Smith Island, this situation for comfort and convenience is equal to any on the Bay—an excellent harbor for vessels which will find plenty of water and good anchoring ground within a small distance from the Encampment; those who come in vessels are advised to bring with them drinking water & fire wood, it may be expected that good order will be preserved as the managers are vested with sufficient authority from the state for that purpose.

James Denston,  
Benjamin J. Jones,  
Benjamin Dashiell,  
Henry Gale,  
John Rider,  
Covington Cordry,  
Turner Davis,  
Covington Meach,  
Jonathan Barkley,  
Managers.

June 23, 1823.

**MARYLAND, act.**

Caroline County, On Application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, by petition in writing of Richard Nicols, (negro) of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors; passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: & the said petitioner having satisfied me that he has resided in this state, the two years immediately preceding his application, and that he is in confinement for debt only; and having also given bond with sufficient security for his personal appearance before the judges of Caroline county Court, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, to answer such allegations, as may be made against him by his Creditors; I do therefore adjudge and order that the said Richard Nicols, (negro) be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in a newspaper published at Easton, four successive weeks, at least three months before the said day, and a copy thereof to be set up at the Court House door, and also at one of the Taverns in Denton, to appear before the said court, at the time and place aforesaid for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to show cause, if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the relief prayed Given under my hand this 19th day of June, 1823.

(Signed) THO. CULBRETH.  
True copy,  
Test, Jo: RICHARDSON, Clk.  
of Caroline County Court.  
June 28—4w

**Chesterfield**

**FOR SALE.**

In virtue of a power vested in me by the last Will and Testament of Henry Darden, Esq. late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, I will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder on the 22d of July next, that very valuable Farm adjoining the Town of Centreville, on which the said Henry Darden, Esq. lately resided, called Chesterfield, formerly the residence of the late Judge Nicholson, and which under his superintendence produced very abundant crops. The buildings on said Farm are as follow: a large and convenient Brick DWELLING HOUSE, a Brick Meat House and Quarter, a Granary, Carriage House, Corn House, Stable, Cow-House and an Overseer's House. Fronting the Dwelling House is a very handsome yard, and at the back are the remains of a very handsome garden, which with a little care and attention could be restored to its pristine beauty, the trees, the shrubbery and the flowers being still vigorous and healthy. This situation is a very eligible one, especially to a public man or to one who has children to educate, it being within half a mile of Centreville, in which there is an Academy, in high reputation, & a most excellent Female School. The water is excellent, and the situation, it is believed, is as healthy as that of any other farm in the neighbourhood. Persons wishing to purchase are desired to view the premises, which will be shown to them by the Overseer on the farm or by the subscriber. I will sell at the same time the Wood Land of the said Henry Darden, commonly used for the said farm.

The terms of Sale will be that the purchaser shall give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money as follows: one third thereof on the first day of January next, one third on the first day of January 1825 and the remaining third on the first day of January 1826, with interest on each instalment from the day of sale, when the possession may be had. Before the payment of the purchase money a deed will be given. The sale will take place on the premises and commence at 11 o'clock A. M. A part of the personal estate of the deceased including (among other articles) his whole Household and Kitchen Furniture will be exposed to public sale on Tuesday the 15th of July next, on a credit of six months, with interest from the day of sale. This sale will be worthy of the attention of house keepers, as some very valuable articles will be offered.

P. B. HOPPER.  
Centreville, June 28—ts

**Notice.**

The creditors of Roger Jones, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are warned to exhibit their claims against said deceased to the subscribers, legally authenticated for settlement, on or before the first day of January, 1824, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from any benefit of said deceased's estate—Given under our hands this 23d day of June, 1823.

ROGER JONES,  
JOHN JONES,  
Executors of Roger Jones, dec'd.  
June 28—3w



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI:

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 19, 1823.

NO. 31.

## 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.

### WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

The undersigned by order of the board of the Trustees of Washington Academy, inform those who may be desirous of educating their children, that this institution after having experienced an accidental interruption of the Spring Term, during three weeks, has again recommenced under the direction of Mr. Caldwell, the Principal, and Mr. Jones, the Assistant Teacher. Under the care of those gentlemen, it will continue till the 4th Wednesday of August next, when the vacation takes place. On the first Monday of October next, it will again commence and be directed by Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Thompson, both of whom have been highly recommended to the Trustees, and each of them are represented as well calculated to take charge of an Academy and capable of teaching the dead Languages and Mathematics, and those other branches of the sciences and departments of literature, which are usually taught at any of the seminaries of learning in this country. The former gentleman was educated in one of the Southern States, and for some time prior to his residing over our institution was engaged in the study of Theology, at the Theological Seminary in Princeton. The latter is a graduate of Union College and has been for some time past teaching in the cities of Albany and New York.

In order to ascertain the proficiency of the pupils of the institution, and to incite in them greater industry, the Trustees will as heretofore examine one or two of the classes on the 4th Wednesday of every other month, and besides examine all the classes twice a year. As there may be some gentlemen in the adjoining counties desirous of sending children to this institution, to them it will not be uninteresting to subjoin the following particulars.—Washington Academy is situated two miles South of the Village of Princess Anne, in Somerset county, in the healthiest part thereof.—The price of Board for each Scholar is two dollars and twenty-five cents per week, and the price of Tuition twenty dollars per annum—one half of the Semiannual Board must be paid in advance, and one half of the Semiannual Tuition is to be paid in advance. The pupils are instructed in the following branches and departments of Science and Literature, viz:

Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Geography, all the branches of the Mathematics, Astronomy, the Greek and Latin Languages, the English language including Reading and Writing and commencing from the alphabet.

JOHN B. SLEMONS,  
ROBERT I. KING, &  
LITTLETON P. DENNIS } Committee.  
July 12—3w

### CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY.

The Semi-annual examination will be held at the Academy, on Thursday the 7th of August next, in the Classical Department, and the following day in the English.

Patrons of this institution and of science generally, are invited to witness the effects of a well digested system of tuition and discipline upon the youthful mind.

JOS. E. MUSE, President.  
Ezekiel Richardson, Secretary.  
July 12—3w

## Will be sold

At Public Sale, by order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, at St. Michaels, on Saturday the 26th day of July, all the remaining personal estate of Meredith Marshall, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Carts, 10 head of Negroes, &c. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over four dollars, by the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. Before a delivery or removal of the property, for all sums of four dollars and under the cash will be demanded. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock and attend. Once given by

SAM'L HARRISON, Adm'r.  
of M. Marshall, deceased.  
Canton, Talbot county, July 12—1s

## Notice.

By virtue of a covenant in a deed of Indenture made and executed by Joseph Anthony, to the President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline, will be sold on Tuesday the 16th day of September next, for cash, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M. in the village of Denton, at the Court House door—the following tracts and parts of tracts of Land in Caroline county, or so much thereof as will satisfy a claim held by the Bank of Caroline against the said Lands, viz: part of a tract originally called Pearson's Chance, but now in virtue of a resurvey called Anthony & Carey, or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called, containing 128 Acres of land, more or less; also one other tract or part of a tract adjoining the aforesaid land, supposed to contain 17 Acres more or less, let the same be called or known by whatsoever name or names it may be. The said land formerly belonged to the said Joseph Anthony, deceased, and was decreed by him to the said Bank to secure the said claim. The President and Directors of the said Bank will therefore give the purchaser or purchasers a good title to said Land or so much as shall be sold.

By order of the President and Directors of said Bank, JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.  
Bank of Caroline, Denton, ?  
July 12, 1823 ts

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE!

## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal.

Mr. GETZ—Having observed in some of your late numbers a certificate, signed by a number of respectable farmers of this county, setting forth the superior qualities of the Esperset or St. Foin, and strongly recommending it to be generally introduced, the following description of it, which is translated from a German botanical work, may not be uninteresting to those who are disposed to give it a trial. Should you think it worth presenting to the public through the medium of your paper, you will please to give it a place in your columns:

The esperset, (Hedysarum Orobrichie) Cock's head, and is also known under the name of Esper St. Foin, and Cock's comb; is a Clover that is a much surer crop in our soil than any heretofore introduced. In Thuringen it is called Shott, and is held in the highest estimation by the farmers of that country. It grows in every climate and soil, but succeeds best in poor hilly, gravelly land, where scarcely any thing else will grow, and in the coldest climates it never suffers by the frost. The seed is best sown in the fall, but may also be sown during the spring and summer until the first of July, in order to raise seed from it the next year. One bushel sown on an acre is sufficient, and it requires no fostering after being well harrowed in, but derives great benefit from Plaster of Paris, ashes, or lime, sown or spread upon it in the fall.

The first year it, like the Spanish or red clover, yields very little, and it is better not to pasture it at all: the next year the stems will be from two to three feet high and may be cut in June, and again in the fall, every acre then will yield from three to four tons of hay, of a superior quality. The third, fourth and following years, it will yield a full crop, and may be cut three and in good seasons) even four times. For green feed, it is cut when about 18 or 20 inches high and in blossom, which is from 6 to 9 inches in length—of a beautiful pink color. St. Foin will last twenty (and according to Schubert de Cleefeld,) fifty years without being re-sown.

There is no other grass that improves the soil so much as the St. Foin; it is maintained by the most experienced economists in farming, that this clover either in its green state or as hay, is decidedly superior to any other ever introduced as a nourishing food. It is much earlier than any other grass, and enriches the milk of cows more. It is said that butter made of the milk from cows, fed altogether upon Saint Foin, is richer, sweeter, and purer tasted than when they are fed upon the red clover, or any other vegetable substances; as that of Holstein and Switzerland for instance where no other clover is used; and it is well known that no country produces finer or better cattle than those of Switzerland; or is any country more famed for the finest butter and cheese. The horses also are very fond of it until the seed is ripe. It contains so much nutriment that it both strengthens and fattens them very soon, by which one half of the oats usually given to horses may be saved. It is a strong and wholesome food for sheep, (and the wethers soon grow fat on it) also for young swine, turkeys, geese and ducks, when cut fine and mixed with meal or bran.

The esperset or St. Foin is not full of fermentative sap like the Spanish or red clover, therefore, not so flatulent and dangerous for cattle. It is not subject to mildew, and is much more nourishing than the red clover—it is also easier made into hay.

A field of St. Foin, when in full bloom, is a most enrapturing sight beautiful beyond description, and when mowed, it fills the air with the most delicious and odoriferous perfume.

The following is a chronological list of the various wars between England and France during the last seven centuries:

Date.	Duration.	Date.	Duration.
1141	1 year.	1627	2
1161	25	1666	1
1224	9	1689	10
1254	5	1702	11
1339	21	1744	4
1368	53	1756	7
1422	49	1776	7
1492	one month.	1793	9
1512	2	1803	11
1521	6	1818	14
1549	1		
1557	2	700 years.	266 years
1562	2		of war.

Those who, from practical knowledge are well enabled to compute the numbers who fell in every year, might know that they would, in the aggregate, amount to no less than 26 millions of mankind, if 10,000 may be taken as a fair average for every year!

**Infallible Remedy against Bed Bugs.**  
Take one ounce of Camphor, wrap it in a linen cloth, and suspend it at the head of the Bed, and as the Camphor evaporates the Bugs will decamp. We are assured by a person who has repeatedly made the experiment, that this is a never failing remedy.

From the Salem Register, July 7.

What gave peculiar novelty to the performances in the Meeting House on Friday last, was the novel, interesting and candid remarks of the venerable Col. Pickering, preparatory to the reading of the Declaration of Independence. The Colonel commenced by stating that he had acceded to the call of his fellow citizens to read the Declaration of Independence, in order that he might lay before them some interesting information on the subject, in his possession. He first commented on the propriety of anniversary celebrations, and their early origin with the feast of the passover observed by the Jews, in commemoration of the deliverance of their offspring from that destruction which overwhelmed the children of their oppressors. He then gave a concise statement of the motives which led to that declaration, and the measures that were taken first to avert its necessity, and next to prepare for its hearty adoption and support. That petitions and remonstrances were exhausted, without producing any suspension of the determination of the arbitrary councils of England, to 'bind us in all cases whatsoever, without our consent.' That these, though unavailing at St. James, had their effect at home. That then the public mind was gradually prepared for this decisive measure, and foreign auxiliaries sought. That no foreign state was willing to aid us, unless with the view to lessen the power of Great Britain, and that therefore every step short of Independence, would have precluded foreign assistance. The Colonel then proceeded to give an account of the manner in which this subject was introduced into Congress: He stated that there was no man living able to give so good an account of it as the venerable John Adams; that he had written to him in the last August on the subject, and he now gave the facts obtained from him. The motion which produced the Declaration, was made on the 10th June, 1776, by Richard Henry Lee, from Virginia, the largest of the Thirteen United Colonies, who was authorized to make it by the votes of his constituents, the Assembly of Virginia. Mr. Adams seconded the motion, Massachusetts being at that time the second state. The colonel here alluded to the ability and zeal of President Adams in carrying through this measure. He observed of him, that he possessed that 'bold and daring spirit,' without which no revolution could be successfully accomplished. A committee of five was appointed on the subject, consisting of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Adams, Dr. Franklin, Mr. Sherman & Mr. Livingston. Mr. Jefferson, though the youngest on the committee, was chairman, he having one vote more than Mr. Adams. That Mr. Jefferson had come into Congress with great reputation as a writer—and altho' he was a silent member of that body, yet he was most useful on committees and felicitous in his writings. That Mr. Adams had made use of every exertion to procure votes for Mr. Jefferson, in order to place him at the head of the committee. That the committee met and appointed Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams a sub-committee. That Mr. Jefferson urged on Mr. Adams to write the Declaration, and Mr. Adams urged Mr. Jefferson to do it. That Mr. Jefferson at last consented, and next day submitted the original draft, as it was presented to Congress. That Mr. Adams thought the only objectionable part of it was that in which George III. was styled a tyrant—that he considered that as too personal—that he only considered him such officially, and that he was deceived and misled by his Cabinet. He did not however state any objection to Mr. Jefferson as it was afterwards to be submitted to the whole committee, and the feelings and temper of the people were fully up to the tone of the Declaration. That he thought some of the most beautiful passages were afterwards stricken out by Congress, particularly that in which it was enumerated as one of the evils of our Colonial state, that the Parliament had refused to allow the colonies to prohibit the importation of slaves, and had thus entailed upon them the evils of a slave population. The sub-committee afterwards reported to the committee, who did not suggest a single alteration or amendment. The Committee then reported the Declaration to Congress on the 1st of July, 1776; it was discussed and amended on the 2d, 3d and 4th of July, and adopted on the latter day, about a quarter of the reported Declaration having been stricken out. Mr. Pickering differed from Adams in opinion, and thought the Declaration improved by the amendments.

Selected Toasts, drunk on the 4th July.

At Elkton, Maryland.

The Congress of the United States—May they not 'travel out of the Record,' nor assume power which has not been delegated to them.

John Quincy Adams, the able statesman and accomplished scholar—To such a Pilot we are willing to trust our political Ship. 3 cheers.

The Army and Navy of the U. States—'A remnant shall be saved,' the worst efforts of the radicals to the contrary notwithstanding.

Greece—She is struggling for Freedom

and the Cross; but the Turk is the legitimate sovereign, and the Christian world looks on unmoved—proh pudor! proh dolor!

Our limits on the Pacific—If 'certain bearded men with green jackets and bayonets in their hands,' encroach on them, they will find certain other men with beards and bayonets as long as their own, ready and able to dye their green jackets red.

City of Washington.  
The District of Columbia: The neutral ground and common interest of the States—May the government never lose sight of the design of its immortal Founder, to make it the seat of science and the arts.

The Holy Alliance—the Nightmare of Europe—they would stop the heart of man from beating, and his head from thinking—confusion to their schemes of oppression—There's nae luck about the house. 9 groans.

The President of the United States and the Constitution—may one live long, and the other live forever.

The members of the Holy Alliance, the Cyclops of despotism—may eternal rust corrode their hammers.

Manual, and the 'left side,' Members of the French Chamber of Deputies—on the question of civil liberty, they are on the 'right side.'

Tyrants and slaves exalted to men.

The Supreme Court of the United States: The rock against which Executive power and popular passion may beat in vain.

Morals without meroseness, piety without superstition, and adversity without complaint.

John Quincy Adams. His democratic principles are proved by his character and services, and not by the certificates of interested partisans. 3 cheers.

The Spaniards—May they give the French a squeeze, And force them through the Pyrenees; May they teach them the Guerilla dance, By whipping them through Spain and France.

At Baltimore.

The Navy of the United States. Its Star Spangled Banner shall float in every sea, be it a wide or a narrow one. 1 gun 3 cheers; Decatur's Victory.

The Army of the United States: justly admired by the people, may it find none but friends in the next Congress. 1 gun, 3 cheers. United States March.

Our next President—may he be, A man of the strictest virtue and integrity, Democratic in his principles, A dequate to preserve our country's independence.

Magnanimous, just, diligent and pacific, Sapient, & an adherent to the good old school of 1776—9 cheers.

The invaders of Spain: may they meet the same fate as the invaders of our country did, at Plattsburg, Baltimore and New Orleans.

'The King of France with forty thousand men, Marched up a hill and then march'd down again.' Vive la Bagatelle.

The Signers of the Declaration of Independence: a Holy Alliance in fact, though not in name. 1 gun, Auld Lang Syne.

Native Genius—An indigenous plant of inestimable value, too often suffered to languish, wither and decay, whilst exotics are fostered & nourished on American soil. At Boston.

By the Hon. Mr. Webster. Public opinion—A power too elastic and expansive to be compressed or repressed by all the inventions of all the artists in the political world.

By the Hon. Mr. Lloyd. Perpetuity and soundness to each of the four and twenty pillars that support the most magnificent dome which the wisdom of man has ever raised beneath the canopy of Heaven.

By the Hon. Mr. Fuller. The Presidential Canvass—May it result in a choice by the people, of the candidate most worthy, uninfluenced by local prejudice, and by the intrigues or dictation of bargaining politicians.

By the Hon. Josiah Quincy, mayor of the city.—His Excellency William Eustis—The delight of his friends and the associate of the heroes of the Revolution.

By Russell Freeman, Esq. of Sandwich. The Fair Sex—The only legitimate slaveholders, & sicken the only tolerable chains.

By George Blake, Esq. The good old State of Massachusetts—As it was in the beginning, is now, so may it ever continue to be.

By the Society of Cincinnati. New States—may Congress add one more to the catalogue—a state of competency to their old servants.

The remembrance of hard times—In our youth we shared them with our country—in our old age we are permitted to feel them alone.

The North West coast—May the American swordfish drive the great Russian whale back to its icy regions.

By Major Jackson, an old artillery man—May we not overcharge our old pieces, and never heat them hotter than they were at Monmouth—[a good caution after 14 charges.]

At Salem, (Mass.)

By Col. Pickering—The permanent union of Citizens, founded on an equality of rights, burdens and benefits.

By the Hon. Jos. Story, President of the day—Col. Pickering, our venerable guest—A zealous patriot, a disinterested statesman, an incorruptible citizen.

At New Haven Connecticut.  
The Holy Alliance—O Religion! how many crimes are perpetrated in thy name!

The sword of the Duke d'Angoulême—Better to have been wielded by his wife, than consecrated by her.

William H. Crawford.—Like his reports he needs amendment.

The next four years Race.—Sir John of the Old Colony, against Sir William, of the Ancient Dominion: Bottom against top heavy.

## FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, July 11.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

LONDON, May 23.

Two letters to be found in this day's journal, one from Count Montijo to Count Abisbal, and the other in answer from Abisbal to Montijo, may perhaps excite some attention. The date of the latter is two days prior to the epoch at which the rumour in Paris had fixed upon Abisbal the treason of flying to the enemy: and without any additional proof of the fact, we should say that Abisbal's letter looks as like the composition of a man just getting ready to be a traitor as can well be perceived. He complains of the supposed duresse of the king, and proposes alterations in the constitution; as if the first and most pressing duty were not to drive the foreign enemy from the soil, and then let Spaniards deal as they please with their own affairs.

Since writing the above, Paris papers of Sunday last, the 25th instant, have been received. Those on the side of Government and the ultras are ardent enough. They consider Abisbal's letter in the same manner as we have just spoken it—that is, as a manifesto before joining the invaders; and they add, that he has since published a proclamation, invited the French to Madrid, and requesting the inhabitants to receive them amicably—a request which, probably, in the present deserted state of that capital, is superfluous. Thus then, is Abisbal's treason placed beyond the reach of doubt. That of Morillo and Ballasteros is expected to follow. The journal des Debats even anticipates the recall of the King to Madrid, and in truth the final settlement we suppose, of the troubles of Spain, under Prince Hilt and Ferdinand the Absolute! We shall first say, upon those important points, that if the Spaniards are to be thus subdued, they deserve no better fate. But we have a homely proverb in England, which advises people not to 'halloo till they are out of the wood.' The French are not out of the wood yet: nor is Ferdinand out of Seville—at least not on his way to Madrid; and if the Cortes have the spirit of men, neither he should never go, so long as the French are masters of that capital.—Times.

[TRANSLATION.]

Count Montijo to His Excellency the Count Abisbal.—"In the name of our afflicted country, I have recourse to your Excellency, the only person who can save her, and entreat you to consider Spain, divided and dismembered by her own children, as in the same situation in which she was in 1808, raising the voice of common distress, and soliciting all her offspring for a deliverer. At that period, as at the present, the disorder of her government debilitated her to such a degree, as to leave her without defence, and make it appear that it was easy to conquer her. At that time, as now, the nation which is our neighbour offered to remedy the evils which were felt by all, took possession of our fortresses, and introduced its armies, with a view thereby to insure the happiness which it tendered, and which was the greatest possible any people can enjoy—Monarchy, a just and moderate government. At that time, as now, the Spaniards, driven to despair by the calamities they suffered, open their houses and their arms to the stranger, receiving him and carrying him as it were in triumph through the northern provinces, up to the capital.—Even so now the public are clamorous for the absolute King, in order to free themselves from anarchy and from the despotism of the many. Finally, then, as now, two powers disputed the ascendant, because neither of them possessed the general good will. The people in silence and dismayed, viewed with bitter smiles, and almost with complacency, the fall of their government, and even of their King—forgetting the mischiefs they brought on themselves, and the dangers which they incurred. But all at once an undaunted voice called out at Aranjuez, 'Long live Spain, down with the despot!' And as soon as the latter had disappeared, all the Spaniards united. Division was at end—patriotism and valor were roused, and the conqueror of Europe in the end deplored his impudence. It was at Aranjuez that Buonaparte lost his power, for, without the 19th March, the Spaniards would have made no resistance. But now the French are once more near the capital. The gen-



eral will cannot be mistaken—the injustice and perverseness of the existing government are well known. Still we do not hear the shout which all are hoping for, of 'Spain forever! Independence forever!'—The armed force, the warriors of Spain, are split into parties, outdoing each other in acts of injustice, because none of them is sanctioned by the general will. The soldier is loth to incur useless dangers—he deserts his ranks, and will ultimately abandon his generals, who find it impossible to support any cause. Let, therefore, your Excellency come to a decision, and stretch forth your hand to save yourself and to save us—that is, the country. Her welfare is the first law. Your Excellency knows, and has declared that the sovereignty of the people being once recognised it becomes a duty to obey the general will, which amounts to this—that the Constitution of 1812 ought not to be retained, because it does not guarantee individual safety, nor preserve the dignity of the Spanish monarchy. Proclaim, therefore, what all desire, and act in concert with the other generals who entertain the same sentiments. Declare yourself independent, until the King shall be released. Collect your army and hasten to destroy the origin of discord—so that the factious, the royalists and the foreigners, being deprived of every pretext, may have their designs frustrated, if they wish to rob us of the glory to deliver the King, and their plans totally defeated, if under this pretext, they conceal some other wish.

Your excellency ought to consider, that no party can be sustained without strength; and you may already have perceived that the latter cannot be acquired without public confidence. to obtain which, it is necessary to act in conformity with the general will.

Were I not well assured that your Excellency loves Spain & glory, I should not apply to you to avail yourself of the grandest opportunity which has ever occurred, of becoming the deliverer not only of Spain, but of all Europe. It would be an insult to your penetration to dwell upon the melancholy consequences, and above all upon the uselessness of taking any other resolution; for to attempt the defence of any cause with few forces, when more numerous forces are at hand, is to feeble the cause which we desire to uphold.

Let your Excellency consider these truths which the love of his country has suggested to him who prays God to preserve your Excellency many years.

(Signed)  
The CONDE DEL MONTIJO.  
Madrid, May 11, 1823.

[TRANSLATION]  
His Excellency the Count Del Abisbal to Count Montijo.

"Most Excellent Sir—This day was delivered to me by the Chief of the Etat Major the letter of your Excellency, dated the 11th inst; and in reply to it it is my duty to observe to you, that as the chief of this district and the commander of the army, it is incumbent on me to comply with the orders of the Government, at the head of which is his Majesty, and that I am resolved to pursue this line of conduct, though I am fully convinced, that, unfortunately for the nation, the Ministry which governs it is incapable of rescuing it from the dangers to which it is reduced by the unskillfulness of the preceding Ministers, and by the unpardonable imprudence of the last, who have provoked the present war without displaying the energy necessary for upholding the dignity of the nation, or proposing those conciliatory means that might have united the minds of Spaniards, and have prevented foreigners from the daring attempt to interfere in the private disputes of Spain, by violating the territory of the nation, without any previous declaration of war.

I have observed already, and I now repeat, that in the capacity of General, I must obey the orders of the Government, and not set the example of a pernicious disobedience, which would authorize that of those Spaniards whom the law places under my orders, and would open a vast field to private ambition; but, as a Spanish citizen, who may, without transgressing the laws, indulge his own thoughts respecting the situation of the country, and the means which might be taken to rescue her from the ruin prepared for her by discord, by fanaticism, and by the interests of the individual heads of party, who disguise their ambitious views with the sacred name of love of their country, & also of a numerous class of men who have nothing to lose, and who are inflamed with the love of plunder and destruction alone, which would contribute to the prosperity of those persons who can make a figure in society only when the barriers of subordination and respect to the laws are removed; I am of opinion, that the majority of the nation is not solicitous to continue the Constitution of the year 1812, though it is not for me to investigate the causes which may have produced the very notorious dislike expressed in regard to the laws emanating from it.

That the decided majority of intelligent persons, distributed among the different parties which unfortunately divide the nation, abhors both despotism and fanaticism and only wishes for a liberal constitution, which may conciliate as much as possible all classes of the state, unite the will of the Spaniards by ensuring the dignity and inviolability of the Constitutional Throne, and do away the pretext that may be pleaded by foreigners for intermeddling in our domestic concerns, to the manifest infraction of the law of nations, so as to compel them to desist from their enterprise, on perceiving that Spanish wisdom knows how to curb the fury of parties, and force them to retire; because the Spaniards themselves, in concert with their Monarch, discuss like brethren the questions which divided their opinions.

That a considerable portion of the lower classes, unaccustomed to think for themselves, have no opinion whatever, act on the rooted habit of respecting as most just that which is most ancient, and desire pillage and licentiousness, which at the expense of the people of property, supply them with some conveniences which they must forego in times of tranquility; and that the means which might be employed to re-establish peace and union would be first, to notify to the invading army that the nation, in concurrence with the King, proposed to make in its present constitution such alterations as experience has taught it to be necessary to unite the minds of the Spaniards, and ensure their happiness, as well as the dignity of the constitutional throne; and that, consequently, it ought to retire from the Spanish territory, and confine itself to amicably intervention by means of its ambassador—Secondly, that his majesty and his government should again be established at Madrid, as the capital of the monarchy, lest it should be said that he sojourns at Seville against his inclination. Thirdly, that in order to make in the constitution such reforms as are deemed requisite, a new Cortes should be convened, whose deputies should present themselves with the powers specified by the constitution. Fourthly, that it be proposed to his majesty that he would be pleased to choose a ministry which should be wedded to no party, and should deserve the confidence of all, as well as that of foreign powers. And fifthly, that a general amnesty should be decreed, and that a disposition should be evinced to pay attention to, and employ, without any regard to former opinions, all Spaniards who, from their penetration, services and patriotism, should be worthy of being preferred.

Such is my private opinion, and as a Spanish citizen, who is terrified at the present situation of his country, and who, at the expense of his blood, would prevent the effusion of that of his fellow citizens I will cheerfully subscribe any representation which may bring about so sacred an object.

May God preserve your Excellency many years.  
(Signed)  
The CONDE DEL ABISBAL.  
Madrid, May 15, 1823.

PARIS, May 26.  
The Moniteur contains the following proclamation: "Inhabitants of Madrid—If military operations, and a desire not to compromise the generous people of Madrid, force me to evacuate the capital, I shall not abandon it until another hostile force relieves the garrison, which shall be bound to preserve the public tranquillity, by means of a convention authorized by the laws of war. If a few evil disposed persons flattered themselves with the hopes of pillage and disorder, they must renounce their criminal designs, and be assured that exemplary punishment will be the reward of any movement not authorized by law.

I have respected, and shall respect the opinions of every individual, because I am of opinion that a liberal government ought to do so, whilst those holding different sentiments on the merit of established laws do not permit the fury of parties to stain with blood the streets of the capital of this high minded nation; nor shall the ambitious and perfidious designs of a few persons compromise the tranquillity of a town distinguished for its patriotism and intelligence.

(Signed)  
The Count del ABISBAL.  
Madrid, May 16, 1823.

PARIS, May 27.  
The Moniteur of Tuesday contains an article from Petersburg, dated the 1st of May, which states as certain, that the war between France and Spain will not cause any change in the harmony existing between Great Britain and Russia, and that the latter, following the example of the Cabinet at St. James', is resolved under all circumstances, to maintain the strictest neutrality."

Despatch from General Donnadieu to his Excellency Marshal the Duke of Gornegiano.

CASTELTEROSOL, May 17, 7 A. M.  
My extreme fatigue prevents me from entering into much detail respecting the brilliant victory which his majesty's troops have obtained.

At 4 o'clock this morning I left Vich, as I had the honour to inform your excellency. I was preceded by the brigades of La Roche Aymond, and St. Priest, which marched upon Moya. Arrived at the branch of the road which leads to Castelterosol, I found St. Priest's brigade in position, waiting for the return of a reconnaissance, directed to the latter village.

This reconnaissance being waited for too long, I induced general St. Priest to continue his march on Moya, whence general La Roche Aymond had written that he was driving a corps of 100 men before him. General St. Priest had scarcely quitted his position with the 2d regiment of the line, when the reconnaissance arrived and announced that the enemy, to the number of 3,000 troops of the line occupied the position of Castelterosol. I immediately ordered the 12th light infantry and the battalion of general Romagosa to advance on the village, from which we were about two leagues distant, announcing to the troops that I would follow them in person with two battalions of the 18th.

On arriving near the village, I discovered that the enemy had covered an amphitheatre of steep and woody hillsides, with some battalions pretty regularly posted in order of battle. My disposition being made, I ordered him to be attacked by three columns at the head of which were placed my chief of the staff, M. de la Nongaredo, Colonel de Lapoterie, and General Romagosa. To describe to you, Marshal, the

courage, the coolness, the intrepidity of the troops is impossible. On ground to which they had to clamber up, almost without discharging a musket, they attacked an enemy who directed against them a cross fire. That enemy, during the four hours which were occupied in drawing him from position to position, maintained uninterruptedly well supported battalion fires. I had about 50 wounded, & a few men killed—I do not yet know how many. I have been informed of the loss of only one officer, Captain Jardin, of the carabiniers of the 12th light infantry.

The field of battle was strewn with the enemy's dead. This division, which came from Barcelona, consisted of the troops of the line which were in that city, and of those under the command of Llobera and Costa Ruten and the Political Chief of Catalonia were the leaders. The object of the movement was to favor the retreat of Mina on Barcelona.

The enemy is retreating on St. Felix de Godolina. He is sharply pursued by our troops.

I have this moment received a letter from Baron d'Eroles, who is at Pratz del Lusanes. He informs me for a certainty that Mina is at Cellent with 4000 men. General La Roche Aymond, who occupies Celdes is consequently only three leagues from him. I wrote immediately to Baron d'Eroles, to proceed forward to morrow morning that the enemy may not escape.

I recommend to your favor the three chiefs who were at the head of the columns, in order that they may obtain from his royal highness the reward due to their noble conduct.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
DONNADIEU.

Donnadieu's despatch is in the true *Bo badist* style, 'much ado about nothing.' The French ministers, we understand, took the liberty of omitting the conclusion of the letter, which was in these words:—'*la fusillade continue encore.*' The French Cabinet had the sagacity to see that this was not a very satisfactory termination of a battle, and that it indicated any thing but victory; they therefore struck it out of the copy ordered for publication. Donnadieu makes no mention of prisoners—he there fore took none; he says not a word about cannon or baggage; he therefore took none. Moncey states, as a result of this victory, that 'Donnadieu, and (he hopes) Eroles, are going to make an attempt (vont entreprendre) against Mina!' A precious triumph to be sure! We would lay an even wager that Donnadieu has been beat.

The Moniteur contains an account of the French naval force employed against Spain, which is stated to consist of two squadrons. One cruises in the Bay of Biscay, under Rear Admiral Hamelin, who has sent a strong division to blockade Cadix. The other, commanded by Rear Admiral Ro-tours, is employed in the Mediterranean.—Times.

From the Journal des Debats.

The proceedings adopted by General Conde d'Abisbal was too important, both as an example and as a presage, not to excite the highest displeasure among those who appear desirous of having the war protracted. Reports of the most unfavorable kind have therefore been circulated relative to the Conde d'Abisbal. It was even said, that he was arrested by his troops, and that he was shot—but no credit can be given to those reports. It was also rumored, that the Conde d'Abisbal had addressed a letter to the Duke d'Angouleme, which was unfavorably received. The truth is, that the Prince will not treat with any general at the head of an army, but solely with King Ferdinand when at liberty, or with a government which shall be established by the free act of that monarch. It is not meant to say that he will repel an honorable repentance, a return to duty if willingly and properly arranged, or such ideas of conciliation as he can receive after the establishment of a legitimate authority, as the basis of a new administration. But neither the ideas nor the sentiments of any individual or of any chief of a party of any side whatever, can for a moment be entertained as an object of negotiation.

All that is certain as to the result of the step taken by Count d'Abisbal, are the positive declarations respecting the real internal situation of Spain—the instructive and fearful picture he has sketched of the desperate state of the affairs of the predominant party of the Cortes—and, the universal disposition of all men of influence to abandon, or even to subvert a power, the painful prolongation of which may yet cause much unavailing suffering.

The letter of this General announces, that he acts in concert with the most esteemed Generals of the army, such as Morillo and Ballasteron; it proves what all impartial observers have said, that all the principal Chiefs of the army (only obeying with reluctance a Ministry without talents, and an assembly without consistency,) ardently desire a better order of things, and are ready to hail as a Liberator the Noble Prince, who only entertains one wish—that of promptly terminating the glorious mission with which he is charged.

We entered here yesterday evening, at nine o'clock, and we found the city very calm; but nothing could compare with the explosion of joy & the cries with which we were saluted on our arrival at Foucroulle—There were 25 Chasseurs of the Guards as an advanced guard there; 25 more were stationed before the gate of Madrid to obtain news of the proceedings, for numberless unpleasant reports were in circulation, and nothing had been heard of the officers despatched to obtain entrance. A Constitutional Colonel came to assure the officer commanding the Chasseurs, and he had scarcely delivered his message than a general cry arose, amounting almost to one of delirium, by which we were accompanied until we left the village.

At the gates of Madrid every one we met hailed us in a low tone with '*Viva la France!*' and notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, we marched on among the people, who on all sides repeated in low tones their welcome. A most enthusiastic reception is expected for the Prince.

The famous revolution is therefore appreciated by the result. I am delighted to find our proceedings in Spain are far more easy than it was generally expected. I confess I did not think things would have turned out so."

THE NEW SPANISH REGENCY.

The individuals who are expected to form the Regency at Madrid to govern in King Ferdinand's name, so long as his captivity may endure, are three of the most distinguished personages in Spain; namely, the Dukes de San Carlos and De l'Infantado, and the Marquis de Casa Yrujo.

SEVILLE, May 3.

On the 27th of last month, the Political Chief of the Province assembled by order of the Government all the troops in the place of the Constitution, when the Declaration of war against France, as issued by our unfortunate monarch was then read to them. The revolutionary rhodomontade is worthy of men who are themselves at the most distant part of Andalusia, and who intend to run to a greater distance when danger approaches.

A few days ago a meeting of the corporate bodies of the city was held in the town hall, when a long audience was granted to the militia officers of Madrid, who returned thanks for the favorable reception they met with on their arrival. Don Pedro de Suracy Rull, the old commandant, pronounced a discourse replete with boasts, and with menaces against the French. Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated May 22d, in the evening:

The Duke d'Angouleme will not make his entry here until the day after to morrow.

General Bessieres having on the day before yesterday attempted, without the permission of the commander in chief, to take possession of the city, he was repulsed at the Alcala entrance, and lost 60 men killed and 300 prisoners.

On the same day two French officers entered the city to parley, on their appearance the *vivas* commenced. The crowd became very great, and the windows were filled with women waving white handkerchiefs. The populace thronged around the French officers, & amused themselves crying *Viva el Rey!* to the Constitutional officers who accompanied them. Cries of *Vivan los Franceses!* were heard on all sides. On the arrival of the crowd at the Puerta del Sol, a military guard stationed there charged the crowd and dispersed the greater part of them. The parley was then set free and conducted to General Lagos. PARIS, May 28.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.  
Madrid, May 24, 10 o'clock, A. M.  
The Major General to his Excellency the Minister of war.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Angouleme entered Madrid this morning at 9 o'clock.

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.  
(4th Corps.)

GERONA, May 22.

Gen. Curial marched from Granolles on Mataro; at the approach of the French troops, those under the command of Milans abandoned the town, and a position which they had taken behind that town. They did not stop till they came under the walls of Barcelona. General Curial, after having ordered Mataro to be occupied, returned to Granolles, where the principal forces of his division are assembled. From this point he can neither march on Barcelona, Vich or Maurea.

General Donnadieu took possession of Cellent without the least resistance, the enemy having abandoned it before his arrival.

Mina, after having feigned a march on Maurea, threw himself without the least delay to the left, on Saint Barthelema del Grace, passing by Olost. Instead of pushing on as far as Vich, he made a new turn towards Moya, in the hope, no doubt, of reaching Barcelona, where Llobera and Milans are already shut up. It is affirmed that divisions are beginning to break out among the inhabitants.

Generals Donnadieu and d'Eroles follow the enemy in all his movements.

PARIS, May 27, 10 o'clock, P. M.

The Duke of Angouleme entered Madrid on the 24, at 9 o'clock in the morning. On the morning of the 21st, Bessieres attempted with the troops to enter Madrid by the gate of Alcala. He was repulsed by the militia with great slaughter, and with the loss of 600 prisoners. On the same day two French officers arrived with a flag of truce. They were fired upon, and the crowd which accompanied them dispersed. The whole of the Constitutional troops retired in good order on the 22d and 23d, towards La Mancha, under the command of General Zayas.

LONDON, June 1.

Paris Papers of Thursday and Friday.

Last night we received by an express from Paris, the journals of that capital of the dates of Thursday and Friday last, and also the copy of a Telegraphic despatch. The Moniteur contains an official report from Major General Guilleminot, relative to the occupation of Madrid. On the 24th, the Council of the Indies and the Council of Castile assembled, and appointed a Regency, which is to govern Spain during the captivity of the King.—The Regency is composed of five members, the Duke de l'Infantado, the Duke de Montemar, the Bishop of Osma, Baron d'Eroles and M. Calderon.

There is nothing in the French papers of Thursday and Friday which throws any further light on the operations and the fate of Abisbal. The Journal des Debats of

Thursday says, 'all the accounts about Abisbal are uncertain and contradictory; some affirm that he has been displaced by his officers, but that all his soldiers, are for him; others that he has been succeeded by Count Los Rios who was formerly Captain in the Guards, and is particularly attached to the King, whatever may be the case, it adds, it must be inferred that the letter and conduct of Abisbal have made a division among the Constitutional troops, and given a mortal blow to the Cortes.' The Journal des Debats of Friday makes no mention whatever of Abisbal, nor have the other journals any thing more than our extracts show.

The Telegraphic Despatch which had been received at Paris, states that Donnadieu was in close pursuit of Moya, who, in his retreat appears to have taken the direction of Barcelona, in which fortress, a letter from Gerona states, he had sought refuge.—Hence it is probable that the blockade of that place will be undertaken, as several divisions of the fourth army corps have orders to advance towards it; the blockade by sea has already been formed. There has been some sharp fighting in Catalonia, but the notices of them are slight and unsatisfactory. On the 24th the division of General Curial was attacked at Mataro by Milans and Llobera; but it is asserted that they repulsed the assailants, who lost between 600 and 700 men.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

PARIS, May 30.

Marshal Oudinot, with his whole corps, entered Madrid on the 24th instant, to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants.

A Regency, of which the Duc de l'Infantado is President, has been nominated during the captivity of the King.

Mina is closely pursued by General Donnadieu. The divisions of Milans and Llobera, having attacked the troops that occupy Mataro, were repulsed with the loss of 150 men 500 prisoners, a standard, 500 muskets, &c.

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.

Report of the Major General of the Army of the Pyrenees to the Minister of War.

SIR—I have already had the honor to inform your Excellency, by my report dated Buitrago, the 20th instant that his Royal Highness, to prevent all disorders at Madrid, has acceded to the proposal of Gen. Abisbal, to leave some troops in that city to protect the various public establishments and to maintain tranquillity among the numerous population till the arrival of the French troops—which, according to the measures already adopted, was to take place on the 24th. But the Chief, Bessieres, commanding a Royalist Spanish corps, though he had been for some days in communication with the division of Obert, and consequently knew that the French army was not to be under the walls of Madrid to the 24th, advanced to it already, on the 20th, one of his detachments even penetrated to the centre of the city, while the main body of his troops remained at the Alcala gate. His presence created much agitation among the people, and numerous groups assembled.

The constitutional General Zayas, Commander of the corps left at Madrid, immediately went to meet the Royal General Bessieres, and made him acquainted with the verbal convention that had been just concluded; but the latter insisted on having the several gates of the city delivered up to him; and part of the population manifesting an intention to second the entrance of the Royalist troops, a pretty smart engagement ensued, in which Bessieres, having been charged by the cavalry of Zayas, left in his power a hundred prisoners; he had but few killed & wounded, but there were about forty victims of his imprudence among the lower class, who had united to support him.

As soon as his Royal highness was informed of this affair, he hastened to send to Madrid Colonel de la Chasse Visignot, of the Staff, in order to obtain correct information of the result, of the state of the city, and the means to be taken to prevent fresh misfortunes. His presence produced the best effect, as it announced the near arrival of the French troops. In fact, the vanguard of the Corps de Reserve, which was the nearest, approached Madrid, and as the measures to be taken for the evacuation of the city could not be completed till yesterday evening, the vanguard entered this morning at 5 o'clock, and immediately occupied the several gates. A brigade of the division of Obert has also entered this morning, as well as the new local authorities nominated by the Provisional Junta of Government; and his Royal Highness, with all the other troops, will be to morrow in the capital of Spain.

Tranquility is perfectly restored there, and the measures taken are such that it cannot be again disturbed.

The Major Gen. COUNT GUILLEMINOT.

HORSE STEALING.

Harlequin, in a comedy says to Scapin who complains that he has been punished by the law.

'But why did you take it into your head to steal a horse in broad day light?' replies Scapin, 'you wrong me to speak thus; my master had just sent me on an errand when I found in a lane a horse that stopped the passage. I was going to pass behind him when they called to me: 'Take care he will kick you.' I wanted to pass before him when I was told 'Do not go before him he will bite you.' I then saw myself obliged, for fear of being kicked or bitten to pass over him. I actually put my foot in the stirrup, and crossed a foot over him. But what do you think that corner horse ran away, and carried me twenty leagues farther.'



# Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 19.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

The important Chancery Cause, between Edward Roberts, devisee of Edward Roberts and Edward R. Gibson, executor of Jacob Gibson, and others, which has been pending more than eighteen years, was decided, at the late term of the Court of Appeals of the Western Shore, in favour of the appellant, (Roberts,) and the decree of the late Chancellor Kilty, which had been passed in favour of the Complainants, was reversed with costs.

This case, we understand, involved an interesting discussion of that part of the late constitution of 1776, which prescribed, as a qualification for holding the office of Sheriff, the possession of 1000l in value, of real and personal property, and the consequences of a conveyance of such amount of property to any candidate for the purpose of making him eligible, as operating to create a lien or equitable claim upon the property, in favour of the subsequent creditors or securities of the Sheriff. The decision of the Court of Appeals was, as we learn, in effect, that the constitution never intended either that any particular quantity or species of property held by the Sheriff, at the time of his election, should be looked to as a fund for the payment of the debts or dues incurred by him in the execution of the office, or that his subsequent creditors or securities should have any peculiar lien or claim upon it; and that under the particular circumstances of this case there was no ground for the interposition of the Court, by an application of the principles and rules of the Chancery affecting fraudulent conveyances.

Messrs. Kerr, Magruder and Wirt, Attorneys General of the United States, for appellant.

Messrs. T. B. Dorsey, Attorney General, Maryland, and Tancy, for appellees.

**Foreign News.**—We have devoted a large portion of this weeks paper to the highly important intelligence received by the packet ship N. York, 38 days from Liverpool, from which it appears that the French army entered Madrid on the 24th May, and that a Regency was to be established composed of the Dukes de San Carlos and Del Infantado, and the Marquis De Casa Yrujo, to administer the government in the name of Ferdinand until, in the words of the French Ultras, that monarch was restored to his rights and liberties.—The Count Abisbal governor of Madrid, is accused of treason, to which Morillo, Ballasteros and even Mina are supposed to have been privy.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council of Maryland on Thursday the 24th instant.

I. D. MAULSBY, Esq. of Harford, one of the Executive Council of Maryland, announces his determination to retire altogether from public life as soon as his present term in the Council shall have expired.

BALTIMORE, July 11. — On Saturday last, about one o'clock in the afternoon, Major Nathaniel Musgrove, of Montgomery county, being informed that his son-in-law Alexander Duval who resided at a short distance, was violently beating his wife, went hastily to Mr. Duval's house to interpose. Mr. Duval, much enraged at the interposition, declared that he would shoot the Major, and ran to a neighboring house where he procured a loaded gun, returned to his own house and standing in his yard, near the door, called to Major Musgrove to come out—as the Major came out of the door, Duval fired and lodged the contents of the gun in his body, he fell in the door-way and expired shortly after.—Gaz.

**Mail Robbers Pardoned.**  
Last week two of the mail robbers, Joseph Maurice and Doct. Desazeaux, (Frenchmen) who stopped the great mail from New York, near Elizabeth Town, in the year 1819, and robbed it, and were convicted of the offence and sentenced to ten years imprisonment, received a pardon from the President of the United States, and were liberated from the New Jersey Penitentiary, near this place. There were three concerned in the robbery—one of whom, Pierre Bertrand, made his escape from prison, some time since.

[Federalist.]  
From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

**Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.**  
The whole number of Subscribers to the Stock of this Company exceeds six hundred—the first instalment of \$20 per share became due on the 12th ult. and the number of Subscribers who have not yet paid their instalment is less than twenty; it is to be hoped that in a very few days it will be announced that the first instalment is entirely paid in.

A STOCKHOLDER.

ARCHIBALD DORSEY, who has recently removed from Anne Arundel to Harford county, announces himself as a candidate for Elector of President of the United States, for the district composed of Harford and Cecil, in this state. He avows his attachment to Mr Crawford, and says he will vote for him if elected.

Patriot.

The noted Mrs. Carson has been sentenced by the Mayor's Court of Philadelphia to undergo the punishment of seven years hard labour in the penitentiary, for having passed counterfeit notes.

**The late John Oliver.**—It is stated in the Baltimore papers—that the late John Oliver of that city, has bequeathed in his will to the Hibernian society of Maryland, (of which at the time of his decease he was President) the sum of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be invested by the directors in any manner they may think proper, for the purpose of establishing in the city of Baltimore a FREE SCHOOL for the education of poor children of both sexes, without distinction as to their religious tenets.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

Being favoured with the perusal of a private letter from Commodore PORTER, to a friend in this city, we were so much gratified with its contents, that we prevailed on the gentleman to whom it was addressed, to permit the publication of such parts as we knew the public would read with interest. The letter was not written for the public eye, we know; but, in giving it publicity, we consider ourselves as performing an act of justice to Commodore Porter himself, though, in doing it, we run the risk of displeasing that gallant and estimable officer.—Nat. Int.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Porter to a friend.

SEA GULL, June 11, 1823.

"Although I have no news of any consequence to give you, I could find much to say if I could find time to say it in; but my movements rather keep ahead of my pen. By the Pilot, (just arrived from La Vera Cruz, where I had sent her with a dispatch for the Captain of the Peacock, now there, and with good prospects too) our friend Thornton goes home for a short time, & to him I must refer you for a great many particulars & existing arrangements. I keep every one very busy; and although the service has been severe and some are very sick of it, I have good reasons for believing that all who leave my command will do it with a desire to return to it whenever their services may be wanted. The fact is, that the disappearance of all the Pirates, and our want of success in catching the rascals, is somewhat discouraging to us; but all are satisfied that our failure was owing to other causes than a want of exertion on our part. The fact is, our enemy is an invisible one; he has only to throw on the fairy mantle of a Spanish passport, which they all go furnished with, and the pirate is completely concealed from our view.

Piracy is now down on this side the Island, and I hope soon to give an account of the other side. A pirate has, however, appeared there, and made two captures lately—but the most of the pack, the Greyhound, the Terrier, Ferret, Weazle, Fox and two Barges are in full pursuit; if he escapes he must have good luck. There has not been a single act of piracy committed here since I came on the coast, and the above is the only one I can hear of on the south side, which we left pretty much to the British.

The importance of this station [Key West] appears daily more and more manifest to me, and in my opinion, it is of but little consequence who possesses Cuba, if we keep a force here; for we have the complete command of the Gulf of Mexico, all the commerce of which, as well as that from Jamaica and Cuba, is completely at our mercy.

It is almost incredible, the number of vessels that daily pass and repass, and it is wonderful, considering the strong temptation, that piracy existed in no greater degree than it did.

Those to New Orleans pass very near this island, and we have almost daily intercourse with them. I had no conception myself of the extent of our trade in this quarter, until I came here, and I am fully persuaded that this is the proper place from whence to give it protection. The government has made a small experiment, sufficient to prove the utility of an establishment here, and the country would act unwisely to abandon it.—The place ought to be well fortified, of which it is very susceptible, and a respectable force, chiefly naval, should always be kept stationed here. There would then be nothing to be apprehended from pirates, or any other aggressors on our commerce or flag.

It is to this sea what Gibraltar is to the Mediterranean; and the one thousandth part of the money that has been expended on the one, would make the other all that could be desired.

I do not know exactly when I shall visit home; but hope to do so in about 2 months. I shall send the small vessels home at regular periods, to return to the station immediately. This I do to give the officers an opportunity of obtaining relief. One will leave here on the 16th, and on the 21 and 26th of every month hereafter I shall despatch one of them."

WASHINGTON, July 10.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States schooner Ferret, to a gentleman in this city, dated June 20th, 1823.

"Cruising along the Island of Cuba and near the harbor of Matanzas, we espied several boats back of a reef, and having

only one small boat carrying six men despatched her to reconnoitre. Their largest barge was fitted to carry 12 oars. The pirates, on seeing the Ferret standing in for the reef, abandoned their boats, and each placed himself behind a rock, (35 in number) where they were completely sheltered; when our small boat approached within 50 yards of them, they opened a fire of small arms. None of the men were injured; but the boat was so pierced that she could scarcely regain the schooner.—Lieutenant Newell then took up a coarser, then passing by, and manned her with 15 officers and men, with a view of entering a small passage between the point and reef, in order to sound a head of the Ferret, that she might be brought up; but from the heavy sea, and strong wind then blowing on shore, the coarser was found unmanageable, and was recalled. All that was left for us to do, was to keep as close as possible to the reef, and open our fire on them; but which, we soon perceived, had no effect, from the distance, and then sheltered situation. In consequence of the want of boats, we had reluctantly to leave them, and go in search of some vessel that had one; we fortunately fell in with one, and returned to the ground, when we found they had escaped on shore, but we captured two of their launches. It is not true that the Spanish gun brig captured any of the men."

## THE NAPOLEON PILLOW.

A pillow, of curled hair, and made to resemble one always used by the late Emperor, Napoleon, is now manufactured by E. B. Rochefort, 129 William st. It has an opening in the centre, and its construction is admirably adapted to the prevention of rheumatic pains and cold in the head, which, we are assured, the French are not subject to, as they use hair instead of feathers in warm weather. A gentleman of this city, who sleeps on a 'Napoleon Pillow,' informs us, that it is remarkably comfortable, and that he has been entirely free of cold in the head ever since he used it.

## From the Morning Chronicle.

I was much amused a few days since by perusing a long piece in the Chronicle, respecting the evening presidential election. The author compares it to a horse race, and indeed, appears to be a very good jockey, and no doubt, has frequently witnessed the sports of the turf. But sir, notwithstanding the very elaborate description he has given us of the running, I think the conclusion he has drawn incorrect. The writer must have been totally unacquainted with the speed and bottom of the Adams, or else he would not have awarded the palm to the Crawford, as the reverse will be the fact, at least in this state. The Adams will evidently take the lead in Maryland; nay, more, he will double the distance the matchless Crawford, who will, if I am not greatly deceived, be far behind (in this state) Calhoun. I do not assert the above from a mere opinion of my own, but from the opportunity I have lately had in travelling through the principal part of the state, I found a decided majority for Adams.

OBSERVER.

## More of the Gold Mine.

The Cheraw Intelligencer of the 3d inst. contains further particulars of the gold mine, lately discovered in North Carolina. As the discovery has led to many conflicting claims to the land, on which the treasure is situated, it is said that the lawyers at least will reap a golden harvest in the field of litigation. Colonel Kerr, who is one of the proprietors of the mine, has informed the editor of the Intelligencer, that there are already 30 hands at work; that before autumn there will be from 150 to 200 more employed; that four workmen in two days found 70 penny weights of gold (equal to \$63 70) which is about the average of their labour; that a poor man lately found a single piece, which almost rendered him independent, being in value about \$1700. The Editor of the Intelligencer is in possession of several specimens of the ore, which is said to be of uncommon purity. The bed of the mine is from one and a half to two miles wide, and forms part of a vein which extends from Deep to Savannah river.

## DIED.

In this county on Wednesday last, Mrs. Mary, consort of Mr. Thomas Parsons.

—In this county, on Wednesday the 16th inst. Elizabeth Rathell, and on the following day, Thursday, her Brother, Joseph Rathell.

BALTIMORE, July 16.

Prices Current.—WHEAT \$1 30—COIN 51 cents.

The Orphans' Court of Talbot county will sit on Friday the 25th inst.

The Ladies and Gentlemen composing the Company now playing in Easton, return their unfeigned thanks for the very liberal encouragement they have met with, and by the request of a number of the citizens, they have concluded to give another Entertainment this Evening, for the benefit of Mrs. GREENE & Mrs. BIGNALL.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, against Thomas Robinson, at the suit of Jacob Loockerman, will be sold on Saturday 17th August next, on the premises, between 3 and 6 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim, legal and equitable of him the said Robinson, of or in and about 80 acres of land, part of the farm or plantation on which Samuel Robinson now resides, in Ferry Neck, being part of a tract of land called 'Clayhope' a tract or part of a tract of land called 'Old Woman's Poley' and part of a tract of land called 'Cumberland.'

E. N. HAMBLETON, Sheriff.

July 19—ts

## For Sale,

A Farm in Caroline county, adjoining the town of Hillsborough, containing about

500 ACRES;

This Farm is laid off in three fields of about one hundred and thirty thousand corn hills in a field, and a large proportion in timber land, any person disposed to purchase will please apply to the subscriber living on the Dover road near Easton—if the above mentioned farm should not be sold by the twentieth of August next, it will be to Rent for the ensuing year on reasonable terms.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.

Talbot county, July 19—4w

## Edens Garden.

The Subscriber will sell all his property in Dorchester county, on the head of Hungary river situate on a public road leading from Cambridge to Worlds End Bridge, viz: The premises he now occupies containing about 71.2 acres, on which is erected an excellent Dwelling, Store, Granary, Carriage and other necessary & convenient out Houses.—A tract of land containing about 330 acres, 100 of which is cleared and in cultivation, the remainder in good timber about 2 miles from Edens Garden—Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. any person inclined to purchase will no doubt view the premises if it is not sold before the 10th September next, it will on that day be sold at public sale, the terms which will be easy may be known by application on the premises to

JOHN MCKNIGHT.

July 19—8w

## VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

### For Sale.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, in Chestertown, Kent county, on Friday the 25th day of July at 11 o'clock, A. M.

**The following Valuable Property:**  
All that Lot in Chestertown, known and distinguished on the map of said town, by the No 12. This property being in the most desirable part of the town, will be sold altogether or divided into three Lots, as follows, viz:

Lot No 1 The HOUSE and LOT now in the occupancy of Edward Browne, Esq. adjoining the dwelling of F. William Harroll, Esq. The Lot fronts on High, or Market street 45 feet, and runs back 165 feet. The dwelling has a front of 36 feet with a back building 18 by 40 feet, 2 stories high, a Meat House, Stables, &c.

Lot No 2 Adjoining No. 1, fronts on Market street, 136 feet and on Water street 60 feet, for the distance of 104 feet on Market street it has a depth of 165 feet. The improvements are a well built two story BRICK HOUSE, 42 by 54 feet, with a large kitchen adjoining, under the whole is a fine dry Cellar. Also two stables, a granary and meat house. This property has been occupied for upwards of twenty years as a public house, and long known as 'Skirvin's Tavern.' It is certainly the best if not the largest that has been occupied as a tavern in Chestertown for many years, and offers great inducements to purchasers, particularly to one well calculated to keep a public house.

Lot No 3 Adjoining Lot No. 2, fronting on Water street, 104 feet and running back 45 feet, opposite the residence of Col. Chambers, on the premises is a two story Frame Granary 26 by 36 feet, a DWELLING HOUSE,

of the same size, and another House 20 by 36 feet which might at a small expense be converted into a comfortable Dwelling.

Lot No 4 That large and extensive Wharf Granary fronting on Market street, formerly the property of Wm. Stuby, Esq. The Granary is 36 by 72 feet built of the very best materials.

No 5 A Water Lot designated on the Map of the Town, No. 1 on the premises is an old dwelling house much out of repair.

No 6 Two enclosed Grass Lots designated on the Map of the Town by the Nos. 33 and 40.—They lie adjoining and will be sold together or separate to suit purchasers.

No 7 An enclosed Grass Lot adjoining Chestertown, containing 1 acre or more; it is an excellent grazing lot.

No 8 Two college lots, Nos. 15 and 16 lying together in a very compact form, containing one acre each.

No 9 Two other college lots, Nos. 65 and 75 lying together and containing one acre each.

No 10 A Farm called 'Waters' Farm,' lying at the head of Perkins' Mill Pond, containing eighty five and a half acres, more or less, the only building on the farm is a Log Dwelling.

No 11 A Piece of Land called the 'Pond Field,' bounded by the Main Road and Perkins' Mill Pond, containing eighty five acres more or less.

No 12 A Farm called 'Hackett's Fancy,' about 4 miles from Chestertown, on the road leading to F. V. Church adjoining the lands of Ben. B. Wroth, Esq. and Josiah Ringgold, Esq. containing between one hundred and eighty one and two hundred acres, a greater part is as good as the neighbouring lands. It has a sufficiency of Wood, the buildings might be put in tolerable repair at a small expense.

## AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber's Farm, situate in Queen Ann's county, on Chester River, opposite Chester Town, containing 500 acres, 350 are arable and laid off into three fields, a timothy meadow of 35 acres, an orchard of 10 acres, containing 350 trees of excellent fruit, and a large Garden covering near 2 acres of ground, enclosed with a paled fence; the remainder is in Woodland and Marsh which affords a fine standing pasture. The improvements are a spacious and elegant Dwelling; a barn just completed 30 by 70 feet, a cow shed 110 feet in extent, and other necessary buildings; few farms are more desirably situated, its proximity to Chestertown affords society and enables the purchaser to avail himself of a collegiate education for his children upon the best terms.

The terms of sale will be, that the purchaser give bond with approved security for the payment of one third of the purchase money with interest thereon at the end of twelve months, one third with interest as aforesaid at the end of two years, and the remaining third with interest as aforesaid at the end of three years from the day of sale; provided however, that the purchaser forfeits the credit on such instalment or instalments as may be undue, upon his failure to pay either the first or second instalments as they become due. Possession of the property will be given on or before the first day of January next, and on the receipt of the whole purchase money and interest thereon, deeds will be given to the several purchasers conveying to them an indisputable title to the property.

PHILIP WALLIS.

Baltimore, July 12th, 1833—[19 1w]

## Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting will be held at Slaughter Creek, opposite Taylor's Island, for Cambridge Circuit, commencing on Thursday the 14th of August, and ending on Tuesday the 19th inst. Few places have greater advantages for a Camp Meeting than this, having a safe and spacious harbor for vessels, and being well supplied with a plenty of good water.

For the good order of the meeting it is expected that the proprietor of every tent will sign the rules drawn up by the managers of said meeting.

July 19—3w

## For Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, situate at the Oak, about eight miles from Easton, and four from St. Michaels. This perhaps is one of the best stands for a country Store in the county, and will be let to a good tenant on reasonable terms, by application to

A. BANNING.

July 19—1f

## Insolvent Notice.

We the subscribers of Dorchester county, petitioners for the benefit of the acts of Assembly for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, do hereby give notice to our creditors, that the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, is appointed for us to appear in Dorchester county Court to obtain our final discharge.—The same time is appointed for our creditors to appear and show cause if any they have, why we should not obtain the benefit of the said acts of assembly.

Major Bright  
James Tregoe  
Samuel Johnson  
Thomas Kirwan  
James Corkran  
Robert Sneed  
Archibald Eccleston  
Joseph Le Compte  
Benjamin Phillips  
Robert Griffith  
John D. Simpson  
William Powers  
Charles Lee  
William Bell  
William Clarridge  
George Willoughby.

July 19—4w

## Notice.

In consequence of having sustained very considerable damages by persons passing over my lower Farm, known by the name of Finley's Adventure, and leaving the fences down, thereby laying the farm exposed to my neighbour's stock, who improperly are in the habit of suffering the same to run at large; I have taken this method to inform the people of this county, that if after this notice, they still persist in passing over said Farm, I shall deal with them as the law directs.

GEORGE FINLEY.

Queen Ann's county, July 19—

## MARYLAND.

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court. 15th day of July, A. D. 1833. On application of Philemon Thomas, administrator of William D. Thomas, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

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

THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration, on the personal estate of William D. Thomas, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 25th day of January 1834, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1833.

PHILEMON THOMAS, Adm'r. of William D. Thomas, dec'd.

July 19—3w

## Notice.

I will sell on the most liberal terms, in point of price & credit, two likely young negro women with their children, one of them said to be an excellent house servant, and has only one child, the other has three, and will be sold with two only, if preferred; also a smart active negro boy about nine years of age—not to be transported.—They may be seen at Mr. Kerr's farm, near the Trappe, Talbot county, and obtained by application to Mr. Kerr, Easton; or to the subscriber, Cambridge.

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

July 19—3w

## Anderton for Sale.

This valuable Farm lies in Oxford Neck, in Talbot county, containing 268 Acres, and the arable land is divided into three fields of about 50 acres each. It is handsomely situated on Third Haven Creek, leading to Easton and in view of the Steam Boat Maryland.—This land is considered of the first quality, having a sufficiency of wood and well watered.

Those wishing to purchase such a Farm are invited to examine it themselves. If it should not be sold at private sale by Tuesday the 5th day of August next, it will, on that day, be offered at Public Sale at Mr. Lowe's Tavern in Easton, between the hours of 3 & 4 o'clock in the evening, when the terms will be made known.

JOHN LEIGH.

Leonard Town, St. Mary's county, July 12—ts

## MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



## POETRY.

From the Northern Whig.  
**THE YOUNG MAID'S FARE.**  
Gentle and sweet, are a young maiden's reveries,  
Gay as a fairy scene, passes her life,  
Her heart full of happiness, joy and mirth,  
Ever is,  
Nothing she knows of the cares of a wife—  
Free from vexation, or sad contemplation,  
To flirt 'a temptation, too sweet to forbear,  
With friends to defend and bless, lovers all  
tenderness,  
This, girls, this, is a young maiden's fare!  
A husband's a snarling cur, or like a chesnut  
bur,  
Trod on by chance, which no time 'can root  
out,  
Tickling, pricking, worrying, sorrowing,  
Hurries, and flurries one into a pout—  
Old ones are antidotes, full of stale anecdotes,  
Young ones, like Chamois goats, all dangers  
dare,  
Dashing and clashing, carousing and racing;  
All order displacing—adieu maiden's fare!  
At first, tho' so diffident, soon they turn im-  
pudent,  
Then they grow negligent, poisoning one's  
life;  
Husbands turn happiness, soon into distress,  
Scorning all tenderness, felt for a wife—  
Children, to imitate, all rule and study, hate;  
Pa, then must flageolate, box and pull hair—  
Richard is yelling, and Robert rebelling,  
And Ma's bosom swelling, to think of maid's  
fare.  
When grown to riper years, nothing but bitter  
tears,  
Sorrow, and dismal fears, make her breast  
smart;  
Boys learn to dissipate, girls marry soon or  
late,  
Beggars or libertines, breaking her heart—  
Then maidens, why give away liberty's holi-  
day?  
Flourish while yet you may, strangers to care;  
Break all the hearts you can, scorn all the  
flames you fan,  
Never trust any man—hail maiden's fare!  
ROSA.

## FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.  
18th June, 1823.  
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders  
in this Institution, that an election will be held  
at the Court House in Easton, on the first Mon-  
day (4th) of August next, between the hours  
10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the  
purpose of choosing from among the stock-  
holders thirteen Directors for the Bank for  
the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.  
By order,  
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.  
June 28—6w

## \$100 REWARD.

Ranaway on the 17th inst. a negro man by  
the name of BEN, he is very black, has a small  
face and a very large nose, not very tall, but  
is well set, and has lost the little toe of his  
left foot; BEN is about twenty years of age—  
He took with him a flock coat of a drab color,  
one pair of striped trousers, one pair of white  
sheeting and a kersey jacket and trousers of  
a dark olive colour, and a small fur hat—who-  
ever will take up and secure him so that I get  
him again, shall receive a reward of one hun-  
dred dollars.  
IGNATIUS RHODES.  
Talbot county, May 24

## Notice.

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

## For Sale.

The Farm situated on the Dover road, a-  
bout a mile from Easton, at present occupied  
by Mr. Samuel Jackson—This farm contains  
about 100 Acres of land and from its proximi-  
ty to town would suit well for a market Farm  
—Mr. Jackson will sell the premises to any  
person disposed to purchase, and the terms of  
sale, which will be made accommodating, may  
be known on application to  
JOSEPH HASKINS, Jr.  
Easton, July 5—1f

## Paper Hangings.

The inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity  
are respectfully informed that an opportunity  
is now offered them of a choice, from a hand-  
some selection of Paper Hangings, which will  
be sold at fair Baltimore prices, and put up in  
the neatest and best manner. Patterns may  
be seen at and further information given by  
application to Mr. Thomas Meconekin, Cab-  
inet Maker, Easton.  
July 5—

## TO RENT,

That large and Commodious  
**Establishment,**  
in Centreville, which has been oc-  
cupied for the last ten years by Mr. Samuel  
Chaplin, the present tenant, this house per-  
haps stands in the highest repute of any on  
the Eastern Shore, and has the command of a  
very great share of custom—a man of capital  
has now an opportunity of investing his money  
to an advantage. For particulars enquire of  
the present tenant or the subscriber near Cen-  
treville.  
PERE WILLMER.  
Centreville, June 14—  
N. B. Mr. Chaplin will accommodate any  
person renting the same with bedding, &c.  
July 5—



## THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on  
Saturday the 8th of March, at 8 o'clock, A. M.  
from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis  
and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12  
o'clock for Easton, and on Sunday the 9th will  
leave Easton by way of Todd's Point, the  
same noon, for Annapolis and Baltimore,  
leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and  
continue to leave the above places as follows:  
Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wed-  
nesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays  
and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of  
November, and then leave the above places  
one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark.  
Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford,  
can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from  
Oxford to Easton. — Passengers wishing to pro-  
ceed 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 Chester-  
town, on Monday the 10th day of March, leav-  
ing Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every  
Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday at  
the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore,  
during the season—Horses and Carriages will  
be taken on board from either of the above  
places. All Baggage at the risk of the owners.  
All persons expecting small packages, or  
other freight, will send for them when the  
Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.  
CLEMENT VICKARS.  
March 1, 1823—1f

## REMOVAL.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his  
friends and the public in general, that he has  
removed from the stand heretofore occupied  
by him, to that large and commodious

## Establishment,

at the corner of Washington and  
Goldsbrough streets, lately in the tenure of  
Mr. Charles W. Nabb. From the central  
situation of this House, being located in the  
most public part of the Town and opposite to  
the Post Office and Bank, and near to all the  
Public Offices, and from his unwearied en-  
deavours and efforts, (being determined to  
spare neither labour nor expense) to give  
general satisfaction, he confidently relies on a  
generous and liberal community for a portion  
of public patronage.—The Buildings and ap-  
purtenances are in good order for the recep-  
tion of those who may honour him with their  
custom—His Stables, which are large and com-  
modious, are now and constantly will be, pro-  
vided with grain and provender of the best  
kind—His Bar is supplied with the best of  
Liquors—His Larder is well stocked and his  
Table will be at all times furnished with the  
best and most choice delicacies and dainties  
of the season, as well as the most substantial  
provisions, served up in the best order—His  
Ostlers and other servants are sober, polite  
and attentive—His Charges will be moderate  
and every endeavour will be used to preserve  
order—Horses, Hacks and Gigs, with careful  
drivers, will be furnished to convey travellers  
to any part of the peninsula—Private Rooms  
may be always obtained and private parties  
accommodated at the shortest notice—Board  
may be had on reasonable terms by the day,  
week, month, or year.

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
JAMES C. WHEELER.  
Easton, Dec. 7, 1822 1f

## Public Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday  
the 23d of July next, at the late residence of  
James Nabb, Esq. near the old Chapel, in  
Talbot county, and State of Maryland, if fair,  
if not, the next fair day,

## THE PERSONAL ESTATE

Of said deceased, consisting of valuable Blood  
Horses, Mares with colts of the last spring by  
Chance Medley—several pair of young Mules  
—Cattle—Sheep well intermixed with the  
Bakewell blood; several 15-16 Bakewell Ram  
Lambs—four pair of broke Oxen, Ox and  
Horse Carts, Oats, about 300 barrels of Corn,  
Wool, Hogs, Bacon & Lard—also Corn Blades  
and Hay, with a variety of Farming Utensils,  
Ploughs, Harrows, &c., &c.—also two leather  
top Gigs, one new and now in the shop of  
Jenkins & Catts, in Camden, and finished in  
the best and most fashionable manner; the o-  
ther recently repaired at Easton. Of the  
number of blood-horses is Chance Medley, 7  
years old last spring, and now in fine condition  
to be trained for the turf this fall; his per-  
formances as a racer, his blood, and character  
as a stallion, are too well known to require  
further description—also a two year old Stud  
colt, sired by Old Oscar out of a high bred  
mare, the dam of the colt that ran last fall at  
Annapolis for the colts' purse—with other  
valuable blood-colts sired by Chance Medley  
out of fine mares. The above property will  
be sold on a credit of nine months for all sums  
over five dollars, the purchaser giving note  
with approved security bearing interest from  
the day of sale; and for all sums less than five  
dollars, the cash will be required. Attendance  
given by the Subscribers at 9 o'clock, when  
the sale will commence.

GEO. W. & CHAS. NABB,  
Executors of James Nabb, deceased.

N. B. The attention of Gentlemen of the  
Turf is invited to the sale of this valu-  
able stock of Horses & Mares, some of which  
can boast of as good pedigree as any in the  
United States.

G. W. & C. NABB, Ex'rs.  
June 28—4w

## Notice.

The Stockholders of the Bank of Caroline  
are hereby notified that an Election will be  
held in the Court House in the village of Den-  
ton, on the first Monday of August next, for  
the purpose of electing Seven Directors to  
manage the affairs of the said Bank for the  
ensuing year.  
By order,  
JENNIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.  
Bank of Caroline, June 24, 1823. 2  
June 14

## LANDS

### FOR RENT OR SALE.

To be rented, for the ensuing  
year the several PLANTATIONS  
belonging to the Subscriber, in Hun-  
ting Creek and Poplar Neck in Car-  
oline county. Such of the present Tenants,  
as wish to continue on their Farms, are re-  
quested to apply for the same by the 10th of  
July, after which day they will be let, without  
reserve, to the first approved applicants.  
The Subscriber offers this body of Land for  
Sale.—It contains upwards of

## 4000 ACRES

Has an abundant proportion of very fine  
TIMBER, and is beautifully situated on Chop-  
tank River, a few miles below Dover Bridge,  
by the shore of which river it is bounded  
about two miles—A very advantageous bar-  
gain and a long credit will be given to any  
one or more persons, who would purchase the  
whole of this Land in one contract.

Also to be rented, a part of my Farm at  
Shoal Creek, to be laid off so as to contain  
from 150 to 250 acres of cleared Land, as may  
best suit the Tenant.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, 2  
June 21, 1823—11w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas, to me  
directed, against Thomas Wrightson, at the  
suit of James McDaniel, will be sold in the  
town of St. Michaels, on Saturday the 26th of  
July next, between the hours of 12 and 4  
o'clock of the same day, the following prop-  
erty, to wit: all the right and title of  
said Wrightson, of, in and to the

## HOUSE AND LOT,

situate in the town of St. Michaels,  
where he at present resides, also all his right  
and title to four other undivided Lots, lying  
and being in the town of St. Michaels, two  
Walnut Tables, one Bureau, half dozen  
Chairs, one large Teaboard, one pair fire  
Tongs, one Shovel, one pair Brass Andirons,  
one Pot, one Dutch Oven, one Grind Stone  
and two Beds, taken and will be sold to satisfy  
the debt, interest and cost of the above men-  
tioned venditioni.  
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.  
June 21—1s

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas  
to me directed, against Edward Bullen and  
James C. Wheeler, at the suit of William Mur-  
phy use of James Cain, Executor of Levin  
McGinney, will be sold on Tuesday 22d July  
next, at the Court House door in Easton be-  
tween the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock of the  
same day, all the right, title, interest, portion,  
share and undivided part of him the said Ed-  
ward Bullen of, in and to those several tracts  
of land lying and being in Talbot county, on  
the North side of Choptank river and on a  
branch of a creek named St. Michael's Creek,  
called Hutchinson's Addition and Pitts his  
Range, containing 364 and 2.3 Acres more or  
less. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the said  
claim.  
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.  
June 28—1s

## STATE OF MARYLAND, Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of  
the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the  
county aforesaid, by the petition in writing of  
James Shannahan, of the county aforesaid,  
praying the benefit of the Act for the relief  
of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at Novem-  
ber Session, in the year eighteen hundred and  
five, and the several supplements thereto, on  
the terms mentioned in the said act: a sched-  
ule of his property and a list of his creditors  
on oath, as far as he can ascertain, being an-  
nexed to his petition, and the said petitioner  
having satisfied me that he has resided in the  
state aforesaid for the period of two years im-  
mediately preceding his application, and the  
Jailor having certified that the said petitioner  
is in his custody for debt only, and the said  
petitioner having given bond with sufficient  
security for his personal appearance at Talbot  
county Court, on the first Saturday of Novem-  
ber term next, to answer such allegations as  
may be made against him by his creditors. I do  
therefore order & adjudge that the said Jas.  
Shannahan, be discharged from his imprison-  
ment, & be by causing a copy of this order to  
be inserted in one of the Easton newspapers, 4  
weeks successively, at least three months be-  
fore said first Saturday of November term next  
—give notice to his creditors to appear before  
the said county Court, on the first Saturday  
in said Court, in the forenoon, for the purpose  
of recommending a Trustee for the benefit of  
said creditors, and to show cause, if any they  
have, why the said petitioner should not have  
the full benefit of the Act of Assembly, en-  
titled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent  
debtors" and the several supplements thereto.  
Given under my hand this third day of Feb-  
ruary, in the year of our Lord, 1823.  
LAMBERT REARDON.  
June 28—4w

## Nanticoke Bridge.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders  
in the Nanticoke Bridge Company, that an  
election for ten Directors will be held at the  
Toll House, in Vienna, on Monday the 21st  
inst. between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.  
By order of the President and Directors,  
JERE COLSTON, Treas'r.  
Vienna, July 5—3w

## CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING

The subscriber having taken that long and  
well known stand, formerly occupied by Mr.  
Charles K. Bryan, deceased, on High street,  
in Cambridge—begs leave to inform the pub-  
lic generally that he intends to carry on the  
above business in all its various branches.  
Having served his apprenticeship with said  
Bryan, and being fully acquainted with his  
manner of doing work, added to a deter-  
mination to devote his whole attention to the  
business—hopes to merit a share of the pub-  
lic's patronage. Those who may see proper  
to honor him with their custom may rest as-  
sured that their work shall be done with  
promptitude, and in a workman-like manner.  
WILLIAM MULLIKIN, Jr.  
July 5—7w

## A good Country Stand FOR A GOOD SHOE-MAKER.

To be rented for next year the  
**HOUSE AND LOT,**  
near the Hay Lands Gate, 3 miles  
from Easton, where Mr. John Speed  
now lives.—For terms apply to  
ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
May 3—M

## A FURTHER SUPPLY OF SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

## Thomas & Groome

Have just received from Philadelphia & Balti-  
more, a large additional supply of

## GOODS,

adapted to their Spring and Summer sales,  
CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF

## DRY GOODS,

IRONMONGERY, GROCERIES,  
LIQUORS, GLASS, CHINA and

## Queen's-Ware;

Which being added to those before received,  
renders their assortment very general and  
complete, and to which they invite the atten-  
tion of their customers and the public gener-  
ally. Amongst the Groceries just received  
are a parcel of

IMPERIAL,  
HYSON, and  
YOUNG HYSON } Teas,

Which are believed to be of superior quality.  
Easton, May 31, 1823—1f

## Camp Meeting.

By a quarterly Conference held in Somerset  
Circuit, it was determined that a general Camp  
Meeting should be held on Nanticoke point, in  
Somerset county, Md. to commence on the 21st  
of August and end on the 26th, the ground select-  
ed for the purpose, is a beautiful place on a farm  
belonging to Capt. Jesse Hughes, opposite Sandy  
Island, this situation for comfort and convenience  
is equal to any on the Bay—an excellent harbour  
for vessels which will find plenty of water and  
good anchoring ground within a small distance  
from the Encampment; those who come in vessels  
are advised to bring with them drinking water &  
fire wood, it may be expected that good order  
will be preserved as the managers are vested with  
sufficient authority from the state for that purpose

James Denston,  
Benjamin J. Jones,  
Benjamin Dashiell,  
Henry Gale,  
John Rider,  
Covington Cordry,  
Turner Davis,  
Covington Merzick,  
Jonathan Barkley,  
Managers.

June 28, 1823.

## MARYLAND, act.

### Caroline County.

On Application to me the Subscriber,  
one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court  
of Caroline county, by petition in writing  
of Richard Nicols, (negro) of the county  
aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of  
Assembly, for the relief of sundry insolvent  
debtors, passed at November session,  
eighteen hundred and five, and the several  
supplements thereto, on the terms men-  
tioned in the said act, a schedule of his  
property and a list of his creditors on oath  
as far as he can ascertain them, being an-  
nexed to his petition; & the said petitioner  
having satisfied me that he has resided in  
this state, the two years immediately pre-  
ceding his application, and that he is in  
confinement for debt only; and having also  
given bond with sufficient security for his  
personal appearance before the judges of  
Caroline county Court, on the Tuesday af-  
ter the second Monday of October next, to  
answer such allegations, as may be made  
against him by his Creditors; I do there-  
fore adjudge and order that the said Rich-  
ard Nicols, (negro) be discharged from his  
imprisonment, and that he give notice to  
his creditors by causing a copy of this  
order to be inserted in a newspaper pub-  
lished at Easton, four successive weeks, at  
least three months before the said day, and  
a copy thereof to be set up at the Court  
House door, and also at one of the Taverns  
in Denton, to appear before the said court,  
at the time and place aforesaid for the  
purpose of recommending a trustee for their  
benefit, or to show cause, if any they have,  
why the said petitioner should not have  
the relief prayed. Given under my hand  
this 19th day of June, 1823.  
(Signed) THO: CULBRETH.  
True copy,  
Test, JO: RICHARDSON, Clk.  
of Caroline County Court.  
June 28—4w

## NOTICE.

By virtue of a covenant in a deed of inden-  
ture made and executed by Levin Farrington,  
to the President, Directors and Company of  
the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will be sold  
on Monday the eighteenth day of August  
next for cash, between the hours of 1 and 3  
o'clock, P. M. at the house of Dr. Samuel  
James, in Somerset county, the following  
tracts & parts of tracts of lands in said county,  
or so much thereof as will satisfy a claim held  
by the said Farmers' Bank of Maryland against  
said lands, viz. part of a tract called Weather-  
ly's purchase, part of a tract called Wilton, part  
of a tract called Salisbury Plains, a tract called  
Train's Lot, a tract called Farrington's Adven-  
ture, and part of a tract called Morris' Lot.  
The said lands formerly belonged to the said  
Levin Farrington dec'd, & were deeded by him  
to the said Bank to secure the said claim. The  
President, Directors & Company of said Bank  
will therefore give the purchaser or purchas-  
ers a good title to said lands, or so much as  
shall be sold.  
By order of the President, Directors and  
Company of the said Bank.  
EDWARD AUSTIN,  
Agent and Assignee.  
June 14, 1823—2m

## PRINTING,

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

## Chesterfield

### FOR SALE.

In virtue of a power vested in me by the  
last Will and Testament of Henry Darden,  
Esq. late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, I  
will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bid-  
der on the 22d of July next, that very valuable  
Farm adjoining the Town of Centreville, on  
which the said Henry Darden, Esq. lately re-  
sided, called Chesterfield, formerly the resi-  
dence of the late Judge Nicholson, and which  
under his superintendence produced very  
abundant crops. The buildings on said Farm  
are as follows: a large and convenient  
Brick DWELLING HOUSE,  
a Brick Meat House and Quarter, a  
Grainary, Carriage House, Corn  
House, Stable, Cow-House and an Overseer's  
House. Fronting the Dwelling House, is a  
very handsome yard; and at the back are the  
remains of a very handsome garden, which  
with a little care and attention could be re-  
stored to its pristine beauty, the trees, the  
shrubbery and the flowers being still vigorous  
and healthy. This situation is a very eligible  
one, especially to a public man or to one who  
has children to educate, it being within half  
a mile of Centreville, in which there is an  
Academy, in high reputation, & a most excel-  
lent Female School. The water is excellent,  
and the situation, it is believed, is as healthy  
as that of any other farm in the neighbourhood.  
Persons wishing to purchase are desired to  
view the premises, which will be shewn to  
them by the Overseer on the farm or by the  
subscriber. I will sell at the same time the  
Wood Land of the said Henry Darden, com-  
monly used for the said farm.

The terms of Sale will be that the purcha-  
ser shall give bond with approved security  
for the payment of the purchase money as  
follows: one third thereof on the first day  
of January next, one third on the first day  
of January 1825 and the remaining third on  
the first day of January 1826, with interest on  
each instalment from the day of sale, when  
the possession may be had. Before the pay-  
ment of the purchase money a deed will be  
given. The sale will take place on the prem-  
ises and commence at 11 o'clock A. M. A  
part of the personal estate of the deceased  
including (among other articles) his whole  
Household and Kitchen Furniture will be ex-  
posed to public sale on Tuesday the 15th of  
July next, on a credit of six months, with in-  
terest from the day of sale. This sale will be  
worthy of the attention of house keepers, as  
some very valuable articles will be offered.  
P. B. HOPPER.  
Centreville, June 28—1s

## \$40 REWARD.

Ranaway on the 21st ult. Negro SAUL, he  
is very black, high breast and slim waist,  
with large hips and crooked back, he is about  
45 years of age—Saul took away his wife  
named Luie, she is black, slim and a likely  
woman, about 25 years old; Saul belongs to  
Mrs. Elizabeth Simmons, near Vienna, and  
Luie is the property of the subscriber—who-  
ever will take up said negroes so that the  
owners get them again shall receive a reward  
of Forty Dollars. JAMES LAYTON.  
Walnut Landing, Dorchester  
county, Md. July 5—3w

## Notice.

Was committed to the Jail of this county as  
a runaway, sometime in April last, a negro  
woman, who calls herself  
HENRIETTA TILGHMAN;  
Said Henrietta is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet  
3 or 4 inches high, about 22 years of age—had  
on when committed an old cross barred do-  
mestic dress—says she is free and came from  
Philadelphia—The owner of the above de-  
scribed negro is requested to come forward,  
prove his property and release her from Jail,  
otherwise she will be discharged according to  
the act of Assembly of this state  
E. N. HAMBLETON,  
Sheriff of Talbot county, Md.  
Easton, July 12th, 1823.

## Notice

Is hereby given that the Levy Court of Tal-  
bot County, will meet on Tuesday the 15th  
day of July inst. for the purpose of appointing  
a Collector of the County Tax.  
Per order of the Levy Court,  
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk  
July 12—

## Notice to Creditors.

That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath  
obtained from the Orphans' Court of Somerset  
county, in Maryland, letters of administration  
de bonis non on the Personal Estate of Levin  
Winder, late of Somerset county, deceased.  
All persons having claims against the said de-  
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same  
with the proper vouchers thereof, to the sub-  
scriber, or to John H. Anderson, his Agent in  
Princess Anne (Somerset county,) at or be-  
fore the 13th day of January next, they may  
otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit  
of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 5th day of July,  
anno domini 1823.  
EDWARD S. WINDER, Adm'r.  
de bonis non of Levin Winder, dec'd.

N. B. All persons indebted are requested  
to make immediate payment to me, or to my  
agent.  
E. S. W. Adm'r. D. B. N.  
of Levin Winder, dec'd.  
July 12—Sw

## Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of the sub-  
scribers, petitioners for the benefit of the In-  
solvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the  
Judges of Worcester county court on the 2d  
Saturday after the 2d Monday of November  
term next, to show cause (if any they have)  
why they should not have the benefit of said  
laws. That day being appointed for a hearing  
of their creditors and discharge.  
WILLIAM GIBBS,  
WILLIAM HILL, &  
WILLIAM MORIS.  
July 12—Sw

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at  
the suit of James Thomas against Anthony  
Toomy, will be sold on Tuesday the 5th Au-  
gust next, on the Court House green, between  
11 and 3 o'clock the following property, viz:  
one half of a House and Lot in Easton, situate  
on Church Alley.  
Seized and taken to satisfy the above nam-  
ed claim.  
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.  
July 12—1s



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 26, 1823.

NO. 32.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

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

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

## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

### FRUIT TREES.

The Rev. Mr. Hempel, Secretary to the Pomological Society of Altenburg, in Saxony, has recently published a small work, entitled, "An easy, simple, and infallible Method to force every Fruit Tree to blossom and to bear Fruit." Of this highly important and interesting pamphlet, we present the lovers of horticulture with a translation from the German.

In my early years I saw my father, who was fond of pomology and skilled in that science, cutting a ring on several branches of trees, which were already in blossom for the purpose of procuring by that means, larger fruit than usual. This was not his invention, but as far as I can recollect, derived from a French journal. Thirty years ago, when I was a boy, I practised this operation in imitation of him and thereby obtained large pears and plums. In repeating this operation of ringing the branches, which I did merely for the purpose of getting larger fruit, I observed that the branches so operated upon always bore the next year. By this reiterated appearance I was led to the idea, that perhaps this mode of ringing the bark, might be a means of compelling every unproductive branch to yield fruit. With this view, I cut rings upon a considerable number of branches, which as yet showed no blossoms, and found, by repeating the experiment, the truth of my supposition indisputably confirmed by experience.

The application of this experiment, whereby upon every branch or bough fruit may artificially be produced, is very simple and easy, and the mode of proceeding as follows.

With a sharp knife make a cut in the bark of the branch, which you mean to force to bear, and not far from the place where it is connected with the stem; or, if it be a small branch or shoot, near to where it is joined to the larger bough; the cut is to go round the branch, or, to encircle it and to penetrate to the wood. A quarter of an inch from this cut, you make a second cut, like the first, round the branch, so that by both encircling the branch, you make a ring upon the branch, a quarter of an inch between the two cuts. The bark between these two cuts you take clean away with the knife, down to the wood, removing even the fine inner bark, which immediately lies upon the wood; so that no connection whatever remains between the two parts of the bark, but the bare and naked wood appears white and smooth. But this bark ring, which is to compel the tree to bear, must be made at the right time, that is, when in all nature the buds are strongly swelling or breaking out into blossoms. In the same year, a callus is formed at the edges of the ring, on both sides, and the connexion of the bark, that had been interrupted, is restored again without any detriment on the tree, or the branch operated upon, in which the artificial wound soon again grows over.

By the simple, though artificial means of forcing every fruit tree with certainty, to bear, you obtain the following important advantages.

1 You may compel every young tree, of which you do not know the sort, to show its fruit, and decide sooner, whether, being of a good quality, it may remain in its first state, or requires to be grafted.

2 You may thereby, with certainty get fruit of every good sort, of which you wish to see the produce, in the next year.

3 This method may probably serve to increase considerably the quantity of fruit in the country.

The branches so operated upon are hung full of fruit, while the others that are not ringed often have nothing or very little on them. This effect is easy to be explained from the theory of the motion of the sap. For when the sap moves slowly in the tree, it produces fruit buds, which is the case in old trees; when it moves vigorously, the tree forms wood, or runs into shoots, as happens with young trees.

Though I arrived at this discovery myself, in consequence of trying the same process with a different view, namely to increase only the size of the fruit, but not to force barren branches, that were only furnished with real buds, to bear, this latter application before quite unknown, to me; I will, on that account, by no means give myself out for the first inventor of this operation, but I was ignorant of the effects to be produced by this method, and only discovered them by repeated experiments of my own, which I made for the promotion of pomology. Frequent experience of the completest success has confirmed the truth of my observations. Nor do I think that

this method is generally known; at least to all those to whom I showed the experiment the effect produced appeared new and surprising. At all events, the method, supposing it even to be an invention of older date has as far as I know, not yet been fully described by any one, and published in print.

### BUTTER.

Considerable diversity of opinion seems to exist concerning the manufacture of butter; and the query seems to rest, whether it is, or is not, the most effectual means of giving it a preservative quality, when made, by cleansing it from the milk, with water. A few reasons may be deduced, which, to me, together with considerable personal observation, appear conclusive, in favour of cleansing it with pure spring water.

In the first place, it is a fact, which it needs no argument to establish, that as long as there is any part of the acidity of the milk retained in the butter, it cannot be preserved; and I conceive it to be beyond a possibility, to cleanse it from this acidity, except through the aid of water. This may be proved by simple experiment. When the butter is churned, let it be thoroughly worked over, so that the milk is apparently entirely out—then thrown into clear water, and it will be discovered that the water will become white and sour with the milk. This, then, simply shows that the sourness cannot be got out by working only.

It is thought, by some, that by washing, the water takes away the goodness of the butter. But if any of the goodness can be washed away, why is it not done with the brine, which is generally added to preserve it? Every one must know, there is no affinity between oil and water; and such is the nature of butter. By letting the water in which the butter is washed, stand for a time after being used, it will be easy to discover what part or quality of the butter is taken out; as it will gather upon the top, which will convince any one, that there is nothing taken from it which should not be.

### From the National Gazette.

#### SONS OF HERCULES.

Mr. Editor, Your late editorial notice of Roussel, who has made his appearance in London, induced me to refer to some notes taken a few years since in France, where I witnessed several exhibitions of his astonishing muscular powers. I have hitherto considered my accounts as savouring too much of the marvellous, for the credulity of most readers, and would scarcely dare to offer you this article, were not the principal facts partially confirmed by your own notice.

Among a great many public exhibitions, I have witnessed none with more interest and pleasure than the surprising athletic feats of two brothers named Roussel. They are natives of Little, in the department of Nord and hence derive their appellation of Les Hercules du Nord. They have a sister who partaking of their nature, is a prodigy and scarcely to be called feminine.

Nature has cast these two brothers in her finest mould, and so alike as to render it sometimes difficult to tell them apart. They are not like the rough hewn objects we sometimes see, and whose clumsy strength we seldom notice. Every motion seems to be regulated by grace and science, which not only renders them more powerful, but greatly increases the interest of their exhibitions.

In mentioning some particular feats, I am forced to speak in the singular, because of the difficulty of distinguishing one from the other.

Hercules commenced with lifting 40 iron weights of 50 pounds each, (belonging to the custom house) making a burden including the large board upon which they were placed exceeding 2,000 pounds.

Placing his feet upon a table two feet high, where they were firmly secured, and bending backwards with a curve which enabled him to rest his head on the floor—in this very inconvenient posture he received a 50lb. weight in his hand, and holding it perpendicularly, by a violent exertion, raised himself upright upon the table.

Hercules took his brother upon one shoulder, and a man of equal weight upon the other (each weighing nearly 200lbs.) and walked round the stage for a considerable time upon his toes only, with apparent ease and great precision.

Hercules with one hand seized his brother by the clothes about the hip, raised him above his head, and threw him more than 14 feet from him. No injury resulted to this last, whose activity enabled him to alight upon his feet.

Many other feats evinced the superior human strength of these brothers. Their activity is quite proportionate to their strength. This is demonstrated by very many experiments, among which are the following:

Two men six feet in height stood side by side about four feet apart—They each held a bat in the hand nearest each other and elevated them as high as they could reach. Standing between them Hercules made a perpendicular leap without any other stay or assistance, and knocked down both bats at the same instant with his feet.

Two hats were hung against the side scenes about ten feet in height. Aided by a short start across the stage, Hercules knocked them both down with his feet.

These exploits were so methodically arranged, as to afford a scientific display of the force of the muscles moving the various parts of the body. The first experiments showed their united strength, whilst the minor feats served as an analysis.

### AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The National Intelligencer contains an address from the above society, making an appeal to the people of the United States, for pecuniary means to give stability to the establishment. The society intend to send several vessels for Africa the ensuing Fall, in case they should raise sufficient money to defray the expense. The address is accompanied by extracts of letters from Mr. Ashman, Secretary of the Society at Cape Montserado, which were brought by Captain Spence, in the Cyane. The following are extracts from the Agent's letters.

Extracts from letters of the Agent of the Colonization Society, dated Christopolis, March 3d, 1823.

We have all our little captives back again. The Kings met and agreed to send them home without any demand. It was, however, expected we would make them a present. This I did. It consisted of rum, tobacco, batt and smaller articles. American value from 30 to 40 dollars.

The little things were all much uncivilized. Some had forgotten the English language, and spoke the African jargon fluently. Some had forgotten their own parents! Others had actually gone wild—and, to avoid their friends, scold like little deer into the bush. Their return was an affecting event.

"I wish to communicate whatever facts will help in the least to afford the Board a just view of our situation, and the African character. The following incident has just occurred. I relate it, not from its singularity, for similar events takes place, perhaps, every month in the year. But it has fallen under my own observation, and I can vouch for its authenticity.

King Boatwain, our most powerful supporter and steady friend among the Natives, (so he has uniformly shown himself) received a quantity of goods on trust, from a French slaver, for which he stipulated to pay young slaves. He made it a point of honor to be punctual to his engagements. The time was at hand when he expected the return of the slaver. He had not the slaves. Looking around on the peaceable tribes about him for his victims, he singled out the Queahs, a small agricultural and trading people, of most inoffensive character. His warriors were skilfully distributed to the different hamlets, and making a simultaneous assault on the sleeping occupants, in the dead of night, without difficulty or resistance, in one hour, completed the annihilation of the whole tribe. Every adult man & woman was murdered, every boy fired; very young children generally shared the fate of their parents. The boys and girls alone were reserved to pay the Frenchman."

"The products of his part of Africa are: Fruits—Bananas, plantains (no sweet Oranges.) Pappas, Pine Apples, Guavas, a wild Plum, and very indifferent fruit of the Peach kind. Most of these are abundant; and all spontaneous.

VEGETABLES—Cassada, Yams, ground Nuts, an excellent substitute for Chocolate, Sweet Potatoes, African Potatoes, Pumpkins, Alligator and Lo. g. rod Pepper.

GRAINS—Rice. Cassada form the chief subsistence of the natives. Millet, Indian Corn.

CATTLE, &c.—Bullocks, scarce, Goats, abundant;—Sheep, scarce—Swine, few.

FISH, in the mouth of the river are most abundant. One draft of a good seine often takes 50—of which half the whole weight consists of fish, weighing from 20 to 30 pounds.

Excellent Oysters can be had at nearly all seasons of the year. Fowls are countless. Domestic animals are here very prolific. Since my arrival our swine have increased from 4 to upwards of 40; and always fit for the knife. Three months fattening in America is necessary to bring hogs to the condition that ours keep themselves in without feeding. Our goats always bring two, often three kids, and those sometimes thrice a year. Sheep are without wool, and have almost degenerated to goats.

We have Muscovy ducks in abundance. Hens are so abundant & cheap, that little pains is taken to rear them. We want American Geese and Turkeys."

There is some sense in the following extract, at least whether it be common sense or not, we will not pretend to decide:

### SENSE.

There are a great many gradations of wisdom among people—there is good sense; great sense, and fine and high sense, besides no sense and little sense; but the best kind of sense in my estimation, is that which is vulgarly denominated common sense. Your good sense is always running away with itself; your great sense is sure

to have mischief at the bottom of it; your fine sense makes broken hearts, your high sense broken heads; your no sense goes blundering to the devil often, and your little sense is not much better—but common sense fills a man's purse with dollars, his cellar with beef and pork, and his peaceful fire side with—a good wife and good children. Common sense is best.

A Rowland for an Oliver.—A first water Yankee, on a peddling voyage through 'York State,' arrived in our village last week. Independent of the usual supplies; Jonathan, it seems, had added to his stock of 'nick nacks,' a number of watches, to be disposed of either in the 'barter line,' or to be 'swapped off,' as opportunities for driving a trade offered.—Meeting a Dutch vagrant, well known in our streets, with a long brass chain dangling at his side, Jonathan 'hit him for a trade, 'unsight, unseen.' Tommy was his man. The usual preliminaries being settled, the watches were deposited in the hat of a third person. The umpire then drew out the first watch.—That, (said Jonathan) is the Dutchman's watch?—The other watch (which proved to be a 'wonder one') was drawn—'Dat' (cries honest Tommy) ish de Yankee's watch? 'All firelock!' exclaimed the chop fallen Jonathan, holding up the apology for a watch by its chain. 'a tawny Dutchman got the rig' onto a Yankee!—Who'd tho' it is?' While the Yankee stood viewing his watch, with emotions that partook less of anger than chagrin, Tommy, not satisfied with his triumph, observed, that 'de wooden watch would make good nutmegs!' 'Yes,' exclaimed Jonathan with exultation, 'and that there watch of yours would make a good nutmeg grater, for the case is real block tin!'

[Rochester Telegraph.]

## FOREIGN.

From the N. York Com. Advertiser, July 16.

### Two days later from Europe.

The fast sailing British ship Commerce, Captain Ritchie, arrived below yesterday, in 34 days from Greenock, we were politely favored with a London paper of the evening of the third of June, and also Greenock papers to the 7th June, inclusive, and Glasgow of the 5th, containing London dates of the 4th, Paris of the 1st, and Madrid of the 23d May, being several days later than before received from that part of Spain.

The most important part of this intelligence is, that Moncey has found matters so secure in Catalonia as to break up his headquarters at Gerona, and advanced with his main body towards Barcelona; that Mina, with 4069 men, was again on the retreat for the mountains south west of Catalonia;—that the Royalists occupy Toledo;—that the French have advanced to Talavera;—that a strong body of the French army is advancing upon Seville, probably for the purpose of obtaining possession of the person of the King;—and the rumor that the provinces of Estremadura and Andalusia have declared against the Constitution of the Cortes. There are also some reports of 'kirmishes' at Vich, in Catalonia, and Talavera, in New Castile, and some other affairs, in which the Constitutionalists were defeated. These, however, are French accounts, the want of fidelity in which is well known.

Some of the London papers express an opinion, that much anxiety prevails in Paris, and not a little disappointment at the general aspect of the war thus far. They state that letters have been received in London by the most eminent Spanish houses, and from a member of the Spanish Ministry, which express the most decided determination not to negotiate till their invaders quit the soil.

The Duke of Angouleme has addressed a proclamation to the Spanish people, very kindly assuring them again, that France is not at war with Spain; and that the French army has come among them as auxiliaries, to aid the nation in restoring her altars, liberating her monarch, and re-establishing justice, order and peace. He adds, that the moment has arrived for establishing a Regency, which is to administer the government, and organize a regular army until the King shall be restored.

Some supplies for the army have been cut off by the Guerillas, and it is said that Donnadieu's prisoners have attempted to revolt, were all put to the sword. Morillo is reported to have joined the French, and the Grand Inquisitor to have been invited back to Madrid, and to his 'functions.'

Under the Glasgow head of the 7th of June, it is mentioned, that papers had arrived there from France, stating that two advanced guard of the French army had marched to Talavera, where it attacked a Spanish force of 3500 men, who fled, leaving many killed and wounded. The French took 60 prisoners, beside provisions and the military chest. Talavera is in New Castile, in a rich valley on the Tajo, 58 miles southwest of Madrid, and directly on the route from Madrid to Seville.

A royal force occupies Toledo, a strong town, built upon rocks, and commanded by precipices, on a mountain upon the

banks of the Tajo, 37 miles south of Madrid.

Mina, it appears attacked Vich on the 26th May, with 4000 men, but was repulsed with loss, and received a wound. He seems about to take refuge in the mountainous country towards Arragon. The garrison of Hostalrich made a sally, but were beaten back; the affair was trifling. Moncey is advancing upon Barcelona. Vich is in Catalonia, about 30 miles north of Barcelona.

Nothing is said of Abisbal's movements; or purposes. Borderoult marches upon Andalusia—Vallin upon Badajoz.

Under the head of Madrid, 26th May, there is an official announcement from the Duke of Angouleme, of the appointment of the new Regency. It consists of the persons heretofore mentioned.

A letter from Seville, dated May 16th, states that the Exaltados are decidedly vanquished and the party of Tereno have gained the ascendancy. Calatrava is no longer Minister of the Interior to which office he had been nominated, but is now Minister of Justice. Zamudio is appointed to the Finances; he is quite devoted to count Tereno. They are hesitating between Perez de Castro and Pandro for the Foreign Department. Pandro was the last Secretary of Embassy at Paris. Zaredel Valle is spoken of as Minister of War; his nomination will be the ruin of the party of Mina.

The common belief is, that the above Ministry hold the same views with Abisbal. Andalusia and Estremadura, it is said in the French papers, have declared against the Cortes.

It is stated that the French forces which entered Madrid amounted to 50,000 men; but this estimate is much too high. Moncey, we believe, has one third of the French army in Catalonia, and of the residue, there remain behind the besiegers of Pamplona, St. Sebastian, &c. besides the small garrisons that have been left at one place and another.

As to the force that is said to have marched from Madrid to Seville, one account says it is 30,000 strong, another 10,000—the last is probably nearest the truth. When they arrive at Seville, according to the Journal des Debates, events are to transpire, which will astonish all Europe.

### From the United States Gazette.

#### Disturbances and Counter Revolution at Lisbon.

We have been favoured by Mr. Kitchen with the following letter from Captain Sheed, of the ship Factor.

Sir,—As the late disturbances in Portugal may not have reached you yet, I beg you to accept of a sketch of them as far as I have been able to collect.

Portugal has remained tranquil for some time, without any apprehension of disturbances, until about the 27th of May when about 10,000 troops under Gen. Sepulveda, revolted, and declared in favour of the king. General Sepulveda had been one of the first leaders for the Constitution, and had the perfect confidence of the Cortes; he had brought the revolution to its height, in the most secret manner, it not being even suspected until the troops revolted. He effected it chiefly by bribing the soldiers and commissioned officers. His object was to gain favor with the King. After he had completed it, he waited on the King, but he would not see him, but scoffed him as a traitor. He afterwards was attacked by his own soldiers and severely beaten, so as to despair of his life. On the 30th of May, the intelligence reached St. Ubes. There was there one regiment. They immediately joined the cause of the King, forced the inhabitants to illuminate & the friars to ring the bells, which they readily joined. On the following day they forced their officers to march with them, under the command of a corporal to meet the King, as he was expected in Lisbon on the 4th. There was a general depression of business, and those who had been violent in promoting and assisting in the Constitution, were afraid of their lives, as the King's party were altogether the rabble, who were led by the priests and the soldiers, who did as they pleased, their officers having no command of them. But there had been no disturbance, as the people all quietly submitted, having no means of defence. On the troops leaving Lisbon, to join the King, the different prisons were left unguarded, and even the doors open. There are in the different prisons about three thousand convicts. In one of the prisons in particular, St. Georges Castle, the prisoners to the number of 500 had by some means, supposed by the assistance of the soldiers, got into the prison about 300 ball cartridges, with arms, and had a regular laid plan, to burn Lisbon and all the merchants and banks, but fortunately the City Guards discovered it, in time to secure them. On the 3d of June, one regiment marched into Lisbon with the young Prince at their head, on whom they had conferred the honorary title of Commander in Chief. The town of Lisbon was quiet; few respectable people to be seen, and only the rabble and soldiers shouting Viva el Re. The Cortes had adjourned on the



22, and an embargo had been laid on all vessels at Lisbon. On the 5th the King, accompanied by the Queen, who took an active part in his restoration, entered Lisbon, and was received with all the honor that could be expected. When forced the King issued a proclamation to the people, informing them that they should again have a Constitution, but modified. The revolution is very unpopular with the higher and middle classes of the people, and many will leave the country as soon as practicable. They fear, they say, that it is only the beginning of the revolution; that a number of the provinces will not submit. The farmers are all for the Constitution, and where it will end, no one knows. There was very little said about Spain. The French had entered Madrid, without any opposition, and it was reported, that the revolution in Portugal would injure the Spanish cause. The embargo had been raised at Lisbon, on the 8th of June.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, July 18.

The Packet Ship *Panthea*, Capt. Bennett, arrived last evening, in 35 days from Liverpool. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their usual supply of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 8th, and the latter to the 10th of June—both inclusive. They have also their files of Lloyd's and shipping Lists, complete, together with the latest London Prices Current.

#### FRANCE AND SPAIN.

These papers bring our advices from Paris down to the 6th of June; from Madrid to the 30th May; & from Seville to the 22d, all inclusive. After a diligent perusal of the papers of different parties, however, we are compelled to adopt the opinion of the Liverpool Advertiser, as expressed on the 10th of June, that the affairs of Spain are still involved in much perplexity, and that the latest intelligence from that country tends only to increase the difficulty. Speculation is absolutely put at defiance; and all that we can do, is to endeavor to collate and arrange the various accounts, and render them as intelligible as possible.

Such official documents as have transpired since our last advices will be found below.—Among these documents, will be found an address from the Grandees, or the highest order of Nobles, of the country, to the Duke d'Angouleme, expressive of their 'gratitude to his Royal Highness,' and of their 'sentiments towards their King and country.' The signatures are about thirty, and what is a little curious, we find among them of some several Countesses, and of one Duchess. The Courier of the 6th of June, questioned the character and influence of the signers of this paper, but on the subsequent day it held the following language:—'We now understand that they are of the first and most distinguished class of the Nobility of Spain, and that they have no superiors if any equals, in point of wealth, influence and character. The Duchess Benevente, for example, is the representative of three most ancient and opulent families. These are facts of great importance,' &c. In order, however, to form a proper estimate of the character of the Spanish Nobility, and the degree of importance to be attached to this address, it is proper to bear in mind that a similar address, from a like source, was presented to Joseph Buonaparte, when he entered Madrid as king of Spain. In another article, the same paper of the evening of the 7th, says speaking of the details of the operations of the French army, 'these details are now deprived of much of their value by the course which events have taken; for we can state upon high authority, that the war in Spain may be considered as at an end. The only fear that is now entertained is of the re-action of the violent despotic party.'

The new Regency of Spain had been formally installed at Madrid, and their first act was to appoint a new Ministry, and it is also stated that Ambassadors have been appointed to all the Courts of Europe. The names of the new Ministry will be found among our extracts.—Thus, then, says the paper above quoted, 'the anomaly is created of a duplicate government, exercising co-ordinate functions; and we have now only to wait and see how the machinery will work. The Madrid one will have the French bayonets for its support, and if that at Seville have Spanish ones, there may be a struggle between the two authorities; if not, the latter will soon disappear. We still remain, however, in the same penury of intelligence as to all such facts and circumstances as would be necessary to form a sound opinion upon the matter; but it cannot now be long before events must begin to develop themselves in some way or other.' The New Times and sundry other papers, utter the same opinion expressed above, that the military part of the Drama is now nearly over; and that it is to the political part that the most serious and earnest attention should now be given. It likewise declares that the Duke el Infantado is, or soon will be, formally recognized as President of the Regency by the Great Powers of the continent. Whether England, in this event, will adopt a different line of policy from the rest of Europe is doubtful.

What has become of the treacherous Count d'Abisbal, we are not told, though various conjectures were afloat concerning him. The probability is, that he is in the neighborhood of Madrid. The last bulletin from the main army of Madrid, states that he has given in his resignation. The rumor that he has been declared a traitor by the Cortes, though not so improbable in itself, is Bayonne news, which is necessarily old, and from past experience, entitled to little credit. Of the same character was the story circulated in this city last evening, that General Donnadieu had been completely beaten and made prisoner by

Mina.—This was from the Bayonne version of the affair of Vich, in which, Mina was repulsed.

Our former news that a heavy column of the French army was advancing from Madrid for Seville, proves to have been premature. A detachment of the French pursued the forces of Abisbal and Zayas, to Talavera, where, by forced marches, they were overtaken and discomfited. As Talavera is on the route from Madrid to Seville, this movement unquestionably gave rise to the report in question. The French forces were to move on for Seville, on the first of June; and although we do not think that the 'military drama' is yet ended, still, with the weakened forces of the French, it is difficult to believe that the Duke d'Angouleme would hazard this further advance, unless he had full assurance of the extensive defection from the constitutional system, in his favor.

#### SCATTERED SITUATION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

From the papers before us, we sketch the following as presenting something like a view of the situation of the several divisions and subdivisions of the invading forces. The system adopted by the Spanish Generala, has compelled the French to spread their forces over the whole country, from the Pyrenees to Madrid, and from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean. Two divisions have been left to keep down Navarre; Guipuscoa, Biscay and Alava, commanded by the Prince de Hohenlohe, and these divisions have still to besiege, or at least observe St. Sebastian and Pampeluna having 6 or 7,000 men in garrison. The corps of General Molitor, forms an army altogether detached, one division of which is marching upon the southern frontiers of Catalonia, and menacing the fort of Monzon, and also Lerida, before which Harcourt and Conde were checked, whilst another division is doubtless at Saragossa; and watching the debouches of the kingdom of Valencia, which serve for the retreat of Ballasteros. This corps can receive no succours from that of the Prince de Hohenlohe, and his scattered troops could not aid each other were it necessary. The march upon Madrid has been slow, but evidently directed under the conviction that there would be no opposition. The division of General Obert, is marching in a difficult country, and exposed on its flanks to the army of Ballasteros. A single division remains between the Ebro and the Duero. This however, is an open country, and a small body of cavalry can do much against newly raised and undisciplined troops. The last news from Catalonia is, that the French troops occupy the most essential points before Barcelona. The narratives of the movements of Mina are unintelligible. The fact appears to be, that he has not been able to throw himself into Barcelona, and he therefore wanders up and down the course of the Llobregat, avoiding as much as possible to meet the enemy in force, and trying every means to effect those surprises and stratagems in which the Guerilla warfare principally consists. It is repeated however, that Money, has felt the deficiency of his force, and has need of all the renovated ardor and activity of youth.

From the above it appears that if the Constitutionalists had used every possible means to divide their invaders they could not have succeeded better than they have done; and it is evident that had the Spanish people, or three fifths of them felt so disposed, they might have held the language imputed to the king of Persia—'If you are Ambassadors, you are too many; if you are soldiers you are too few.' Upon this view of the situation, the Courier Francaise enquires—'If the entry into Madrid and the proclamation of Prince Generalissimo, do not terminate the war, what will they do? Ballasteros will approach General Molitor, and endeavor to draw him into partial affairs, in which he may hope for some success. These successes, however, can lead to no great results, for a retrograde march will place us on open ground, where the victory will not be long uncertain. It is therefore, on our extreme right that the chief danger lies. It is to be presumed that Morillo, strengthened by the levies of Asturias and Galicia, by the bands of the Empecinado, Morcos, Abril, &c. will debouch St. Andero and Santona, proceed to Bilbao, and perhaps menace the troops which blockade St. Sebastian, and those who keep the great road. The English Wilson, who knows the art of war, and who knows the country, by undertaking to make this movement with a strong division left in reserve at Durango, may paralyze every thing.'

#### Concise History of the Campaign.

Although we have been overwhelmed with reports, and been obliged to wade through and publish columns and columns of details; often describing movements that have never been made, battles that have never been fought, and in some instances by armies that have never been mustered, yet a sober history of the two first months of the French campaign, will not be over crowded with incidents. Still it is somewhat curious; indeed unexampled in military history, that with so little fighting, the Duke of Angouleme should demolish and erect so many governments. It is in this way (says the London Morning Herald) that his prowess had been chiefly exercised. His first feat upon taking the field, was to cashier the noted Regency of Ergel. He next set up the 'Supreme Junta of Government,' which lasted the whole length of the march from the frontier to Madrid. This machine of government however, did not work satisfactorily; and no sooner had the Prince Pacificator reached that capital, that he knocked it on the head and called up the defunct and mouldered Councils of Castile and the Indies, from which by a sudden transmutation he has once more extracted a 'Regency of

Spain and the Indies.' How long this latter body politic will exist, we shall not pretend to conjecture. The late letter of Abisbal produced a feeling of despondency among those who wished success to the Spaniards. There is, however, since a reaction. The subsequent events, scanty and unimportant as they are narrated by the French, tell on the whole favourably for the Spanish government. Madrid was entered on the 23d, and an affair took place on the 27th at Talavera, between a part of the first corps of the French army, and a division of the troops which had been commanded by Abisbal.

It is curious to see how the leading papers differ in the opinions they express as to the real situation and disposition of the Spanish people. The London Morning Herald, for instance, an intelligent and liberal journal asks—'How often, and with what effrontery, have Paris Journals told us, that nothing but Abisbal's harshness, the control of military power the influence of the Cortes, and a tender regard for the tranquility of Ferdinand, prevented the people of Madrid from opening their gates to the bands of the Faith, and proclaiming 'The absolute King!' How does the fact turn out on trial? The government, the Cortes, the great mass of the more respectable Constitutionalists, the militia and other troops with but a remnant behind left Madrid; the Duke of Angouleme is at the threshold—and yet when the very Bessieres who made that capital tremble not long since, and was to supercede the French auxiliaries altogether—demands and tries to force entrance, he is repulsed with great loss on his part, in slain and in prisoners.' On the other hand, the New Times, an ultra royalist paper, speaking of the address of the Spanish grandees, says, this address 'affords another striking exposure of the deceptions which have been practised on the people of England with respect to the Spanish Revolution. We were first told that persons of all ranks and professions were zealously attached to the Constitution. It was soon found that the whole body of the Clergy must be excepted; this of course was a trifle.

It was next discovered that the peasantry were against it; but they, we were told, were merely 'the ignorant many, who ought to submit to the enlightened few,' and it was stoutly and positively maintained, that all the wealth, rank, and influence of the country was enlisted on the side of the Cortes: more particularly was it asserted, that every person of consequence had retired from Madrid on the approach of the French army. Now, we find between thirty and forty of the Grandees, that is to say the highest in rank among the Spanish Nobility, not only remaining in the Capital, but coming forward with an Address of gratitude to the Duke of Angouleme.'

It was stated in a London morning paper of the 7th, as a belief, that dispatches from Seville, dated the 25th ultimo, have been received at the Spanish Embassy, which bring positive assurances, that neither the new Ministers nor the Cortes entertained the most distant idea of making any concessions to the French, or to the government about to be established by them. The Courier says, we believe there is no foundation for the statement, and our disbelief is founded on the circumstance that our own Government has received no dispatches from Seville, since those which arrived on the 26th ult.

A provincial junta has been made in Saragossa, composed entirely of ecclesiastics. Immediately after its meeting, it published a decree, ordering a contribution of a million francs payable in twenty four hours, and which will bear particularly on the Constitutionalists, who will be exposed to all kinds of vexations, from the impossibility to pay so large a sum.—This seems to be a prelude to the extraordinary contributions which will doubtless be imposed on all the provinces of Spain occupied by the Army of the Faith, if it is true, as we are assured, that from the 1st of June the Royalist troops are no longer to be in the pay of France.

The Spanish committee had announced a general meeting to be held at the London Tavern on the 13th June, (Lord William Bentinck in the chair) for the purpose of instituting a national subscription for the assistance of the Spaniards. A court of common council was to be held for the purpose of considering the propriety of a subscription out of the city funds, for the same noble purpose.

About twenty five privateers had sailed from Barcelona and Mahon, to cruise against the French merchant ships. It is said, two French merchantmen of considerable value had been captured.

#### From the Baltimore American, July 18.

SIR ROBERT WILSON.—The reception of this gentleman and his companions in Spain, whither they have gone as volunteers to aid the Constitutional cause, is represented in the English papers as cordial and brilliant in the highest degree. The London Courier of May 27, publishes a letter from him, dated at Vigo, from which the following extracts are made:—

I have been received here with an affectionate expression of feeling, which surpasses all my powers of description. I could give an account of the honours that have been paid me, which were all indeed of royal mounting—but who can impart the look—the tone—the heart linking grasp of welcoming friends?—My arrival was a day of pride to me as an Englishman, & the more so, because I was conscious that I really and truly did represent my brave and generous countrymen in the motive which determined my proffer of all I could devote to the glorious and sacred cause in defence of which Spain forms the van guard—namely, zealous and faithful service to the hour of death or victory. To-morrow, I

enter the ranks as the Vigo Battalion of disposable Militia. It will be for the Government of Spain afterwards to determine my service. I and my companions insist, in the first instance, on conforming to the laws in existence. Those companions are Lieutenant Colonel Light, late of the British staff in the Peninsula, a most distinguished officer, and excellent gentleman; and a grandson of Lord Erskine's, who came out as a volunteer, to share my fortunes, and who, I am certain, will do honour to his name.

I have told you of the enthusiasm of this noble people—I must, in justice to them, add that their exertions and sacrifices are correspondent with their language and exaltation of sentiment; a more honest love of country, and resolution to defend it, never existed. All property, useful to the public service, is given up with cheerfulness; and there is not a man who is not enrolled in some corps. One thousand recruits are already gone to the army from this little town alone, and those training are of the best description for military service. Every one seems not only resigned, but animated with a desire to serve. I never saw any recruits, even volunteers, with such smiling countenances when the *Vivas* are given. There is, however, a great want of arms and armament here, and in the whole province. Will England permit this event to paralyze such good dispositions, and compromise the safety of provinces, the defence of which assures victory? I will not believe it. What Englishman will not give one day's labour of the year gratis to their brother freemen of Spain, to fight England's as well as her own battles? The sums so raised would be most valuable—not only on account of the magnitude of the sum, but the proof of national sympathy. With such aid, Spain will defy and mock to scorn, not only the Bourbon, but the whole confederate band of despots.

#### From the Newark (N. J.) Eagle.

##### SHAMEFUL DEPRAVITY.

That monsters exist in the shape of men no one will doubt who reads the following narrative.

An unfeeling and notorious wretch, calling himself Dr. James Hamilton, (or Hambleton) introduced himself about a year ago, into a respectable family in this vicinity, as a physician, from Montgomery county, Pa) on a tour of pleasure to Paterson. During the course of this, his first visit, he ingratiated himself into favor with one of the young ladies belonging to the family, and upon parting, obtained the privilege of writing to her occasionally, which he did from various places. In a few months he repeated his visit and having a pleasing address, a liberal and classical education, and withal an interesting and genteel person, he found but little difficulty in winding himself into her affections, and possessing himself of the confidence of her family and friends. Unexpectedly receiving information from New Orleans, of the death of a brother, as he pretended, it became necessary for him to proceed with all possible speed to that place, for the purpose of taking charge of his brother's effects, and he was therefore obliged to shorten his visit and leave the fond and unsuspecting object of his villainous designs sooner, as he alleged, than he had anticipated. The first intelligence from him, after his pretended departure for New Orleans, was by letter, purporting to have been written immediately after his return, dated at Philadelphia, and stating his intention, after a short and necessary visit to his father, who was represented to be a wealthy farmer of Montgomery County, to return to the place where centered all his hopes and affections. A few days only elapsed before the fulfilment of his promise, and he soon again returned to poison the happiness, destroy the hopes, and wring with anguish the bosom of an affectionate family, of whose hospitalities he had been the unworthy recipient. Circumstances rendering an almost immediate return to his paternal home indispensably necessary, the marriage rites were hastened, and arrangements soon after made for the departure of the bride and groom, accompanied, at the request of the former, by a younger sister, for Pennsylvania, where a pleasant and permanent residence was said to be provided for their reception.—The departure of the party, however, was a short time protracted by the Doctor's disappointment in expected remittances from Philadelphia, and some days of patient, but unavailing anxiety, he obtained, through the agency of his affectionate bride, a loan of money from her unsuspecting father, with an understanding that it should be remitted from Philadelphia. All things being now ready, the happy party, after an affectionate parting with the family, set out early last week, and embarked at New York, in the steam boat line for Philadelphia. On their arrival at that place they put up at a public house, to make the necessary arrangements for their projected journey into the interior. The ladies, upon entering their lodgings, immediately retired to change their travelling dresses, and the Doctor stepped out, as he said, to a barber's shop to get shaved. His long and extraordinary stay, however, exciting some apprehensions and alarm; particular inquiries were made, and he was traced to the barber's shop, which however, he had left an hour or two previous, and where, by the necromantic art and alchemical skill of the *Kriazeur*, lo! in a moment his hair and whiskers were changed from brown to black; after which he disappeared, doubtless as secure in his new disguise as if Venus had enveloped him in a cloud of concealment, as in the olden time, or Minerva covered him with heregis. The unfortunate and inconceivably distressing situation of the afflicted female, we shall not attempt to pour tray; the feeling heart may have some conception of their anguish

describe it. Friendless, forsaken and penniless; strangers in a strange place, without friends to comfort or console them, all their hopes, their delusive expectations vanished, and in a moment of expected bliss they were thus overwhelmed in sorrow and dismay.

N. B. Since writing the above, we have been informed that this Dr. Hamilton is the same person who perpetrated a similar fraud upon a young lady in Vermont, about six months ago, which then went the round of the papers, and must be within the recollection of every body. He is supposed to be about 30 years of age, and is said to have graduated at William's College, (Mass.)

New York, July 17.

Oh! Matrimony! thou art like to Jeremiah's figs: The good—were very good;—the bad—too sour to give the pigs!

*Blue Vitriol versus Laudanum.*—The quietude of half a dozen of our neighbours was disturbed early last evening, by a singular occurrence, occasioned by what may be called the pains of matrimony. The alarm was given by a little girl, who came running almost breathless to the druggist store of Saddler & Ray. William street, with an empty vial, who wished to know whether it last had contained laudanum? On examining the vial, the question was answered in the affirmative. She then stated that a gentleman in a house near by had just swallowed the vial full of the trade; and thereupon a number of persons went over with such antidotes and specifics as skillful apothecaries would naturally suggest. The would be suicide was found, but was deaf to every entreaty to swallow an antidote. His case appeared to be this:—Something like a twelve month ago, he was bound by the silken cords of matrimony, to a very deserving woman, with whom however, he did not long live pleasantly; and last week, in consequence of ill treatment, she fled to the house alluded to, with the pledge of their original affection in her arms, for protection. To this asylum her husband in a moment of returning love, followed her last evening, for the purpose of persuading her to return back to his bed and board. The resolute fair one, however, positively refused; and he, like a gallant soldier, being determined to conquer or die, swallowed the vial of laudanum foretold. His wife like a dutiful and humane woman, joined in urging him to send for a dose of blue vitriol to eject the poison, to which, he would cheerfully consent, if she would consent to go home with him. But she, good soul feeling something like the crane, after drawing its head out of the fox's mouth, had no idea of putting it back again. In other words, although she did not wish her husband to die, yet she did not wish to run the chance of sacrificing her own to save him. No compromise of this kind, therefore, could be made; and as the symptoms strongly indicated that the laudanum would not wait for a long negotiation, the only method to save life was to take him by force, and administer the dose in the same manner, that a farrier gives a bottle of rum to a horse. He kicked and thrashed about a little, and spoiled one or two silk frocks and a pair of white pantaloons, by spattering them with the blue liquid; but he was conquered at last, the laudanum expelled, and death cheated for once out of his victim.

#### EMIGRATION.

In the ship Commerce, of Greenock, which arrived here on Tuesday evening, came as a cabin passenger, Nahum Ward, Esq. of Marietta, Ohio, formerly of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, and between 80 and 90 passengers in the steerage, most of whom are young farmers, and of good character, for settlement on Mr. Ward's lands in the District of Marietta.—These enterprising young men, together with about fifty that sailed from Greenock on the 4th of April last with the same intention, are but the van of a much larger colony that are winding up their concerns in the mother country, and will shortly be transplanted into the fertile vale of Ohio.

Mr. Ward, who has spent the last twelve months in Europe, but much the greater part of his time in Scotland, making known to the farming class of that country the many advantages of the flourishing state of Ohio, is of opinion that 1000 individuals, will have left North Britain for the vale of the Ohio, from the first of April to the first of October next, and that each succeeding year 2000 will follow their example. We may safely calculate that each person will bring \$200, which will add to the capital of Ohio for 1823 the sum of \$200,000 and for each succeeding year the sum of \$600,000; and as industrious good men are more valuable than money, we may double these sums in behalf of this state.—N. Y. E. Post.

#### TOASTS

Drank on the last anniversary of Independence.

John U. Cathoun—Genuine in principle, splendid in talent, and surpassed by none in public services, he is pre-eminently qualified to be the ruler of a free people.

The liberty of the Press—A fire in which sooner or later will be dissolved every alliance formed, against the freedom of mankind.

The next President—let us put aside the obtrusive ambition of rival candidates, and call some Cincinnati from the plough.

The candidates for the next Presidency—remember—Adam—was the first man. 8th of January, 1815, and the hero of that day—Blasted be the wretch who would stain with dishonor the gray hairs of our hero, or cloud the setting sun of the champion of the south.



The next Presidency—Fair play, no bribing, and get it who can.

William H. Crawford—his open and frank character, talents, long public services, and uniform devotion to the Republican cause, give him strong claims to the confidence of the nation.

Wm. H. Crawford. The child of a Caucus, and the forlorn hope of office hunters.

May 'disappointment, dool and sorrow,' be the lot of those demagogues, whose only hopes of exaltation are founded upon a renewal of those political animosities, which have been the curse of our country.

John Quincy Adams—The virtuous and enlightened Statesman—may he be our next President.

John C. Calhoun the enlightened Statesman: his conduct during the late war entitles him to the gratitude of all friends to our country.

The following volunteer toast was given by Mr. Edward Patchell of Petersburg at the democratic Bower, on the 4th inst.

General Andrew Jackson—The Hero of New Orleans—the boast and glory of our country, and second only to Washington—for his victorious deeds, may be crowned with the laurels of our votes at the next presidential election. The best hoop for national safety is Old Hickory.

24 cheers—24 guns—Yankee Doodle.

A Soldier never thinks himself too old to marry.

Married on the 5th day of June, in Saint Mary's County, by the Rev. Mr. Monley, CHARLES MCGEE, an old soldier of the Revolution, now in the 94th year of his age, to MARY WALKER, only 14 years old. McGee distinguished himself in several engagements in the revolutionary struggle, and in his declining years has taken to his bosom a young bride which will aid in rewarding him for his patriotic efforts during 'times that tried men's souls.'

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 26.

At a special meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, on the 17th instant, Doctor Samuel Thompson of Kent Island, was admitted to practice Medicine and Surgery, in this State, agreeably to law, after giving ample satisfaction of his qualifications before the Examiners.

Foreign News.—The editors of the Philadelphia Gazette have received Lisbon papers of one day later date than the London papers received at N. York; but say they contain no news from Spain, except a notice of a terrible tumult which took place at Seville on the 1st of June, and which was occasioned by the militia of that place uniting themselves with some of the refugees from Madrid, and making an attack on the persons and property of private citizens. To calm the tumult, it was found necessary to have recourse to arms. By order of the Cortes, the ringleaders were taken into custody, and tranquility was restored. This is stated on the authority of a letter dated Seville, June 4th.

On the same authority, it is declared that the Cortes, have resolved to remove the King to Cadiz. This measure, the Lisbon editor remarks, will not be attended with the same advantages that a translation of the government to that city, had in 1808. Then, a powerful English fleet, and all the means which Great Britain lavished, gave that place a strength which enabled it to decide the fate of Spain. Now, it is deprived of all those resources, and can acquire no new force by the presence of the government, so it consequently can offer no obstacle to the progress of the French army.

### Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

At a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at the Canal Office, No. 20 South 7th st. Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 15th instant, for the purpose of electing a President and nine Directors of the said Company, the Gentlemen whose Names are hereunto annexed were chosen:

President—James C. Fisher.

#### Directors.

Thomas P. Cope, Isaac C. Jones, Caleb Newbold, Jr., Robert M. Lewis, Joshua Gilpin, George Gillespie, John K. Kane, Paul Beck, Silas E. Weir.

Alexander Duval, who shot Major N. Musgrove, his father in law, on the 6th instant in Montgomery county, was taken on the Tuesday following, and, it is said, is now in gaol in Washington. Major Musgrove was an officer in the revolutionary army, and at the time of his death could have been but little short of 70 years of age.—Md. Gaz.

We are highly gratified in learning that Captain Bainbridge has been appointed to the command of the Navy Yard at Charleston, to replace Captain Hull, who has received a command of some outward bound ship or squadron. The engaging manners and correct deportment of Capt. Bainbridge, are highly appreciated by all who have enjoyed his acquaintance in this quarter, and will ensure him a cordial greeting on his return among us.

Fed. Gaz.

A Shark was caught on Thursday evening, in the Delaware, about five miles below this city in the Wind Mill cove. He is of the most voracious species, near nine feet long, about three years old, and is said to weigh about five hundred weight.

Franklin Gaz.

To the Editor of the Eastern Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

When the law of the last session of Congress went into operation this spring, forbidding all Steam Boats and other boats from carrying letters as formerly, without subjecting them to postage, a considerable difference of opinion arose as to the extent of the law.—To settle this question, I resolved to write to the then Post Master General, Return Jonathan Meigs, and ask the favour of the construction at the Department.—This letter, that Post Master did not, for some cause I know not what, think proper to answer—but as soon as he was out of office, and the present incumbent, Mr. John M'Lean, came in, my letter among other rubbish catching his eye, he with the promptness of a man of business and with the urbanity of a gentleman has taken as early an occasion as could have been expected to give me an explicit and satisfactory answer, and has given me the construction of the law that I always thought it bore.

As this construction is of vast importance to this section of the country whose intercourse with Baltimore and Annapolis is almost exclusively by water—and as I fear a great number of our Captains of Bay Craft may have been subjecting themselves to heavy penalties in taking letters of consignment, of business, or of social intercourse, without depositing them in the Post Office for the purpose of having them charged with postage, and that this has been done under a persuasion that the law of Congress, put in force the last session, did not extend to all Bay Craft—I present you with the Honorable the Post Master General's letter, explaining this matter, and beg you will give it a place in the Gazette for the information and guidance of all.

Your very Ob'dt. Serv't.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

July 21st, 1823.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
15th July, 1823.

SIR,

Yours of the 1st of May has just come under my notice, and in order that my answers may be satisfactory, I will state the enquiries you have submitted.

You ask in the first place, "Do the words all other boats or vessels mean to say, that no freight boat, grain boat or other bay craft, sailing from the same creek or river that the Steam Boat departs from, but from a different port of them, or from a different creek or river, to the same port to which the Steam Boat goes, shall take a letter without depositing it in the Post Office."—To this I answer yes.

You enquire secondly, "Do these words mean that no freight boat, grain boat or other bay craft, sailing from the same port or place from which the Steam Boat departs, to the same port or place to which the Steam Boat goes (there being there a post office) shall take a letter or package without depositing it in the Post Office, at the place of arrival?"

The above words are understood to embrace the meaning supposed by this enquiry, and more, as is shown by the answer to the first question.

You again enquire, whether "the law means to embrace the case of such freight boats, grain boats, or other bay craft at all, sailing from whence they may on the Chesapeake Bay, to Annapolis or Baltimore, for instance, leaving them to pursue their business unrestrained as heretofore, taking letters of consignment, business or correspondence as it may happen?"

My answer to the first enquiry sufficiently answers this.

The law of the 27th February 1815, restricts the rights of managers & masters of vessels, as it respects the conveyance of letters, much more than the law of 1810. By the law of 1810, such boats or vessels only were prohibited, as performed regular trips on the mail route; but the law of 1815, extends the prohibition to vessels whether they are engaged in a regular trade or not. Both these laws extend to every description of vessel. There are other restrictions in the law of 1815, which are not contained in the law of 1810, but which do not come within the scope of your enquiry.

With regard, I have the honor to be, Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN M'LEAN.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq.

### DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 17.

Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable in Kunkle st. below Callowhill st. back of the Pennsylvania Farmer, and before 5 o'clock destroyed more buildings and merchandise than any one which has happened since the memorable fire in Dock street, about 14 years ago.

The fire commenced in Kunkle street and extended up Kunkle to Callowhill, down Callowhill to Third street, and down Third street to a house belonging to and occupied by Mr. Isaac Davis, where its progress was arrested. The number of houses destroyed and materially damaged, we understand, to be between twenty and thirty.

The following are among the sufferers, Messrs. Matthias and Heaton, P. & C. Kendall, George Shanks, Charles Miller, J. Emerick, Charles J. Sutter, J. Carson, Isaac Davis and Henry Pratt, Esq.

We hope this will show the corporation of the Northern Liberties the propriety of having the Schuylkill water introduced; as no doubt there would not have been half the damage sustained had the supply of water been more abundant.

Great praise is due to our Engine and Hose Companies, who turned out with their accustomed alacrity; we are informed that some of the Hose Companies had at-

tachments as low down as the corner of Third and Arch street.—Freeman's Jour.

A Pirate seized.—The N. Y. Statesman says, that as an honest jack tar was passing on Friday last in Broadway, near St. Paul's Church, he recognized among the passengers on the side walk, a Spanish sailor whom he knew as a pirate, and immediately seized him by the collar, charged him with being one of a gang who robbed a vessel sometime since in the West India seas, on board of which he was a sailor, and forthwith dragged him before the police, where he was briefly questioned, and committed to Bridewell.

On the 7th June last, a Spanish brig, prize to the Patriot brig Aquiloz, arrived at Barbadoes. When captured, seven men were put on board, and the original captain suffered to remain in the vessel. A quarrel arose at sea, when the Spanish captain, prize master, and three of his crew were murdered. The report is, that the Spanish captain was shot, three of the prize crew were thrown overboard, and the prize master tied down to a ring drove in the deck, placed in an agonizing situation, and started to death. The ring leader, on arriving off Barbadoes, went on shore, inquired for a navigator, informed what the vessel was, and as the story goes, told the murders he had committed. The vessel was immediately taken possession of, and this man, (said to be an Englishman) was committed to prison and put in irons. His two accomplices were also confined.

N. Y. Evening Post.

Doublons of good gold and proper weight have been manufactured in this city by some persons. They cost about \$14 50—and sell for \$16. The die has been taken from them by the police.

N. Y. Nat. Adv.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, July 17.

We have had a conversation with a gentleman of the first respectability, lately arrived from Europe, who left Paris on the 18th of May; and came through London, where he spent some days. He says the prevailing opinion among the better informed inhabitants of Paris and London is, that the British ministry are as anxious for the destruction of the Spanish constitution, as it now stands, and the success of the French arms in bringing back Ferdinand to all the powers heretofore by him surrendered to the Cortes, as the most decided royalist in Paris. He says Paris was as quiet as London, and this from no other cause than that a perfect understanding existed between M. Chateaubrian and the British Ministry, that the Spanish Constitution should be made null—but that the Inquisition was not to be restored; that by the first of September, the campaign would be closed, leaving 100,000 French to protect Ferdinand and his Court. This is a melancholy account of the affairs in Spain.

This gentleman saw London papers of the 6th of June. The king was so seriously ill, that the British Parliament had passed an act for the benefit of those in office, that they should not have to pay new duties on the succession of the Duke of York.

From the same source we learn that the Marquis la Fayette, had it in contemplation to visit this country once more, in the course of next Fall.

The following statement is from a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood where the occurrence mentioned in it took place.

### HORRID SUICIDE.

Friday 14th inst. William Hood, Jr. of Anne Arundel county, aged about forty years, very deliberately made a pen of a number of old rails, which he filled with combustibles, consisting of dry straw, fodder and pine brush; at the bottom he left an aperture, through which he entered the pen with a piece of fire, and applied it to the straw, &c. In a few seconds the whole was in a state of rapid conflagration. Some persons in the field observed the fire, and ran immediately to the spot, where they discovered the miserable wretch, apparently lifeless, in the midst of the flames; they, however, succeeded in pulling him out before life was extinguished.—Doctor Gambrill saw him about 12 o'clock that night, who rendered him every assistance his case seemed to require; he found him in mania a potu, cold, pulseless and in constant convulsions; his skin was excoriated & denuded from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. Saturday morning 11 o'clock he expired, uttering the most dreadful imprecations against the persons who had taken him from the flames. He was perhaps the most shocking sight ever witnessed in this country. He has left a wife and eleven small children to lament his death.—Md. Gaz. July 17.

### THE NUMBER OF GOVERNORS.

The following statement, exhibiting a complete list of the Governors of Maryland, from the year 1776, to the present period, may be amusing to some of our readers.

Names.	When Elected.
Thomas Johnson	Feb. 13, 1777
Thomas Sim Lee	Nov. 8, 1779
William Paca	Nov. 15, 1782
William Smallwood	Nov. 17, 1785
John Eager Howard	Nov. 21, 1788
George Plater	Nov. 14, 1791
Thomas Sim Lee	April 3, 1792
John Hoekins Stone	Nov. 17, 1794
John Henry	do 13, 1797
Benjamin Ogle	do 14, 1798
John Francis Mercer	do 9, 1800
Robert Bowie	do 14, 1800
Edward Lloyd	do 10, 1806
Robert H. Bowie	1811
Levin Winder	1811
Charles C. Ridgely	1811
Charles Goldsborough	1811
Samuel Sprigg	1811
Samuel Stevens	1822

### PRESIDENCY.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Mr. MUNROE—I have read in the Patriot an essay on caucusing by 'One of the People,' and perfectly accord with the writer in the view he has taken of the subject. None other, in my judgment, can be correct, and none other I am confident, will the people acquiesce in. It is always understood, that a caucus should represent fully, truly and honestly, the wishes of the people; unless that is done, there cannot be a pretence set up for giving it a 'binding force,' and without it, of what effect or value would it be?—When a number of persons are called together specially, to deliberate on any particular subject, it is expected they will carry with them the well ascertained wishes of their constituents, and if they are Democrats, will obey their votes. But is it to be expected that the next Congress will speak the language and express the wishes of a majority of the people in relation to the next President? It is not possible, and ought not to be expected. To prove the truth of this, I will not go beyond the limits of Maryland. In the next Congress both of our Senators, and it is presumed, at least three of our representatives, are, and will continue to be, decidedly in favor of William H. Crawford for the next President—but were the seats of these representatives now vacant, not one of them would or could be elected, with the understanding that they would vote for Mr. Crawford. And it is also true if one or both of our Senators were out, it would be impossible for either of them to gain a seat in the Senate of the United States—Their great personal popularity, wealth, &c. to the contrary notwithstanding. It is a truth which cannot admit of a doubt, that the people of Maryland are almost en masse decidedly and immovably against Mr. Crawford, and I am sure, very sure, he will not have a single vote. I profess to be in theory and practice a Democrat, and am always ready to respect and obey the voice of the people, even if against my private judgment; and if it should be the desire of a majority of the free people of this country, that William H. Crawford be the next President, I will support his administration to the utmost of my feeble abilities, so long as he is governed by just and honest views. I am, with 'One of the People,' opposed to a caucus nomination, provided the caucus is to be composed of senators and representatives in Congress.—Such a caucus the people ought not, and I am sure will not, submit to.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

BALTIMORE, July 14

The American of this morning says: We have heard that the whole property in the District of Columbia, has been asserted at about \$12,000,000—that the debts due in the same district amount to about \$7,000,000, of which about \$850,000 are actually under protest; and that in all reasonable probability at the present rate of property the whole of the district would not sell for as much as would pay its debts. This indeed, is a sad picture, which we hope will not be found correct.

Pat.

### DIED.

In this county on Sunday morning last, after a short illness, Miss SUSAN, eldest daughter of Mr. Lofius Bowdle.

### COMMUNICATED.

### OBITUARY.

It has become our painful task to announce the death of a truly good man, a worthy citizen, and an invaluable member of Society; Col. JOHN S. McNAMARA, who died on Tuesday the 8th instant, at his residence in Dorchester county, in the 68th year of his age; additional sorrow fills our bosom when we say that this worthy and excellent man was our firm friend and neighbor, who after a short but painful illness breathed his last, expressing his unshaken confidence in the Redeemer—leaving a wife and eight children to bemoan his loss.

BALTIMORE, July 22.

### PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.	
Flour wharf	\$ 7 00
Howard-street wagon	\$ 7 25
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 23
Do white do	1 35
Rye bushel	cts 75
Indian Corn bushel	50
Oats do	35

## Easton Academy.

Notice is hereby given that a public Examination of the Scholars belonging to this Institution will be held at the Academy on the seventh and eighth days of August next, ensuing; at which the Parents and Guardians of the pupils and the friends of Education are invited to attend. The vacation will immediately afterwards commence; and the Schools be opened again on the second Monday of September.

By the Board,  
NS. HAMMOND, Pres't.

July 26—2w

## NOTICE.

An Examination of the Pupils of the YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY, Will take place on Thursday the 31st day of July, at 9 o'clock, to which the Parents, Guardians and Friends of the Pupils are respectfully invited.

P. S. Those who are in arrears with us for tuition, are hereby particularly requested to come forward and settle up their accounts to the 1st of August.

Easton, July 26

### WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

The annual commencement for conferring degrees in the arts, will be held in this Institution, on Thursday the 7th of August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. when the public are respectfully invited to attend.

Chestertown, July 26, 1823.

## Notice.

The subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, letters of administration on the personal Estate of Margaret Farquharson, late of Dorchester county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of January, 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate: Given under my hand this 22d July, 1823.

JOHN DONOVAN, Ex'r.  
of Margaret Farquharson;

July 26—3w.

## LAND

### FOR SALE ON CREDIT.

To be sold at Public Vendue on the Court House Green on 3d day the 12th of the 8th month next, the following property, viz: 1st. A Farm in the Forks of John Bennett's Mill Pond, on which William Davis now resides, containing 182 acres of land more or less. This Farm is well adapted to the growth of the different kinds of grain and clover, and has a fertile soil susceptible of great improvement at a small expense. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to view the property.

2d. A small Lot situated on Miles River Road, where Thomas Wood formerly had a Brick Kiln.

3d. Another Lot situated on the road to Easton Point, 30 feet front by 180 feet deep.

4th. All the right, title and interest of the late William Meluy, deceased, to an undivided 7th part of a tract of Land at the Hole in the Wall, formerly the property of Edward Bromwell, deceased.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given on the Farm, the purchaser giving bond with good security for the purchase money.

On the other property a credit of one year will be given and good security required for the payment. Interest will be required from the 1st of the 1st month next.

Sale to commence about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and attendance given by

ROBERT MOORE, Ex'r.  
of William Meluy, deceased.

Easton, July 26, 1823.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of Sundry Venditionis Exponas to me directed, against Richard Harrington, deceased, at the suits of the following persons, to wit: Patrick M'Neal, use of Thomas B. Baker, Lambert Reardon, Joseph Harrison, Jacob Myers and John W. Sherwood, will be sold in the town of St. Michaels on Saturday the 23d of August next, the following property, to wit: all his right, title, interest and claim, of, in and to four lots of ground in the Town of St. Michaels, with the improvements thereon. Also, one Lot near St. Michaels and opposite Nathan Harrington's Gate, said to contain three and a quarter acres of land, 1 cow, 1 cart, 2 beds headsteds & Furniture, 1 bureau, 1 sideboard, 6 Windsor chairs, 1 cupboard and contents, 1 plough, 1 looking glass and 2 dining tables. Taken and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and cost of the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

July 26—ts

## Notice.

All persons against whom I hold unsettled Executions, particularly Venditionis, are desired to take notice that unless they attend at my Office, and make satisfactory arrangements for the speedy settlement of the same, their property will be advertised forthwith without respect to persons.—It is earnestly hoped this notice will be duly attended to as I am determined to clear my Docket, of a great number of executions that have been on hand for 18 months past, to the great danger of the Sheriff, and injury of the creditors, without any apparent benefit to the debtors.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Easton, July 26—

N. B. All persons indebted for Office's Fees to Allen Bowie, deceased—or the Subscriber, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

E. N. H.

## Notice.

The owners of the two Vessels, taken by the British forces in the Chesapeake Bay in the late War, to wit: The Schooner CAROLINE of Oxford, and the Sloop CHANCE or CHASE, may hear of something to their advantage, by applying to the Subscriber, residing in the City of Washington.

CAREY SELDEN.

July 26, 1823

## For Sale.

A Farm in Caroline county, adjoining the town of Hillsborough, containing about

500 ACRES.

This Farm is laid off in three fields of about one hundred and thirty thousand corn hills in a field, and a large proportion in timber land, any person disposed to purchase will please apply to the subscriber living on the Dover road near Easton—if the above mentioned farm should not be sold by the twentieth of August next, it will be Rented for the ensuing year on reasonable terms.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.

Talbot county, July 19—4w

## Edens Garden.

The Subscriber will sell all his property in Dorchester county, on the head of Hungry River situate on a public road leading from Cambridge to Worlds End Bridge, viz: The premises he now occupies containing about 7 1/2 acres, on which is erected an excellent Dwelling, Store, Granary, Carriage and other necessary & convenient out Houses.—A tract of land containing about 330 acres, 100 of which is cleared and in cultivation, the remainder in good timber about 2 miles from Edens Garden—Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. any person inclined to purchase will no doubt view the premises if it is not sold before the 10th September next; it will on that day be sold at public sale, the terms which will be as may be known by application on the premises to

JOHN MCKNIGHT.

July 19—8w

## PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON

REASONABLE TERMS.



## FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

18th June, 1823.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Court House in Easton, on the first Monday (4th) of August next, between the hours 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the stockholders thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order, JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.

June 28—6w

## \$100 REWARD.

Runaway on the 17th inst. a negro man by the name of BEN, he is very black, has a small face and a very large nose, not very tall, but is well set, and has lost the little toe of his left foot; BEN is about twenty years of age—He took with him a frock coat of a drab color, one pair of striped trousers, one pair of white sheeting and a kersey jacket and trousers of a dark olive colour, and a small fur hat—whoever will take up and secure him so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of one hundred dollars. IGNATIUS RHODES.

Talbot county, May 24—

## Notice.

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

SAM. CHAPLIN.

Centreville, June 14—

## For Sale.

The Farm situated on the Dover road, about a mile from Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Jackson—This farm contains about 100 Acres of land and from its proximity to town would suit well for a market Farm—Mr. Jackson will show the premises to any person disposed to purchase, and the terms of sale, which will be made accommodating, may be known on application to

JOSEPH HASKINS, Jr.

Easton, July 5—1f

## Paper Hangings.

The inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity are respectfully informed that an opportunity is now offered them of a choice, from a handsome selection of Paper Hangings, which will be sold at fair Baltimore prices, and put up in the neatest and best manner. Patterns may be seen at and further information given by application to Mr. Thomas Meconekin, Cabinet Maker, Easton.

July 5—

## TO RENT,

That large and Commodious



Establishment,

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

Centreville, June 14—

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

## LANDS

FOR RENT OR SALE.



To be rented, for the ensuing year the several PLANTATIONS belonging to the Subscriber, in Hunting Creek and Poplar Neck in Caroline county. Such of the present Tenants, as wish to continue on their Farms, are requested to apply for the same by the 10th of July, after which day they will be let, without reserve, to the first approved applicants.

The Subscriber offers this body of Land for Sale.—It contains upwards of

## 4000 ACRES;

Has an abundant proportion of very fine TIMBER, and is beautifully situated on Chop-tank River, a few miles below Dover Bridge, by the shore of which river it is bounded about two miles—A very advantageous bargain and a long credit will be given to any one or more persons, who would purchase the whole of this Land in one contract.

Also to be rented, a part of my Farm at Shoal Creek, to be laid off so as to contain from 150 to 250 acres of cleared Land, as may best suit the Tenant.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, 2

June 21, 1823—11w

## CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING

The subscriber having taken that long and well known stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Charles K. Bryan, deceased, on High street, in Cambridge—begs leave to inform the public generally that he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches. Having served his apprenticeship with said Bryan, and being fully acquainted with his manner of doing work, added to a determination to devote his whole attention to the business—hopes to merit a share of the public's patronage. Those who may see proper to honor him with their custom may rest assured that their work shall be done with promptitude, and in a workman-like manner.

WILLIAM MULLIKIN, Jr.

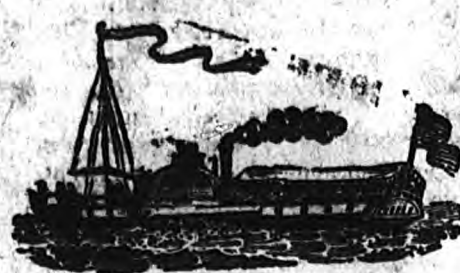
July 5—7w

## \$40 REWARD.

Runaway on the 21st ult. Negro SAUL, he is very black, high breast and slim waist, with large hips and crooked back, he is about 45 years of age—Saul took away his wife named Lillie, she is black, slim and a likely woman, about 25 years old; Saul belongs to Mrs. Elizabeth Simmons, near Vienna, and Lillie is the property of the subscriber—whoever will take up said negroes so that the owners get them again shall receive a reward of Forty Dollars. JAMES LAYTON.

Walnut Landing, Dorchester 2

county, Md. July 6—3w



## THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

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

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 1, 1823—1f

## REMOVAL.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the stand heretofore occupied by him, to that large and commodious



Establishment,

at the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, lately in the tenure of Mr. Charles W. Nabb. From the central situation of this House, being located in the most public part of the Town and opposite to the Post Office and Bank, and near to all the Public Offices, and from his unwearied endeavours and efforts, (being determined to spare neither labour nor expense) to give general satisfaction, he confidently relies on a generous and liberal community for a portion of public patronage.—The Buildings and appurtenances are in good order for the reception of those who may honour him with their custom—His Stables, which are large and commodious, are now and constantly will be, provided with grain and provender of the best kind—His Bar is supplied with the best of Liquors—His Larder is well stocked and his Table will be at all times furnished with the best and most choice delicacies and dainties of the season, as well as the most substantial provisions, served up in the best order—His Outlets and other servants are sober, polite and attentive—His Charges will be moderate and every endeavour will be used to preserve order—Horses, Hacks and Gigs, with careful drivers, will be furnished to convey travellers to any part of the peninsula—Private Rooms may be always obtained and private parties accommodated at the shortest notice—Board may be had on reasonable terms by the day, week, month, or year.

The Public's Obedient Servant,

JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, Dec. 7, 1822 1f

## Public Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 23d of July next, at the late residence of James Nabb, Esq. near the old Chapel, in Talbot county, and State of Maryland, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

## THE PERSONAL ESTATE

Of said deceased, consisting of valuable Blood Horses, Mares with colts of the last spring by Chance Medley—several pair of young Mules—Cattle—Sheep well intermixed with the Bakewell blood; several 15-16 Bakewell Ram Lambs—four pair of broke Oxen, Ox and Horse Carts, about 300 barrels of Corn, Wool, Hogs, Bacon & Lard—also Corn Blades and Hay, with a variety of Farming Utensils, Ploughs, Harrows, &c. &c.—also two leather top Gigs, one new and now in the shop of Jenkins & Catts, in Camden, and finished in the best and most fashionable manner; the other recently repaired at Easton. Of the number of blood-horses in Chance Medley, 7 years old last spring, and now in fine condition to be trained for the turf this fall; his performances as a racer, his blood, and character as a stallion, are too well known to require further description—also a two year old Stud colt, sired by Old Oscar out of a high bred mare, the dam of the colt that ran last fall at Annapolis for the colts' purse—with other valuable blood-colts sired by Chance Medley out of fine mares. The above property will be sold on a credit of nine months for all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale; and for all sums less than five dollars, the cash will be required. Attendance given by the Subscribers at 9 o'clock, when the sale will commence.

GEO. W. & CHA'S. NABB,

Executors of James Nabb, deceased.

N. B. The attention of Gentlemen of the Turf is invited to the sale of this valuable stock of Horses & Mares, some of which can boast of as good pedigree as any in the United States.

G. W. & C. NABB, Es'rs.

June 28—4w

## Notice.

The Stockholders of the Bank of Caroline are hereby notified that an Election will be held in the Court House in the village of Denon, on the first Monday of August next; for the purpose of electing Seven Directors to manage the affairs of the said Bank for the ensuing year. By order,

JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.

Bank of Caroline, June 24, 1823.

June 14

## A FURTHER SUPPLY OF SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Have just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, a large additional supply of

## GOODS,

adapted to their Spring and Summer sales,

CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF

## DRY GOODS,

IRONMONGERY, GROCERIES,

LIQUORS, GLASS, CHINA and

## Queen's-Ware;

Which being added to those before received, renders their assortment very general and complete, and to which they invite the attention of their customers and the public generally. Amongst the Groceries just received are a parcel of

IMPERIAL, HYSON, and YOUNG HYSON } Teas,

Which are believed to be of superior quality.

Easton, May 31, 1823—1f

## Camp Meeting.

By a quarterly Conference held in Somerset Circuit, it was determined that a general Camp Meeting should be held on Nanticoke point, in Somerset county, Md. to commence on the 21st of August and end on the 26th: the ground selected for the purpose, is a beautiful place on a farm belonging to Capt. Jesse Hughs, opposite Sandy Island, this situation for comfort and convenience is equal to any on the Bay—an excellent harbour for vessels which will find plenty of water and good anchoring ground within a small distance from the Encampment: those who come in vessels are advised to bring with them drinking water & fire wood. It may be expected that good order will be preserved as the managers are vested with sufficient authority from the state for that purpose.

James Denston,

Benjamin J. Jones,

Benjamin Dashiell,

Henry Gale,

John Rider,

Covington Cordry,

Turner Davis,

Covington Meziel,

Jonathan Barkley,

Managers

June 28, 1823.

## Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting will be held at Slaughter Creek, opposite Taylor's Island, for Cambridge Circuit; commencing on Thursday the 14th of August, and ending on Tuesday the 19th inst. Few places have greater advantages for a Camp Meeting than this, having a safe and spacious harbor for vessels, and being well supplied with a plenty of good water.

For the good order of the meeting it is expected that the proprietor of every tent will sign the rules drawn up by the managers of said meeting.

July 19—3w

## NOTICE.

By virtue of a covenant in a deed of indenture made and executed by Levin Farrington, to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will be sold on Monday the eighteenth day of August next for cash, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Dr. Samuel James, in Somerset county, the following tracts & parts of tracts of lands in said county, or so much thereof as will satisfy a claim held by the said Farmers' Bank of Maryland against said lands, viz. part of a tract called Weatherly's purchase, part of a tract called Wilton, part of a tract called Salisbury Plains, a tract called Train's Lot, a tract called Farrington's Adventure, and part of a tract called Morris' Lot. The said lands formerly belonged to the said Levin Farrington dec'd, & were decided by him to the said Bank to secure the said claim. The President, Directors & Company of said Bank will therefore give the purchaser or purchasers a good title to said lands, or so much as shall be sold.

By order of the President, Directors and Company of the said Bank.

EDWARD AUSTIN,

Agent and Assignee.

June 14, 1823—2m

## Notice to Creditors.

That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the Personal Estate of Levin Winder, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or to John H. Anderson, his Agent in Princess Anne (Somerset county,) at or before the 12th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 5th day of July, anno domini 1823.

EDWARD S. WINDER, Adm'r.

de bonis non of Levin Winder, dec'd.

N. B. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to me, or to my agent.

E. S. W. Adm'r. D. R. N.

of Levin Winder, dec'd.

July 12—3w

## Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscribers, petitioners for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Worcester county court on the 2d Saturday after the 2d Monday of November (term next), to show cause, (if any they have) why they should not have the benefit of said laws. That day being appointed for a hearing of their creditors and discharge.

WILLIAM GIBBS,

WILLIAM HILL,

WILLIAM MORIS.

July 12—3w

## WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

The undersigned by order of the board of the Trustees of Washington Academy, inform those who may be desirous of educating their children, that this institution after having experienced an accidental interruption of the Spring Term, during three weeks, has again recommenced under the direction of Mr. Caldwell, the Principal, and Mr. Jones, the Assistant Teacher. Under the care of those gentlemen, it will continue till the 4th Wednesday of August next, when the vacation takes place. On the first Monday of October next, it will again commence and be directed by Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Thompson, both of whom have been highly recommended to the Trustees, and each of them are represented as well calculated to take charge of an Academy and capable of teaching the dead languages and Mathematics, and those other branches of the sciences and departments of literature, which are usually taught at any of the seminaries of learning in this country. The former gentleman was educated in one of the Southern States, and for some time prior to his presiding over our institution was engaged in the study of Theology, at the Theological Seminary in Princeton. The latter is a graduate of Union College and has been for some time past teaching in the cities of Albany and New York.

In order to ascertain the proficiency of the pupils of the institution, and to incite in them greater industry, the Trustees will as heretofore examine one or two of the classes on the 4th Wednesday of every other month, and besides examine all the classes twice a year. As there may be some gentlemen in the adjoining counties desirous of sending children to this institution, to them it will not be uninteresting to subjoin the following particulars.—Washington Academy is situated two miles South of the Village of Princess Anne, in Somerset county, in the healthiest part thereof.—The price of Board for each Scholar is two dollars and twenty-five cents per week, and the price of Tuition twenty dollars per annum—one half of the Semiannual Board must be paid in advance, and one half of the Semiannual Tuition is to be paid in advance. The pupils are instructed in the following branches and departments of Science and Literature, viz:

Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Geography, all the branches of the Mathematics, Astronomy, the Greek and Latin Languages, the English language including Reading and Writing and commencing from the alphabet.

JOHN B. SLEMONS, } Committee.

ROBERT I. KING, &

LITTLETON P. DENNIS }

July 12—3w

## CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY.

The Semi-annual examination will be held at the Academy, on Thursday the 7th of August next, in the Classical Department, and the following day in the English.

Patrons of this Institution and of science generally, are invited to witness the effects of a well digested system of tuition and discipline upon the youthful mind.

JOS. E. MUSE, President.

ERRICK RICHARDSON, Secretary.

July 12—3w

## Notice.

By virtue of a covenant in a deed of Indenture made and executed by Joseph Anthony, to the President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline, will be sold on Tuesday the 16th day of September next, for cash, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M. in the village of Denton, at the Court House door—the following tracts and parts of tracts of Land in Caroline county, or so much thereof as will satisfy a claim held by the Bank of Caroline against the said Lands, viz. part of a tract originally called Pearson's Chance, but now in virtue of a survey called Anthony & Carey, or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called, containing 128 Acres of land, more or less; also one other tract or part of a tract adjoining the aforesaid land, supposed to contain 17 Acres more or less, let the same be called or known by whatsoever name or names it may be. The said land formerly belonged to the said Joseph Anthony, deceased, and were decided by him to the said Bank to secure the said claim. The President and Directors of the said Bank will therefore give the purchaser or purchasers a good title to said Land or so much as shall be sold.

By order of the President and Directors of said Bank, JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.

Bank of Caroline, Denton, 2

July 12, 1823 1s

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of James Thomas against Anthony Toomy, will be sold on Tuesday the 5th August next, on the Court House green, between 11 and 3 o'clock the following property, viz: one half of a House and Lot in Easton, situated on Church Alley.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

July 12—1s

## A good Country Stand

FOR A GOOD SHOE-MAKER.

To be Rented for next year the HOUSE AND LOT, near the Hay Lands Gate, 3 miles from Easton, where Mr. John Sneed now lives.—For terms apply to

ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

May 3—w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, against Thomas Robinson, at the suit of Jacob Lockerman, will be sold on Saturday 16th August next, on the premises, between 3 and 6 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim, legal and equitable of him the said Robinson, of, in and to about 80 acres of land, part of the farm or plantation on which Samuel Robinson now resides, in Perry Neck, being part of a tract of land called "Clayhope" a tract or part of a tract of land called "Old Woman's Folly" and part of a tract of land called "Cumberland."

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

July 19—1s

## PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON

REASONABLE TERMS.

## Notice.

Was committed to the Jail of this county as a runaway, sometime in April last, a negro woman, who calls herself

HENRIETTA TILGHMAN;

Said Henrietta is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 22 years of age—had on when committed an old cross barred domestic dress—says she is free and came from Philadelphia.—The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove his property and release her from Jail, otherwise she will be discharged according to the act of Assembly of this state.

E. N. HAMBLETON,

Sheriff of Talbot county, Md.

Easton, July 12th, 1823.

## For Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, situate at the Oak, about eight miles from Easton, and four from St. Michaels. This perhaps is one of the best stands for a country Store in the county, and will be let to a good tenant on reasonable terms, by application to

A. BANNING.

July 19—1f

## Insolvent Notice.

We the subscribers of Dorchester county, petitioners for the benefit of the acts of Assembly for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, do hereby give notice to our creditors, that the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, is appointed for us to appear in Dorchester county Court to obtain our final discharge.—The same time is appointed for our creditors to appear and show cause if any they have, why we should not obtain the benefit of the said acts of assembly.

Major Bright

James Tregoe

Samuel Johnson

Thomas Kirwan

James Corleau

Robert Sneed

Archibald Eccleston

Joseph Le Temple

Benjamin Phillips

Robert Griffith

John D. Simpson

William Powers

Charles Lee

William Bell

William Clarridge