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NO. 200

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Sept. 1.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed at the suit of Charles Goldsboro against James Parrott, latter, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d of October, on the Court House Green between 11 & 4 o'clock, the following property to wit: the farm on which Bennett's plantation now resides. Seized and taken to satisfy the aforesaid claim.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Sept. 29th, 1821

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed at the suit of Samuel Robinson, Thomas Robinson, Hooktown, and Samuel Cotton, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d of October on the Court House Green, between 10 and 3 o'clock the following property, to wit: a part of a tract of land called Clays Hope, Old Woman's Folly, and part of a tract of land called Cumberland, containing 100 and 20 acres, more or less, being the land of which the said Samuel Robinson's father, Thomas Robinson, died seized and possessed, and which he deeded by his last will to the said Samuel Robinson after his mother's decease. Also, eight head of Cattle, one yoke of Oxen, one Ox Cart, one Sorrel Horse and Sorrel Mare, one Grey Horse and one Sorrel Colt—seized and taken to satisfy the aforesaid claim.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Sept. 29—18

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of the following Fi. Fa. to me directed at the suit of August Hammer, administrator of Frederick Hammer, against John Scott, use of William Slaughter against William O. Vickers, will be sold on Tuesday the twenty third of August, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, all the right interest, claim and title of William O. Vickers in and to a tract of land called "Moore Fields," be the quantity what it may—taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above Fi. Fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Sept. 29—18

Earthen Ware.

THE SUBSCRIBERS.
Have on board the *Isabella and Armata*, just arrived.

211 CRATES EARTHEN-WARE, which with the number received per Barret, completes their Fall supply.

By these arrivals we are again enabled to furnish our customers with any article in the line.

GEORGE GRUNDY & SONS,
No. 3, N. Charles-st. Baltimore.

Country Dealers are invited to call & examine the Ware, and learn our prices.

Sept. 29—4w

Last Notice.

The creditors of Dr. James B. Sullivan do hereby request to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Clerk of Dorchester County Court, on or before the 15th day of next month, as the claims against said deceased will be audited immediately after that date.

JAMES CHAPLAIN, Trustee.
Cambridge, Sept. 29th, 1821.

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year, the House at present occupied by Thos. J. Stevens, nearly opposite the Bank.

For terms apply to
JOSEPH BASKINS.
Sept. 29—3w

AGRICULTURE

AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From Niles' Weekly Register.
HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

We never reflect upon the progress and prospects of that portion of the national labor which is applied to household manufactures without feeling our hearts warmed with a national pride; for all the virtues—moral, religious and political, are interested in it. Tens of thousands of amiable, respectable and lovely young women, (ladies, if the term pleases better,) of those ranks and conditions in life which, a few years since, almost as much despised a distaff as they did a field hoe, are now engaged to drive away the diseases and distresses of humanity, and keep themselves in health and cheerfulness, render themselves good wives and estimable mothers, while they add to the comforts and conveniences of their parents, and make a "plentiful house," by a diligent attention to spinning, weaving, bleaching, dyeing, &c. by which all the real wants of the family, as to articles of clothing, are supplied, with something still left to furnish themselves with more delicate and luxurious articles for their own ornament or use. We have oftentimes spoken of the effect which has already resulted from such applications of the stock of industry, and rejoiced in them—as well because their beneficial nature has a permanent tendency, as on account of their solid additions to the amount of national wealth.

The Sybarites, by their industry, became so powerful, that they could send 300,000 fighting men into the field—but their wealth sunk them so deep in effeminacy, that the banished from their chief city all the artists whose occupations occasioned rude noises, and even would not suffer a cock to be kept within their walls, lest his crowing might disturb their slumbers or affect their delicate nerves—the result of these things was, that, on a quarrel with the Crotons, a hardy and laborious people, 100,000 of the latter killed or made captives and slaves of 300,000 Sybarite soldiers, in one day, with perfect ease, and at once, as it were, extinguished that people. On the same principle, we might show how it is that the reigning princes of Europe, boasting on each side a long line of royal ancestors, seem to occupy a middle space between rational men and irrational brutes—about the half of them are almost idiots, and there is not one man of talents among them; blessed as they have been with opportunities to obtain knowledge, a Spartan mother would not have acknowledged the best of them for her son, if possible to avoid it. A desire of independence naturally springs up from an acquisition of power; and men of the most servile minds feel it as the road is opened by which they may arrive at the enviable condition, through a reliance on themselves; women are equally subject to the operation of these common principles, and it is almost impossible that they should not impart a portion of their own honorable feelings to their children, and cause, their little hearts to pant with the ground work of republicanism—a wish to be only self-dependent. Household industry cannot be broken down, even by the "ever watchful influence of Britain," nor be bribed to prostration by her conspired manufactures, if once more fully established in the United States; for we have learnt wisdom too dearly through suffering, to be led astray again. It is based on virtue—cheerfulness is its companion, happiness is its fruit, and independence its result. Women thus reared will not give suck to a breed of slaves; but teach their offspring a knowledge of their own powers, having furnished them strength to maintain their rights. It is true, the progress of such employment is highly detrimental to the revenue of the United States, but all that is accomplished thereby is added to the national wealth, and extends the public resources; the extraordinary fact exists, that the welfare of the people is embarrassing to their government—a condition of things unknown to any other people and government under the canopy of heaven—yet, in the opinion of some, affecting to be statesmen, we are the "freest and most enlightened people in the world!"

I have just received a letter from a much respected friend in Virginia, from which I take the liberty to make the following extract, though he will not be a little surprised to see it in print. He says:—

"I have long observed in the Register, with delight, your particular wish that domestic fabrics should supersede the European. Let me boast a little and tell you, that my two daughters, during the last summer and fall, besides going two quarters to school, spun one hundred and sixty pounds of wool; not a thread drawn by any one but themselves. In my father's house, no thread was spun except a little for making shoes—he depended entirely upon European goods. While I also did so, my family was always bare of bed clothes, table linen, &c. now we have not only a plenty of all these things, but piles of them to spare or in reserve. It would tire you to hear of how many fine twilled blankets, single

and double coverlets, &c. we have. The girls are now spinning wool, 24 cuts to the pound, to make a piece of cloth—but I have boasted enough, and must conclude," &c.

My friend has not boasted too much—his brief history reminds me of that part of Mr. Clay's eloquent speech in favor of domestic industry, wherein he referred to the family of the venerable col. Shelby—the hero of King's mountain in the revolution, & who so firmly led the Kentuckians, as his children, to battle, in the late war—see vol. XIX, page 196. His family is clad by the labor of its own hands, "the spinning wheel and the loom were in motion by day-break"—and the matron delighted to show her friends the stores of goods laid aside for her daughter's on the days of their marriage. Let the painted dolls of our cities sneer at such things as they please—the daughters of Isaac Shelby, whether at the spinning wheel or in the drawing room, possess a real dignity that would, of its own force, put to flight a whole squadron of those semi-men called dandies, while gathering to itself the attentions of the good and virtuous; such, I trust is the condition of the daughters of my friend; and my earnest desire is, that it may be so with those of all good men and women who teach their children to be useful. These are not of those who live a rickety life of a few years, and after giving birth to some two or three sickly children, die off with the consumption by inches—miserable themselves, and rendering misery to all around them.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy. LIABILITY OF INNKEEPERS.

At the late term of the Court of Common Pleas in this town, an Innholder was tried upon an indictment for refusing to receive and entertain a traveller who applied to the night for admission into his Inn. It appeared in evidence that, in the latter part of a very cold night, in December last, the prosecutor, a traveller, knocked at the door of the Inn, and having thereby called the Innkeeper to a window requested admission, as he was suffering from the cold; that the latter refused to admit him unless he wished for lodging, and on being told that he did not wish for lodging, but for some spirits, as he was in a freezing condition, shut the window and left him to seek refreshments elsewhere.

No question was made by the Defendant's Counsel, of the liability of an Innkeeper upon such an indictment; and when it was discovered that the proof was ample, the Defendant retracted his plea, and submitted. Several circumstances existing which rendered it proper to mitigate the punishment, he was sentenced to pay a fine of only \$30 and costs.

This conviction is a serious admonition to Innkeepers. The Defendant in this case probably supposed he was not bound to open his doors, in the night, to a person who asked for spirits merely. But the circumstances of this case show that there was the most urgent need for such refreshment.

Innkeepers have the exclusive privilege of entertaining travellers, and they are under legal obligation to furnish such entertainment whenever called upon. It is not for them to judge of the necessity or reasonableness of the entertainment required—if they do, they judge at their peril.—There is no hardship in this obligation; because the traveller is under a corresponding obligation to make them a reasonable compensation for all the extra trouble to which he may subject them.

Boston, Sept. 17.
Commonwealth, vs. Joseph Seales.

This remarkable case was tried on Saturday last. Seales was indicted for the crime of Adultery. It appeared in evidence that he was married in 1811 to Elizabeth Pearson—that he left his family in 1818 at Townsend, and took up his residence in South Boston as a house carpenter, having as apprentice a young man about 17 or 18 years of age, whom he called Peter—they boarded together from time to time at different places—occupied one room and one bed—worked together repairing houses, at which, as remarked by one of the witnesses, "Peter was the better man of the two." In September last, 1820, a precept was served upon him, citing him to appear at Middlesex, to answer to a libel for a divorce setting forth that he had at divers times committed adultery with one—Then, for the first time it became known that the beardless apprentice who had long been the gallant of the neighborhood was a female. The deception practised upon the people for so long a time produced so considerable an excitement that but for the kindness of a few individuals she would have been stripped in the road. She was however protected, acknowledged her sex, readily assented to put on her proper garments and return to her parents who resided in Vermont.—The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

It did not appear in evidence, but it is said that the girl once boarded in the prisoner's family—that he seduced her; and compelled

her by threats to assume the dress and character of a young man, and that he treated her ill—that she appeared very penitent, & has since her return to her parents conducted with great propriety, and expressed her gratitude to those who advised and assisted her. Some laughable occurrences were related in course of the trial. One witness testified, that Peter was the beau of the village, and once drove a party of girls on a sleighing frolic. He was remarked for his activity, he mounted ladders with adroitness, and discovered considerable skill in the labours of his avocation. A female dress was found in her trunk.

From the Boston Gazette.

A RECEIPT TO MAKE A DANDISSETTE.

Take any ordinary girl about fifteen, who can read so as to comprehend a novel; the less she is encumbered with modesty and understanding, the better. Scour her face and neck, hands and arms, thoroughly with soap and sand, and send her, for three weeks to a fashionable boarding-school. There let her be sprinkled and perfumed daily, with a wash composed of the following ingredients:—Music, French, Geography, History, Drawing, Embroidery, Grammar, and Composition, of each one grain, dissolved in quant. suff. of inattention and imbecility. Let her be fed on a dish made up of Pride, Vanity, C conceit, Presumption, Impudence, Ignorance, Folly, and Romantic expectation, and let her only drink be Flattery and Indulgence, administered by her parents and others in unlimited quantities. Let her sole exercise (to occupy seven eighths of her time at least when not asleep) be learning to curtsy, practicing attitudes, and dancing waltzes and cotillions, under the tuition of a French dancing master. At the end of three weeks, take her home, dress her in the extreme of fashion, and array her in a mixture of the most gaudy and incongruous finery. Make a splendid ball for the purpose of "bringing her out," after which let her parade Corn-hill and Market-street every fair day, from morning till night, in tight-laced stays, a double leg-horn bonnet flapping over her eyes at every step, and with a gold watch, chain, seals and keys hanging from her side, and let her be attended by some little insignificant dandy of the first water. This method properly pursued, will infallibly and speedily produce an animal denominated, in the fashionable sphere, a *Dandisette*, who at balls and parties, and every public place, will be constantly surrounded by all the brainless fops of one sex, and be envied by all the fools of the other. She will, in due time, (if she does no worse) marry a worthless dandy for a husband, in opposition to the wisest and remonstrances of her best friends, will soon find herself reduced to as comfortable a state of poverty and misery as she ever read of in romance, and will finally bring down the grey hairs of her parents, in sorrow to the grave.

PROBATUM EST.

DISEASES OF THE MIND.

Extract from a Review of Rush's observations and inquiries on diseases of the mind.

Dr. Rush illustrated the disease (as he considers it) of Reverie, or absence of mind by the history of the Rev. Geo. Harvest, late minister of Thames Ditton, in England.

As this biographical fragment may afford amusement to such of our readers as have not heretofore had an opportunity of perusing it, we shall make no apology for introducing it to their notice.

Mr. George Harvest, minister of Thames Ditton, was one of the most absent men of his times; he was a lover of good eating almost to gluttony; and was further remarkable as a great fisherman; very negligent in his dress and a believer in ghosts. In his youth he was contracted to a daughter of the Bishop of London, but on his wedding day, being gudgeon fishing, he oversteered the canonical hour, and the lady justly offended at his neglect, broke off the match. He had at that time an estate of 200l. per annum, but from inattention and absence suffered his servants to run him in debt so much, that it was soon spent. It is said that his maid frequently gave balls to her friends and fellow servants of the neighborhood, and persuaded her master that the noise he heard was the effect of the wind.

In the latter part of his life no one would lend or let him his horse, as he frequently lost his beast from under him or at least out of his hands, it being his practice to dismount and lead his horse, putting the bridle under his arm, which the horse sometimes shook off, and sometimes it was taken off by the boys, and the parson seen drawing his bridle after him.

Sometimes he would purchase a penny worth of shrimps, & put them in his waistcoat pocket among tobacco, worms, gentles for fishing & other trumpery; these he often carried about with him till they stunk so as to make his presence almost insufferable. Such was his absence and distraction, that

he frequently used to forget the prayer days, and to walk into the church with his gun, to see what could have assembled the people there.

In company he never used to put the bottle round, but always filled when it stood opposite to him; so that he very often took half a dozen glasses running.—That he alone was drunk, and the rest of the company sober, is not, therefore, to be wondered at.

One day, Mr. Harvest, being in a punt, on the river Thames with Mr. Ostom, began to read a beautiful passage in some Greek author, and throwing himself backwards in an ecstasy, fell into the water, whence he was with difficulty fished out.

Once being to preach before the clergy at the visitation, he had three sermons in his pocket; some wags got possession of them, mixed the leaves, and sewed them all up as one; Mr. Harvest began his sermon, and soon lost the thread of his discourse and got confused, but nevertheless continued, till he had preached out first all the church wardens, and next the clergy, who thought that he was taken mad.

Characters of this description are to be met with in every country. We have ourselves been intimately acquainted with a clergyman of great talents and erudition the Rev. James Archibald, of North Carolina, who in absence of mind was scarcely inferior to the celebrated Mr. Harvest.

This gentleman, never, perhaps in the whole course of his life, dressed himself completely, without some one to act as a monitor and as an assistant. His coat, and his cravat or some other article of clothing was always omitted. On rising in the morning, even during cold weather, he frequently forgot to put on his shoes and stockings, till reminded of it by his wife or some other member of his family. He oftentimes wore stockings of different colours, such as a blue and a grey, or a black and a white, and went sometimes abroad with a boot on one foot and a shoe on the other. He lived about six miles from the place where he was accustomed to preach. We have known him frequently to walk that distance, having, through forgetfulness, left his horse standing saddled at the door. At another time, he would ride to church and return on foot, leaving his horse near the place of worship, tied to a bush or limb of a tree. By a third act of inadvertency, he would occasionally lead his horse to church and home again, without ever recollecting to mount him.

It was not the custom in the part of the country where this gentleman resided, for the congregation to provide a church bible. The officiating clergyman always brought his bible along with him. The custom proved a source of no little inconvenience to Mr. Archibald. Frequently on his arrival at church, sometimes even after ascending the pulpit, he found himself without a bible, and was obliged to dispatch a messenger to a house in the neighborhood to borrow one.—We once witnessed a scene at a baptismal ceremony, under the direction of this gentleman, of so ludicrous a nature as to discompose the gravity of the whole congregation. The water to be used on the occasion was given him in a basin, containing not less than a quart. Instead of dipping his hand into the water, and sprinkling the face of the infant, he suddenly emptied on the whole contents of the vessel, to the great annoyance of its clothes, and the no small danger of strangulation.

When warmed with preaching, we have frequently seen him with a view to cool himself, pull off first his coat, then his waistcoat, and lastly his cravat. These articles of clothing he would lay down in the pulpit, and unless reminded of it, seldom think of putting them on again when the service was finished.

When riding through the country his reveries were productive of great inconvenience and loss of time. On halting at the house of a friend to breakfast, dine, or pass the night, he would frequently on setting out again give his horse's head a wrong direction, and never discover his error till made sensible of it by his arrival at his own door. When on these tours he always rode the same horse, a very sagacious animal, to which he had given the name of *Old Dun*. This beast had an excellent memory, and seldom passed a stable at which he had been formerly fed without paying it a visit. But his master was as forgetful as he was retentive of places and favours. This discrepancy of character between the horse and his rider was often times a source of ludicrous occurrences, and once of an incident somewhat serious. When *Old Dun* would halt at the stable, his master supposing him still pursuing his journey, frequently retained his seat, sometimes even in the midst of rain, until discovered by the hostler or some other person, and requested to dismount. On one occasion the horse finding the stable door open, entered without ceremony, and struck his head with such force against the wall, as brought him with considerable injury to the ground. When setting out from a tavern, where several travellers had halted, as well as himself, he mounted by mistake,

another gentleman's horse instead of his own, and was pursued and actually arrested for felony. As soon, however, as recognized, he was set at liberty, for no man sustained a more spotless reputation.

This gentleman being an excellent scholar, taught for a while a very respectable grammar school, at which we were ourselves in the number of his pupils. When plunged into a reverie, we once recited to him an entire lesson of Horace, giving him in the mean time a Homer to look over, without his being at all sensible of the trick. When at table he ate voraciously of whatever dish stood immediately before him, seldom ever looking at any thing else. At his own table, unless reminded of his duty by his wife, he rarely paid any attention to the guests but wrapt within himself, allowed them to shift for themselves. If a plate was handed to him to be passed for a third person he would frequently set it down, and, if not prevented, hastily devour its contents.

Many other instances might be mentioned of the inadvertency and blunders of this character. His absence of mind proved ultimately fatal to him. Travelling in the western part of South Carolina he came to a stream, a branch we believe of the Broad River, fordable in common times, but swollen then by a fall of rain. Unconscious of the change, although he had frequently crossed the stream before, he plunged in, was swept from his horse and drowned.

FOREIGN.

THE LATE QUEEN.

It may not be uninteresting to the general reader to have an account of the last appearance of the late Queen of England in public. It was at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane on Monday the 30th July, & it has been stated, that, it was on this occasion she felt the first symptoms of the illness which terminated in her death. We take the account from the London Globe, a paper of great moderation, and it will be seen that there was much interest in the occasion, just subsequent to the Coronation, considerably increased by the drift & sentiments of the play.

LONDON, July 31.

Last night according to public announcement, her Majesty honoured Drury Lane Theatre with her presence at the performance of King Richard the Third. Notwithstanding the extremely dirty state of the streets, owing to the incessant showers throughout the day, and that the rain was falling fast when the doors opened, every street and avenue leading to the Theatre was filled with crowds of eager and expectant spectators, all eager to hail her Majesty's appearance, and to assure her of a warm and affectionate reception among the people, whatever might have been the treatment prepared for her in other quarters. The moment her Majesty's carriage appeared in sight, the assembled multitudes greeted her with hearty cheers & shouts of approbation and welcome. The pit of the Theatre was filled to an overflow soon after the doors were opened; the dress circle of the boxes were filled with a splendid and fashionable company, including many elegant and beautiful females; the first circle was also exceedingly crowded with highly respectable company long before the usual period of commencing the performance, and the overflow from the other parts of the house filled even the slips. A few minutes before seven o'clock, her Majesty, attended by Lord & Lady Hood and Mr. Austin, was ushered by Mr. Ellison and Mr. Winston, with lighted candles in their hands, into the stage-box in the first circle on the Prince's side. On the instant of her Majesty's appearance the whole audience rose, and with, we sincerely believe, not more than half a dozen exceptions, greeted her with repeated peals of applause, with rounds of cheers and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and every other demonstration of enthusiastic attachment; the curtain at the same time slowly rising discovered the whole corps of the performers, who proceeded to sing the anthem of *God save the King* in the usual style, the audience as heretofore, making the usual substitutions of *Queen for King*, *her for his*, and so on, and following the conclusion of the song with repeated rounds of cheers and applause. To this gratifying display of popular feeling, we observed at this period but two exceptions—one of an individual in the pit, and of another person in the box on the first circle, with a black stock round his neck, and apparently flushed with wine, who seemed desirous of bringing discredit on the Guards, by intimating a connection with that corps. These two persons alone, in the intervals of the cheers and plaudits which followed the conclusion of the song, exclaimed two or three times *"The King!"* but were presently silent. Owing to the extremely crowded state of the house, even the galleries having overflowed, it was not until some time after the commencement of the tragedy that the noise subsided sufficiently to enable them, at any distance from the stage, to distinguish what was spoken. Order, however, having been once established, the utmost attention was afterwards paid to every thing which passed, and almost every passage which could be construed into an allusion to the circumstances or situation of the dignified and illustrious female within their view, was received with a marked expression of the feeling which it excited. *Gloster*, in the soliloquy at the close of the second act, alluding upon the approaching arrival of the young Prince of Wales and his expected coronation, says—

Oh yes! he shall have twenty globes & sceptres, too.
New ones made to play withal—but no coronation!
which excited loud shouts of laughter, and was followed by repeated cheers. The second scene of the third act discovers the *Lady Ann*, then *Gloster's* wife in her apartment, where, upon the entrance of *Gloster* and his utterance of some injurious speeches, the following dialogue ensues—
Lady A.—Have I deserved this usage?
Gloster—You have—you do not please me as at first.
Lady A.—What have I done? what horrid crime committed?
Gloster—To me the worst of crimes; out lived my liking.
Lady A.—If that be criminal, just heaven be kind.
Gloster—Now, wert thou not afraid of self destruction, Thou hast a fair excuse for't.
Lady A.—Oh name it.
Gloster—Thy husband's hate: nor do I hate thee only.
From the dull'd edge of sated appetite.
But from the eager love I bear another!
The points of which were marked with long and reiterated plaudits.

In the first scene of the fourth act, *Elizabeth*, the Queen of Edward IV. with her two sons, the *Prince of Wales* & *Duke of York*, the *Lady Anne*, & the *Duchess of Gloster* are seen together in the Tower, when *Catesby* enters to summon *Lady Anne* to be crowned with her husband, the latter takes her leave of *Elizabeth*, who is much affected by the message, in the following words—
"Farewell to all! and thou, poor injured Queen,
Forgive the unfriendly duty I must pay,"
which called down repeated rounds of applause. During the whole of the performance her Majesty sat concealed by the curtain of the box from the view of the greater part of the audience, with her attention fixed on the business of the scene, & seemed highly to enjoy the fine acting of Mr. Kean in the most striking parts. In the interval between the second and third acts and also in that between the third and fourth, cries of *"The Queen! the Queen!"* accompanied with general cheering and applause, occasioned her Majesty to advance to the front of her box, and acknowledge the acceptance of those repeated testimonies of popular good will, with that graceful and majestic expression of dignified complacency and condescension which none who have seen her Majesty on such an occasion can ever forget. At the conclusion of the tragedy, in which all the performers seemed anxious to exert their powers to the utmost in their several parts, *"God save the King,"* was again performed with the same annotations by the audience as at the commencement of the evening; and at its conclusion her Majesty again came to the front of her box, and returning the salutations of the audience, immediately afterwards retired from the theatre with her party, which had been joined in the course of the evening by Mr. Alderman Wood. Her Majesty appeared to be in exceeding good health and spirits, and wore a white muslin dress over a pink satin slip, a black velvet hat with a rich plume of pink feathers, and a purple scarf.

From the Boston Daily Adv. of Sept. 28.
LONDON, August 19.
GREECE.
The following letter, which is from a most respectable source, contains much valuable information on the state of affairs in Greece.
ZANTE, July 14.
By the *Hermes*, I give you an account of Mr. Green, the English Consul, having been to Patras the end of June, with a fleet of men of war consisting of the *Revolutionary*, 44 guns; *Cambrian* 50; *Spay* 20; *Scout* 18; and *Chanticleer* 16. This squadron was sent up from Corfu, in consequence of representations respecting outrages committed by the Greeks and Ionians in Ionian boats of passage; but it had also another object—that of convincing the Greeks that their proceedings were taken notice of. The Pacha had left Patras, with troops for Lalla; but the fleet got permission, which was never before granted to pass the Dardanelles off Lepanto, and sailed up to the Greek vessels at Galaxidi, where they found about 80 ships in all, but only three of them were armed. The Hydriotes, Sperdiots and Ipsariots had abandoned their attack on Patras and Lepanto three days before, and had sailed for Hydra, after 27 days spent in doing nothing. They had two of their vessels dismantled by the Turkish corvette and three brigades under Lepanto. After delivering the despatches to the person in command, to be sent to Hydra, the fleet returned to Patras and Zante, after an absence of six days. Capt. Fellow fired a salute at Patras, at the request of the Commandant, which was returned from the citadel. There is no danger of the Greeks attacking Patras for some time, as *Usul* Pacha, who had gone on an expedition to Lalla, had returned with all the *Lallioti* and their families.
The *Lallioti* had been besieged very closely by about 400 *Moriots* and 2000 men from Cephalonia and Zante, with 8 pieces of cannon. The *Lallioti* sent to Patras for assistance, begging permission to come and settle there, and destroy Lalla, as was done in 1771. The Pacha went to them in person with 1220 men, and upon his arrival a battle was fought, the *Lallioti* attacking on one side and the troops of the Patras on the other. The Ionians did some execution with their guns as the Pacha advanced, but he charged them at the head of the men; and the *Lallioti* attacking the *Moriots* at the same

time, these last fled when they had fired their ammunitia, and left the Ionians to fight. The consequence was a total overthrow of the Greeks and Ionians, about 550 being put to the sword, and 40 Ionians taken prisoners, who were impaled or hanged on the field of battle. The rest fled, and arrived at Zante in a most distressing condition.—The Turks returned to Patras. By the last accounts they had about 6000 men there. They were distressed for corn, but had sent off a third of the troops to attack the Bishop. The Pacha is a man of undaunted courage, as well as his officers. The Turks lost about 80 men at Lalla, chiefly killed by the Ionians. Not one fort or castle in the Morea has hitherto been taken by the Greeks, but it is probable that the Turks may be starved out at Coron, Napoli de Malvoisin, and Navarin, as they were at the last extremity. I think however, that they will blow up the castles and attempt to cut their way to Patras or Tripolissa, rather than capitulate; as they well know the fate that would await them in so doing. At Hydra the Greeks actually roasted the Turks alive by a slow fire, first cutting off their ears and noses. This you may rely on as an undoubted fact, as well as I have related. The Turkish fleet that was at Patras came to Zante for provisions and was supplied. The Capitana Bey was off Corfu in want of men and provisions. If he could have attacked the Hydriotes at Lepanto I think he would have taken them.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The Ship *James Cropper*, Capt. Brown, arrived last evening, in 35 days from Liverpool. By this conveyance, the Editor of the National Advocate has received London papers of the 19th August, one day later than those brought by the *Herakl*, at Boston; but their contents are not important.

The brave Ypsilanti is stated to have given up all hopes of succeeding in his noble design of delivering his country from the dominion of Turkey, and has addressed a proclamation to his soldiers, in which he charges many of them with treachery and cowardice, and attributes the failure of the enterprise to their dastardly conduct.

The French papers received in London, continue to echo rumours of war, but all was conjectural. On this the *Courier* observes, "we are getting a little tired of rumours that lead to nothing, and shall feel inclined hereafter to wait patiently for substantial facts, instead of feeding upon empty surmises."

The Austrian army on the Turkish frontiers is stated at 200,000 men, and that of Russia at 300,000.

The inquest on the bodies of the two men who were killed by the military at the late funeral procession of the Queen, had not finished the investigation on the 19th August.—It was adjourned for a few days. Subscriptions were opened in London for the widows and children of the sufferers; and public meetings were called on the subject.

A Privy Council is said to have been held respecting the same business, and the result of the deliberations forwarded to the King in Dublin. The ministerial papers say, that the obstructing the body of the Queen, "amounts to little less than treason."

The King after the rare show is over in Ireland, proceeds to Hanover, where a magnificent triumphal arch is said to be erecting for him at the entrance of Göttingen, and another over the gate leading from it to Hanover, through both which he is to pass.

PROCLAMATION.

"Soldiers! No! I shall sully that honorable and sacred name by applying it to being like you. Ye herd of dastardly and cruel men, your treachery and your perjury, force me to abandon you. In future every tie is broken between us; but I shall always deeply feel the shame of having been your chief. You have trampled under feet your oaths; you have betrayed God and your country. You betrayed me at a time when I hoped to conquer or to die gloriously at your head. We are now separated forever. Go and join the Turks, who are alone worthy of your friendship. Steal out of the woods where you have concealed yourselves—descend from the mountains which you have chosen as the retreat of your cowardice. Hasten to join the Turks; kiss those hands which still reek with the blood of the heads of your church, your patriarchy, your arch-priest and your innocent brethren, whom they have so inhumanly butchered. Yes; run to purchase slavery with the price of your blood—with the sacrifice of the honour of your wives and children. But you, images of the true Greeks, of the sacred battalion, who have been betrayed and sacrificed for the deliverance of your country, receive from me the thanks of your people. Monuments will soon render your names immortal. The names of those friends, who have remained faithful ever to me, are engraven on my heart in characters of fire. Their memory shall be the only consolation of my soul. I abandon to the contempt of men, the justice of Providence, and the malediction of their countrymen, those perjured traitors, Karamani Sabas, Dukas, Constantines Basilus Barlas, Giorgius Manna, who have deserted from the army, and who have been the first authors of its dissolution; the Phanariote Gregorius Sutto, the Phanariote and acendrel Nicolas Skufe. I also erase from the list of my companions in arms, Basilus Kirebica, on account of his indisciplinable and improper conduct."

ALEXANDER YPSILANTI.

Bismarck, June 20.

The following article will be read with sincere pleasure by every true friend to the glory and honour of our country. It proves that there are British subjects willing to do your government ample justice, and to defend us against the malvolence of the reviewers.

From the Edinburgh Scotchman.

AMERICA.

Additional testimonies to the happy effects of Political Institutions.

We feel it a relief to turn our eyes from convulsed Europe, the scene of solemn hypocrisy and triumphant villainy, to the cheering aspect of the United States, enjoying, under their pure and benign institutions, an untroubled calm, like that of the heavenly bodies, and rivaling those bodies in the serenity and constancy of their course, and we hope, in the stability of their existence. Feeling as we do, that the whole human race has a deep interest in the prosperity of that country, we are always eager to receive the statements of impartial travellers with regard to its condition.

It is justly observed, that the English people have been as ill represented in America as at home. Few British travellers who have visited that continent have been qualified either to do justice to the country they professed to describe, or credit to that which sent them forth. The best of them, in their best efforts to be liberal, have seldom been able to shake off entirely the "beggars elements" of the old world. Hence the strange misrepresentations which prevail among us, and unsettle men's opinions on a subject neither obscure nor difficult. In a prosperous country, with 10 millions of inhabitants, some see nothing but forests, bears, and rattlesnakes—in the intelligent and virtuous husbandmen of the republic, they see nothing but drunken bores—in her free press, nothing but negro advertisements—in her congress, nothing but demagogues—in her mild & equitable Government, nothing but weakness and anarchy. Considering the mischievous effect of bad institutions in vitiating men's moral perceptions, such distorted views are not surprising. Fifty years ago, had any individual affirmed, that such a Government as that of the United States could exist, he would have been denounced as an enthusiast.—[That 10 millions of men could govern themselves by a system of universal suffrage, and live in the most perfect order and security, enjoying a liberty of speech, thought and action never equalled—without standing armies—without a hierarchy of priests; without a shackled press; without state prosecutions; without idle pageants; and (most strange of all) almost without taxes—in short, without force applied to their persons, or frauds practised on their understandings, is a conclusion most devoutly to be deprecated by those who hold mankind in thralldom, and only slowly believed by the liberal minded, even after it had received a practical demonstration. Generations yet unborn will bless & honour the men who confided in the virtue of their species; in defiance of power and redicule, & made the bold experiment, the issue of which has raised the destiny of the human race. The Washingtons, the Franklins, the Jeffersons, who framed those noble institutions, will be forever canonised in the hearts of the enlightened & generous, as the greatest benefactors of mankind. Their courage & wisdom have realised a state of society surpassing all that ancient sages had imagined in the dreams of their benevolence.

While their glorious work exists, were it even in the remotest corner of the globe, there is a hope of emancipation for the most benighted nations. But in this present state we see but the feeble beginnings of that influence which, in the fulness of its strength, it is destined to exert over the fate of the world. It is deducible from undisputed data, that in the short space of one century, the United States will contain a hundred millions of inhabitants. Such a population, speaking one language, living under one government, and enjoying the benefit of institutions calculated above all others to develop the energies of man, will be phenomenon of which the past history of mankind can scarcely enable us to form a conception. The American government will then be at the head of an amount of moral & physical force, which has never been equalled, and must be irresistible. If tyranny shall then exist in any corner of Europe, it must be by the sufferance of America.

A Government so constructed is the greatest achievement of philosophy since philosophy had her birth. And it is surprising, that an object possessing such unrivalled moral grandeur, has so seldom awakened corresponding sentiments in the minds of those who have contemplated or described it. Something must be allowed for the effect of those modes of thinking which have grown up amidst the usages of the old world; which teach us to confound grandeur with pageantry, and simplicity with meanness. Notwithstanding our pretensions to refinement it is undeniable that in all public matters we exhibit the grotesque and piebald taste of an Indian. The South-sea Islander, who tattoos his face with ochre, and runs a fish's bone through his nose, is not more ridiculous, in the eye of reason, than the European Prince or courtier, who covers himself with gilding and trumpery gewgaws, which a man of sense would be ashamed to have in his house, and then exhibits himself like a barlequin to the admiration of children, and the derision of men of sense. The taste which dictates this barbarous buffoonery is of the same stock with that which prefers a gilded block of wood to a Grecian statue. And the man who identifies greatness with such paltry exhibitions, is as unable to appreciate the sublime simplicity of the American system, as a savage is to feel the beauty of the Helydres Apollo. Every vulgar-minded Greek could admire the Olympic chariot

of Dionysius, but it was only a small, and chosen circle who could feel the sublimity of the death of Socrates.

From the London Magazine.

VARIETIES.

MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

M. Kubeewy of Warsaw, a very excellent mechanist, has produced the following inventions, viz: 1. A Threshing Machine, which has the advantage of being very simple in its construction, durable, economic, and not expensive; and is likewise superior to every contrivance hitherto formed for this purpose, being the only one that injures neither the stalk nor the grain in separating the former from latter. The machine consists of several wheels, two of which (one at either end) are furnished with 58 flails: these are put in motion by one man as he walks to and fro within the machine, and thus a single labourer is enabled to perform the work of a great number. The most complete success has attended experiments that have been made, and there can be no doubt of the efficiency of the invention. 2. A Sowing Mill, which is also worked by a single person, without any assistance from water. 3. An Astronomical Watch which indicates the difference of time in the principal places in different parts of the globe; this has been accepted as a present by the Emperor Alexander, who has sent Mr. Kubeewy, in return, a magnificent snuff box, and has assigned him a sum to enable him to continue his important labours.

Prophecies.—Counsellor Lilienstern, of Frankfurt on the Mayne, has published a very singular work, in which he attempts to prove argumentatively and methodically, that the predictions respecting Antichrist are now on the eve of being accomplished. Antichrist, he asserts, will appear in 1823; his arrival will be succeeded by ten years of religious wars; after which the millennium, as he assures us, will commence in 1836.

Zoology.—M. Diard, a young French naturalist, found at Sumatra, in 1819, a tapir, an animal which, until then, had never been met with except in the New World. It does not differ from the American tapir, except in colour, the extremity of the ears, the rump, the back, the belly, and the sides being white; every other part is of a deep black. The fact is the more worthy of notice, as it overturns the reasonings of Buffon, respecting the difference between the animals of Asia and those of America.

Switzerland.—Literary and Scientific Pursuits. The want of an academy of sciences, an institution of which an assemblage of small republican states does not admit, is judiciously supplied by a general annual meeting of all those who cultivate such pursuits. The meetings, which commenced in 1815, are held alternately at the principal towns, and are numerous attended there being now upwards of three hundred members. This year, Geneva is the place of rendezvous, as Berne will be next. Switzerland possesses many literary societies. At Zurich is one instituted for the purpose of promoting the study of natural history. It possesses collections in zoology, entomology, ornithology, botany, and mineralogy; and has moreover an observatory. Dr. Horner, of this city, has lately published his observations, made during the expedition of Capt. Krusenstern round the world. M. Schinz is published an ornithological work, containing descriptions of the birds of Switzerland and Germany, and a series of coloured plates which represent the nest, and the eggs of each species.

YOUNG BONAPARTE.

To the Editor of the London Morning Chronicle.

SIR,
The death of Bonaparte naturally leads reflecting minds to the contemplation of his son and his future fortunes; for, descended and connected as he is, it is impossible to object the fact, that he is daily growing an object of the highest interest and regard. The public hitherto, have heard little and known less of this Imperial Boy! Even his age, titles &c. &c. have never been correctly stated in any of the public papers. The following faithful particulars of this rising star, will no doubt, be read with interest by the numerous admirers of your excellent journal.

The French Emperor Napoleon, was married to the Arch Duchess Maria Louisa of Austria, the 11th March, 1810, in Vienna, by proxy, and personally on the 1st April of the same year in Paris. The subject of this article was born March 20, 1811, and named by his father, Napoleon, and afterwards, Francis Charles Joseph, in compliment to his grandfather and uncle on his mother's side, and uncle on his father's side. He was deprived of his title of King of Rome, and declared Duke of Reichstadt on the 22d July, 1813. Reichstadt is in Bohemia, has a castle & good estate, which is at nurse during his minority.

The Ex-Empress was declared Duchess of Parma in 1814.

In addition to these particulars, I should add an anecdote which cannot be uninteresting. In November 1819, the Emperor gave a grand chase at Ichldahoff, a magnificent sporting domain about 40 miles east of Vienna, on the left bank of the Danube. The Nobles of the Court and all the foreign ambassadors were present during the sports of the day's shooting. Young Napoleon, who was of the party, begged to have a gun, which the Emperor, after much entreaty, permitted with strict injunction that it might be charged with powder only. After two fires, he was raised upon being shot, and told that he had better decline a further attempt. By what means I am not prepared to state, but at this moment he discovered the trick which had been played upon him. He no more demonstrated with his grandfather, and after much pleading, allowed a small charge of shot.

brought down his first bird (a pheasant), to the inexpressible delight and admiration of the Emperor and all present; and out of 11 shots he bagged 9 birds!!!

That young Napoleon has not only proved himself a good shot, but exceedingly clever for his years, is sufficiently known to all who have had the best opportunities of ascertaining the facts, and the extreme and well known partiality of the Emperor, and indeed the whole imperial family, is sufficiently obvious, both in public and private; and it is highly creditable to those charged with his education, that he is constantly attended by men of the most profound talents. His equipage is also of the first order, a carriage with six horses and four out-riders.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6.

ELECTION.

The following is the result of the Election on Monday last, as far as returns have been received. In this county there was no regularly organized opposition, except for Sheriff, who succeeded by a much larger majority than was anticipated.

It is to be regretted that so little attention is given by the successful candidates or their friends, to furnishing the editors of newspapers with the official returns in each county, to enable them to lay before their readers the result, in which every citizen feels an interest.

ELECTION RETURNS

For Talbot County.

	Easton	St. Michaels	Trappe	Chapel	TOTAL
Republican.					
J. R. Lockerman	302	158	182	151	833
M. Martin	259	196	180	141	776
George W. Nabb	257	200	167	200	824
Thomas Kemp	258	203	167	136	766
Federal.					
Stephen Darden	155	134	166	119	574
Federal.					
B. A. Hamilton	174	167	185	170	697
Republican.					
For Sheriff.					
John Bennett	258	178	87	107	640
John Helby Jr	30	178	143	21	372
Wm. Ferguson	10	1	0	80	91
Thomas Jones	11	0	21	13	35

For Dorchester County.

FEDERAL.

Districts.	M. Lucas	M. Tavers	E. Grubb	D. Sublette
No. 1	60	62	68	87
2	132	133	133	133
3	207	209	208	203
4	284	285	290	285
5	351	350	351	347
	1024	1038	1045	1055

REPUBLICAN.

Districts.	Frederick	Byas	Edin	Willis
No. 1	323	318	319	318
2	290	290	285	293
3	186	180	120	122
4	95	92	92	95
5	308	211	210	208
	1042	1031	1026	1036

FOR SHERIFF.

District.	Kirwan	Gib	Willis
No. 1	48	162	299
2	119	135	290
3	209	14	119
4	295	12	85
5	348	251	203
	1018	675	996

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

PRINCESS-ANNE, Oct. 2, 1821.

"DEAR SIR—The federal Ticket has prevailed here against the most powerful opposition (from peculiar circumstances) which it has ever encountered. The ticket was elected in the following order: Littleton P. Dennis, Levin R. King, Daniel Ballard, John H. D. Waters.

The democratic Sheriff, Charles Jones, is elected by a large majority."

The Baltimore Board of Health report 24 deaths from the 29th of September to the 2d of October, 6 of which were Bilious and 4 of Malignant Fever.

A petition is in circulation at Pensacola, for the establishment of a Branch of the Bank of the United States at that place.

The inhabitants of Pensacola, have addressed a Memorial to the Bank of the United States, praying the establishment of a branch at that place.—ib.

On the 14th inst. the wife of Nathan White, of Morrisville, was delivered of three children, all sons—whose aggregate weight amounted to eighteen pounds.—They are living, and likely to live.

Doystown Correspondent.

Colonel Callava, the late governor of Pensacola, arrived in this city yesterday morning, by the steam boat from the south.—Union.

A letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer from their correspondent at Pensacola, gives an account of the affair between Governor Jackson and Col. Callava, the same in all essential particulars as that we have already published. One or two extracts, however, from the correspondent's letter, will throw some additional light on this matter:

PENSACOLA, Sept. 1, 1821.

"In the organization of the government, no one can have the slightest idea of the difficulties who is not on the spot, and to whom its situation is not explained. There was but one civil officer in all West Florida, the Alcade, and his powers were almost indefinite, or rather, under the old order, every thing; but, under the Spanish Constitution, of very little importance, comparatively speaking. There was no government that we could understand or administer; it all existed in the arbitrary will and pleasure of those who exercised it. The General has made what he could of it."

"After the surrender of the country, Col. Callava remained here, as we supposed, for his own good pleasure; for he was never considered as holding any official station near our government after that period, and if entrusted with a commission from his own government he never made it known. Several papers demanded by individuals for the purpose of asserting their rights, were discovered in the possession of a person who, it afterwards appeared, was under the orders of Callava.—This person was ordered to deliver them; he refused and shifted them into the hands of Callava; they were all brought before the Governor, as you will see in the Floridian, and he committed for contempt. All the Americans here, and who had an opportunity of witnessing the transaction, highly approve it. Some think he might have been confined in his own house as was done in the case of the intendat of N. Orleans, but the General would make no distinction between his case and that of the man in whose possession the papers were in the first instance found. Similar difficulties are said to have occurred at St. Augustine. A milder course was pursued by the officer commanding there, for the present; but that a different course will be pursued I have no doubt."

The following additional information on the subject is from the Floridian of the 1st Sept.—

"We understand that, among the documents (of Col. Callava) seized, are the testamentary papers (covering more than a thousand pages,) of Vidal, former Lieut. Governor of Louisiana, on which a number of decrees in favor of the heirs, were made, by different Governors of this province, within the last 10 years. Several of the decrees are by Col. Callava, and as late as July, 1820—but none of them have been as yet enforced. The party against whom those decrees have been entered, has been cited to shew cause why they should not be carried into execution, and the matter is now under the consideration of the Governor: it would, therefore, be highly improper in us to say any thing further—let the law have its course."

TRANSACTIONS AT PENSACOLA.

We copied from the Floridian the other day, a statement of the circumstances attending the temporary imprisonment of Callava, late Governor of Pensacola. In an account of that transaction published in the Louisiana Advertiser, we find the following additional particulars, which are wholly unnoticed in the statement copied from the Floridian:

Extract from a letter published in the Louisiana Advertiser, dated at Pensacola August 22.

"But in the mean time Judge Fromentin has thought proper to issue a Habeas Corpus for the prisoners, which the keeper of the prison not deeming himself justified in obeying, sent to Gov. Jackson—and Gov. Jackson considering an attempt to extend relief of this nature to prisoners committed in open court (and that the highest court in these provinces) for contempt of court, an outrage upon its dignity and a misdemeanor, has cited Judge Fromentin, to appear before him this afternoon to answer to this charge. I am now going to attend this trial and should the affair be brought to a conclusion before the schooner sails, will give you the result in the conclusion of this letter."

"On going to the court room I learnt that Judge Fromentin had pleaded inability to attend agreeably to the Governor's summons, on account of a rheumatism, which confines him for the moment to his couch. A further time has of course been indulged to him. Callava and dependents have been discharged from custody, and the business is thus closed."

We learn with pleasure, says the New-York Gazette, that the proprietor of the Steam-ship Rodet Fulton, is preparing an armament to consist of four 9 and two 6 pounders, with 24 muskets, for the protection of property belonging to her passengers, and against the possibility of robbery from the piratical villains that are infesting the neighborhood of Cuba. This armament, together with the great advantage which this vessel possesses of throwing boiling water, must afford a protection adequate to an attack from any of the pirates lurking in those seas. Her engine is one of the most powerful, and is capable of throwing double the quantity of water (boiling hot) which an ordinary fire engine now in use in the city can. It is asserted, that she can discharge from her boiler ten hogheads, of 120 gallons each, in a minute, and throw it nearly to the distance of point blank musket range. Who knows but this method may be resorted to as a national de-

fence, and as a new weapon to carry the war into an enemy's camp.

It is probable that George IV. will be married again in the course of a few months. He will meet with no difficulty in finding a suitable bride. Germany is fertile in Princesses, and there will be parents enough ready to offer their daughters—perhaps willing victims—at the shrine of ambition. The Emperor of Austria has still a daughter unmarried; as well as the King of Saxony: The King of Bavaria has six, two of whom at least are of marriageable age: The King of Prussia has one as old as eighteen years: The King of Portugal, who is twenty years old: The King of Denmark one, twenty eight years old: The King of Sardinia one, who is eighteen years old: The Grand Duke of Tuscany two, who are marriageable; and besides these, there is the widow of the Infant Pierre Charles of Spain, the widow of the Duc de Berri, and the widow of Napoleon Bonaparte. If his choice should fall upon the last, he must wed her as Richard III. addressed the Lady Anne.—

Port Journal.

SLAVE TRADE.

A letter from an officer of the Tartar Frigate, dated Ascension, 26. May, says, "We have sent three Portuguese and one Spaniard into Sierra Leone, with 1000 slaves. There has been to the immortal shame of Portugal, Spain and France, no less than 100 slaves [vessels] in the neighborhood of Fernando Po, during the last twelve months. We hope we have driven them from the Northern Coast, but when we catch them a sorry catch it proves! The mate and seven men of the George Canning, of Liverpool, have been cut off and beheaded at Old Castlebar."

LEXINGTON, Sept. 8.

MAIL ROBBER TAKEN.

We are indebted to Capt. Fowler, for the following information.

LEXINGTON POST-OFFICE, Sept. 7, 1821.

Information has been received at this office that a man has been apprehended at Morristown, Ohio, by Chester Baily, Esq. Agent for the General Post Office Department, who is suspected to be the person that robbed the mail the 8th of August, near the Sinking-Spring, Ohio. Nine hundred and eighty one dollars were found on him, principally in notes on the Bank of Georgetown, (D. C.) he had also notes on the Bank of Virginia, Kentucky and New Orleans. The robbery was committed on packets which passed through the distributing office at Washington, Kentucky. Those who have enclosed money to the Eastward the latter part of July or early in August last, are advised to furnish the Post Master General, at the City of Washington, and Post Master at Washington, Ky, with a description of the notes, who will have the subject attended to. Information is also received that the name of the robber or person in custody is Lingen, who proceeded to the City of Washington and was taken on his return westward.

JOHN BOWLER, P. M.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

ROYAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

In the glowing account of the Coronation, written by Sir Walter Scott, we find the following:—"The box assigned to the foreign Ambassadors, presented a most brilliant effect, and was perfectly in a blaze with diamonds. When the sunshine lighted on Prince Esterhazy in particular, he glimmered like a galaxy. I cannot learn positively if he had on that renowned coat which had visited all the courts of Europe, save one, and is said to be worth 100,000 or some such trifle, and which costs the Prince 100l or 200l every time he puts it on, as he is sure to lose pearls to that amount. This was a hussar dress, but splendid in the last degree, perhaps too fine for good taste, at least it would have appeared so any where else. Beside the Prince sat a good humoured lass who seemed all eyes and ears, (his daughter-in-law, I believe,) who wore as many diamonds as if they had been Bristol stones. An honest Persian was also a remarkable figure, from the dogged and imperturbable gravity with which he looked on the whole scene, without ever moving a limb or muscle during the space of four hours. Like Sir Wilford Witwoud, I cannot find that your Persian is orthodox; for if he scorned every thing else, there was a Mahomedan Paradise extended on his right hand along the seats which were occupied by the Persians and their daughters, which the Prophet himself might have looked on with emotion. I have seldom seen so many elegant and beautiful girls as sat mingled among the noble matrons of the land; and the waving plumage of feathers, which made the universal head-dress, had the most appropriate effect in setting off their charms."

The duke of Sussex lately stood God father at the christening of a son of Mr. Braham a singer. The John Bull newspaper handles his royal highness severely for thus degrading the royal character.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.

Flour, superfine, Wharf	5 37 1/2 50
do western country	5 75 1/2 00
Pine	4 25 1/2 50
Wheat, white,	4 20 1/2 25
red	1 18 1/2 20
Rye	40 1/2 41
Indian Corn	55 1/2 56
Oats	25 1/2 00
Tobacco, Eastern Shore, Red	3 00 1/2 00

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening 4 inst. by the Rev. Lott Warfield, Mr. William Mullikin of Caroline, county to Mrs. Mary Brown of Talbot county.

On Thursday morning last by the Rev. Joseph Scull, Cap. David Robinson of Baltimore, formerly of this county, to Miss Margaret S. Lowrey of this county.

On the evening of the same day, by the same, Mr. Michael Pinkard to Miss Henrietta Plummer, all of this county.

FALL GOODS.

Groome & Lambdin,

Have the pleasure of informing their friends and customers that they have just received from Philadelphia a further supply of

GOODS,

selected with care from the latest importations.

Amongst which are
Cloths of various colors
Linen and qualities
Double & single milled
Cassimeres
Casinets
Cords & Velvets
Bookings
White, Red & Yellow
Flannels
Point & Duffel Blankets
Black and coloured
Bombazetts
Worsted Bombazetts
Silk
Tartan Plaid for Gentlemen's Cloaks
Rattinets
Circassian Plaids for Ladies Dresses
Vestings of various kinds
Cambric, Book Mullin & Jaconet Mullins
Calicoes

—ALSO—
HARDWARE, QUEEN'S-WARE, GLASS & CHINA.

TOGETHER WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Liquors and Teas,

They have likewise a large supply of Dupont's & British Town proof Powder, Patent and Mould Shot of every size—All which they will sell on the lowest terms for cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Wool or Country Kersey.

EASTON, Oct. 6th,

Land for Sale.

By virtue of the last will and testament of Samuel Talbot, late of Caroline County, deceased, I will sell at public vendue at the Court House door in Denton, on Tuesday the 9th day of October instant between the hours of two and three o'clock, two hundred and twenty two acres of LAND, being part of a tract of land called and known by the name of Arbery Manor, lying and being in Caroline county, in Tuckahoe Neck, within two and a half miles of Denton Bridge. I deem a description of the land unnecessary as I presume any person wishing to purchase will view the premises, in that case they will please to call on Nimrod Harwick, Esq. adjoining the same, who will shew the above lands.

This farm will be sold on one and two years credit, by the purchaser giving bond or note with security to be approved of by the subscriber, for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale. The purchaser will have immediate possession of the property.

WILLIAM POTTER.

October 6th.—210

CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY.

The English department of the Cambridge Academy has become suddenly and unexpectedly vacant the Trustees are anxious to fill the place immediately, and will appoint the first applicant, whom they may deem fit and competent, in point of moral and professional character.

By order,
JOS. E. MUSE, President.

October 6—1f

Notice

Is hereby given that there was committed to the Gaol of this County on the 13th inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself

THOMAS PUMPHREY.

aged about 21 years, five feet six inches high, yellow complexion, has a small scar in his forehead and one over his left eye, and several small scars on his hands, a barber by profession, and says he served his apprenticeship with Mr. Daniel Bior or Kiar of Baltimore, and says he is free. If a slave the owner is requested to come forward without delay, prove him pay charges and release him from gaol, otherwise he will be released agreeable to law.

W. M. BEALL, Jr. Sheriff of Frederick County Md.

October 6—9

NOTICE.

The Members of the "Female Trust Society Talbot County" are requested to meet on Friday the 12th inst. at Christ Church in Easton at 11 o'clock A. M. The Ladies of the County are invited to attend and unite with the Society for the promotion of its useful object.

October 6—

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of 2 writs of Venditioni me re directed at the suits of William Clark and James Wilson, Jr. use of Hugh Evans against Samuel Robinson, Thomas Robinson, Hook, Townsend and Samuel Colston, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d of October on the Court House Green, between 10 and 3 o'clock the following property, to wit a part of a tract of land called Clays Hope, Old Woman's Folly, and part of a tract of land called Cumberland, containing 100 and 30 acres, more or less, being the land of which the said Samuel Robinson's father, Thomas Robinson, died seized and possessed, and which he deeded by his last will to the said Samuel Robinson after his mother's decease; Also, eight head of Cattle, one yoke of Oxen, one Ox, Cart, one Sorrel Horse and Sorrel Mare, one Grey Horse and one Sorrel Colt—seized and taken to satisfy the aforesaid claim.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.

Sept. 29—1f

One Cent Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 4th inst. a mulatto Boy named Shadrack, owned by Dr. Denny—the above reward will be given if brought home to the subscriber.

JAMES C. WHEELER.

October 6—

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of 3 Fi fa's to me directed, at the suits of Martin L. Wright and Thomas Lockerman, and the state for the use of Elizabeth Clark by Aaron Clark, the state for the use of William Clark by Aaron Clark against William Mahan, will be sold on Tuesday the 30th of October, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, on the Court House Green, to wit all the right interest, claim and title of William Mahan, in and to the tract of land called part of Lowe's Ramble, on which said Mahan resides, taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and cost of the above Fi fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.

October 6—1f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of the following writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, at the suits of the State use of John W. V. Newnam & the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against Spedden Oram, will be sold on Tuesday the 30th inst. on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock—all the right interest, claim and title of said Oram in & to a tract of land called Fox Den, a tract called "Triangle," part of a tract called Wainland, be the quantity what it may. Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above Venditioni's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.

Oct. 8th—1f

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Fi fa to me directed, at the suit of Henry Leonard, against John Hopkins of Bamberg, will be sold on Tuesday the 30th of October, between the hours of 12 & 3 o'clock, on the Court House Green, all the right interest, claim and title of John Hopkins, in and to the farm on which he now resides, be the quantity what it may—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above Fi fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.

October 6—1f



For the accommodation of the Members of the Legislature, and those having business with it,

THE STEAMBOAT MARYLAND.

will, on the first Monday of December, in addition to her present route, commence running from Baltimore to Chester-Town, by the way of Annapolis.

Leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at eight o'clock, touching at Annapolis, and from thence to Chester-Town. Fare as heretofore.

Sept. 29—7w
The Editor of the Federal Republican, National Intelligencer, Bond of Union and Easton Gazette, will insert the above once a week for seven weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

To be Rented

FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

That convenient Dwelling House, on Dover Street, in Easton, now occupied by Mr. Syl. vester. Also, to be hired two negro men & a smart farm boy, who has been Ploughing two years; Also, to be put out till their arrival at twelve years of age, two little negro boys.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Sept. 29—

To be Rented

FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

The House and Garden occupied at present by Mr. Thomas Parrott, at Easton Point—The House is very comfortable and the Garden excellent—it is a good situation for a Boarding House or Tavern.

For terms apply to

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Sept. 29

FALL GOODS.

Clark & Green,

Have just received and are now opening an Elegant Assortment of

CHOICE FRESH GOODS,

Selected from the latest arrivals in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

CONSISTING OF

Clothes	Lawns
Cassimeres	Steam Loom Shirtings
Casinets	Domestic Plaids
Plaids	Shirtings and Sheetings
Hairies	Flannels
Flannels	Nankin and Canton
Linseys	Capes
Blankets	Senshuaws
Bombazetts	Florencees
Rattinets	Battins
Calicoes	Ribbons
Ginghams	Gloves
Cambric and Fancy	Hosiery
Mullins	Shawls
Irish Linens	Handkerchiefs
Dispers	

COTTON YARN, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY GLASS &c.

AND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

LIQUORS, WINES, TEAS, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered very Cheap for Cash or exchanged for Wool, Feathers and Country Kersey. They respectfully invite their friends and customers to give them a call.

September 29—1f

POETRY.

From Townsend's Poems.

PARTING.

Oh, 'tis one scene of parting here!
Love's watch word is 'Farewell,'
And almost starts the following tear,
Ere dried the last that fell:
'Tis but to feel that one most dear
Grows needful to the heart,
And straight a voice is muttering near,
Imperious, 'Ye must part!'

Oft too we doom ourselves to grieve,—
For wealth or glory rove;
But say, can wealth or glory give
Aught that can equal love?
Life is too short thus to bereave
Existence of its spring,
Or e'en for one short hour to leave
Those, to whose hearts we cling.

Count o'er the hours whose happy flight
Are shared with those we love:
Like stars amid a stormy night,
Alas! how few they prove!
Yet they concentrate all the light
That cheers our lot below;
And thither turns the weary sight
From this dark world of woe.

And could we live, if we believed,
The future like the past?
Still hope we on, though still deceived,
The hour shall come at last,
When all the visions Fancy weaved,
Shall be by Truth imprest,
And they who still in absence grieved
Shall be together blest.

But happiest they whose gifted eye
Above this world can see,
And those diviner realms descry,
Where partings cannot be:
Who, with an changeless Friend on high,
Life's varied path have trod,
And soar to meet, beyond the sky,
The ransomed and their God.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary.

The subscriber having formed a Co-partnership in the business of the above Vessel with Capt. John Beckwith, takes this opportunity to tender to his friends and customers, his grateful acknowledgments for their liberal support, and at the same time to assure them that no exertions shall be wanting to merit a continuance of the same.

THE JANE & MARY
Is incomplete order, for the reception of grain for freight of any kind. She will leave Easton for Baltimore on Sunday the 18th instant, and will afterwards continue her regular route as heretofore, leaving Easton for Baltimore every Monday, and Baltimore for Easton every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M. each day. All Orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board and by their Clerk, (Captain Robert Spedden,) at Easton Point.

The Public's Obedient Servant,
CLEMENT VICKARS.

P. S. They have a large & commodious granary for the reception of grain, and their Clerk will regularly attend every Monday at Doctor William W. Moore's Druggist Shop, for the reception of orders.

Easton Point, Feb. 17



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND,

Will continue to run as heretofore until the 31st day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock and will proceed to Annapolis and Baltimore, arriving at the latter place at 6 o'clock the same evening; leaves Baltimore on Wednesday at 8 o'clock and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening. And so leaving Easton at the same hour and by the same route every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route, as she passes, she will touch at Todd's Point, and at the Mills and Oxford if hailed, to take and land passengers.

On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock for Chestertown and arrive there in the afternoon, and on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock she will leave Chestertown & return to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's Town to take and land passengers.

She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned so as not to inconvenience the Passengers, their Horses, or Carriages.

Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union Line of Steam Boats, and can be put on board and arrive in Philadelphia next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

Easton March 17 1821.

Notice.

I intend to petition the next Legislature of Maryland to pass an act to vest in me and my heirs a title in & to lot No. 9, of Nanticoke Manor lands, and a piece of land called Surplus lands.

ROBERT DENNIS.

Dorset county, August 25—3m

Wanted

Twenty or thirty young Negroes, for whom the highest price in Cash will be given—Enquire at the Bar of the Fountain Inn.

Easton, August 4

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

This line will commence the Summer Establishment on the 1st of April—Leaving the Easton Hotel every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3 o'clock in the morning & arriving at Wilmington the same evening. Returning leaves Mr. Robert Keddy's, sign of the Ship, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Friday mornings at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Easton the same evening.

The Proprietors have provided good Stages and Horses together with careful Drivers and as this line is the most speedy mode of conveyance, and we may add the most economical, as the fare from Easton to Wilmington will be but five dollars and twenty-five cents or six dollars and twenty-five cents to Philadelphia, with the above advantages we hope for a full share of the public patronage. The above line passes through Centerville, Church Hill, Chestertown, George Town & Roads, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown. Passengers and others can be supplied with Horses and Gigs, Saddle Horses or Double Carriages by applying to Solomon Lowe, Easton, or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.

SOLOMON LOWE, Easton,
JOHN KEMP, Chestertown,
CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Sassafras,
ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington.
Proprietors.

March 24, 1821.—1f.

Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, in Easton, offers his services to the public—This establishment is now in complete repair for the reception and accommodation of travellers or citizens, who may honor him with a call.

His table will be supplied with the best products of the markets, and his bar constantly furnished with the choicest Liquors.

His stables are supplied with the best Corn, Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. &c. and are attended to by faithful Ostlers.

Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers can be furnished for any part of the peninsula—his servants are attentive, and it will be the endeavour of the subscriber to please all who may give him a call.

CHARLES W. NABB.

July 7—1f.

FOUNTAIN INN.

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

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month, or year.

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

EASTON, June 30th, 1821.

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

\$50 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 12th of March, a Black Boy who calls himself

Joe Paca,

About 30 years of age—Joe is a handsome black fellow, middle size, very white teeth—he is a fine decent and pleasing boy, almost without fault—he is perfect in all his limbs except one finger, the middle or lesser, on the right hand, I think is off about half way, he has with him different suits of clothing, to wit a greenish Kersey round about and trousers, a Greenish Broad Cloth Coat with a black cape nearly new; two or three muslin shirts & 2 or 3 vests & a black Fured Hat. It is probable Joe will change his name and clothing—yet he cannot his half finger—I will give him the above reward if secured so that I get him again.

LEVI DUKES.

Near Denton, Caroline County, Maryland, April 24th, 1821.

Land for Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a sufficient power granted by a covenant contained in a deed from JAMES COLFORD, deceased, to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and all singular those parcels of two Tracts of Land, respectively called "Old Woman's Polly," and "Rigby's Choice," situated lying and being on the West side of Third Haven Creek in Talbot County, near or adjoining to his dwelling plantation, with the appurtenances, containing together sixty two acres of Land more or less, according to the incets and bounds expressed in the deed under which he purchased the same,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

On Tuesday the 16th day of October next at the Court House in Easton, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on a credit of sixty days. For the situation of the Land and the nature of the soil, persons desirous of purchasing are referred to the premises, and for the nature of the security to be required, they are referred to the Cashier.

By order of the President and Directors.

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.

B. B. at Easton, Aug. 11th, 1821.

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, that large and commodious three story Brick Building, situated on the corner of Washington & Cabinet Streets; now in the occupation of Alexander Hand; Esq. also the Cabinet Makers Shop adjoining, occupied by James Wainwright, the Framed House on the corner of Cabinet and West Streets; in the occupation of Wm. Cooper, also the new Brick Store House second door on the East side of Washington Street—for terms apply to the Editor, or to the subscriber near Easton.

J. CALDWELL.

August 18th, 1821.

To Rent.

The Glebe belonging to the Vestry of St. Michaels Parish, now occupied by Thomas Bullen, for particulars apply to Charles Goldborough, Esq. or to the Subscriber **R. HUBBARD.**

September 1st, 1821.

To Rent,

For the ensuing year that large and convenient Carriage Shop, on Washington Street, at present occupied by Mr. Isaac Thomas, and which was heretofore occupied by Messrs Hopkins & Spedden; this Shop has attached to it, a large and convenient back yard—for terms apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM COX.

Easton, September 8th, 1821.

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR!

The following Property, viz:
Tenement No. 2 on Washington Street, now occupied by Mr. Thomas B. Pinkind, as a Saddlers Shop.

Also, a small house at the end of Mr. Lowe's Tavern, on Federal Street, now occupied by Mr. William Cooper, as a Taylor's Shop.

Also, a small dwelling House, and Garden on West Street, now occupied by John Dorrell.

Possession will be given on the first day of January.

SAMUEL GROOME.

Easton, Sept. 15th, 1821—eo4w

To be Hired,

FOR THE NEXT YEAR,

Negro Men, Women, Boys and Girls, of various ages—some Women, Girls and Boys to be put out for their virtuous and clothes.

RACHEL L. KERR.

Easton, Sept. 22—w

Public Sale.

Will be exposed a public vendue, on Thursday the 25th of October next, on the Farm of Mrs. Charlotte L. Edmondson, near Easton, a number of

CATTLE, SHEEP, AND HOGS.

Three or four good Work Horses, and some Farming Utensils, &c.

A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by the subscriber.

JOHN W. BLAKE.

September 22—5w

BOARDING.

Parents who are desirous of sending their Daughters to School in Baltimore, may hear of a very desirable situation for Boarding in the family of a Lady, (where every attention will be paid to the department of the young ladies and great care taken to preserve their health and promote their comfort, and where their education will be superintended by the head of the family, a gentleman of liberal education, who has had long experience in the instruction of females,) by making application to the Editor.

N. B. The Situation is one of the most healthy in Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 21st, 1821.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice that the subscriber of Worcester County in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of George S. Gunby late of Worcester County, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of September, Anno Domini 1821.

JOHN SELBY, Adm'r.

of George S. Gunby

Sept. 22—3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry Fi. Fa's. to me directed at the suits of the following persons to wit: James Battlett and one at the suit of Ennals Martin, one other at the suit of Lloyd Nicola against James Benson, will be sold on Tuesday the 16th of October next, on the Court House Green in Easton between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit, one negro girl named Limer.—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above Fi. Fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Sept. 22—ts

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1821.

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of three per cent for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st day of October next.

By order,

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

Sept. 22—

ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB

RACES.

Will be run over the Annapolis race course on Tuesday the 9th of October next, immediately after the Easton Races, a Jockey Club purse of not less than \$300. Heats four miles each carrying weight agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 10th a Colts purse will be run for of not less than \$150. Heats two miles each.

On Thursday the 11th a sweepstake of not less than \$100, heats three miles each, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horse on the first day excepted.

JAMES WILLIAMSON, Treasurer.

The subscribers to the Jockey club are requested to call and pay their respective subscriptions.

The members of the club will meet at Williamson's Hotel the evening previous to the races.

J. W.

Sept. 15

Easton Academy.

The Trustees have taken the earliest opportunity of informing the parents and guardians of the Scholars belonging to the English Department, and others who may desire to place their children therein, that they have engaged Mr. DAVID RISO as the Assistant Teacher. The recommendations furnished by this gentleman of his moral and literary character give reason to believe that he will prove himself a useful and engaging instructor; and those in this neighborhood who have the pleasure of his acquaintance speak in very favorable terms of his marked attention to his pupils and of the propriety of his conduct.

This Department is now open for the reception of Scholars. The Classical Department under the care of Mr. THOMSON, the Principal Teacher, is also open. The abilities of this gentleman have been heretofore, announced, and are extensively known.

It may now be fairly presumed that the established reputation of this Seminary will continue to invite the growing youths of this and the neighbouring counties to participate in those advantages of education which it is so capable of affording, & which are so essential to the maintenance of virtue and civil liberty.

By the Board,

NS. HAMMOND, President.

Easton, Sept. 15 4w—lamom

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA

AND NOW OPENING BY

Thomas & Groome,

WHO HAVE ALSO JUST PURCHASED

15,000 Feet

VERY GOOD SEASONED YELLOW PINE

PLANK,

From 3-4 to 4 1/2 inch thick, which they will sell very cheap for Cash only.

Easton, August 18th, 1821.—1f.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni, to me directed, at the suit of Robert Spencer vs. William Bromwell and Peter Stevens, administrator of Thomas Stevens, against Elizabeth Garey, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d of October, on the Court House Green, between 10 and 3 o'clock the following property, to wit: the life estate of the one third part of the farm on which Samuel Y. Garey now lives, called and known by the name of Mount Pleasant, be the quantity of acres more or less. Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Sept. 29—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry Fi. Fa's. & Venditioni to me directed at the suit of the following persons Robt. Moore, Nicola Layton, Michael Lamb Samuel G. Jones, and Jenkins & Stevens against Benjamin Wilmoth, Joseph Stangasser & James Burgess, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d day October on the Court House Green, the following property, to wit: Two Tan Houses with all the improvements, subject to ground rent, also 20 or 25 Cord of Tan Bark, also 15 and a half acre of land lying on the south side of the road leading from Easton to Easton Point, seized and taken to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Sept. 29—ts



Thomas & Groome

Sole Agents for the Proprietor, for Talbot

County, constantly keep a supply of the

following

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES,

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable, prepared only by the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh.

And for sale in Philadelphia, only, at the Proprietor's Wholesale and Retail Drug and

Family Medicine Warehouse N. E.

corner of Second and Race

streets, and by retail of his

appointed agents throughout

the United States

DR. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Price 1 Dollar and 50 Cents.

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption the Hooping Cough, Asthma, pain in the breast, cramps and wind in the stomach, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, Head Ache, loss of appetite, indigestion &c. &c.

For the Dysentery or lax, Cholera Morbus, severe gripings and other diseases of the bowels, and Summer Complaint in Children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints, or disorder of the Breast and Lungs, even in the most advanced state will find immediate relief.

Common Coughs and Colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

Or Nature's Grand Restorative.

Price 1 Dollar and 50 Cents.

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all Nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, Gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of Mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases pec-

uliar to females at a certain period of life, Pavor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of Nervous Disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades, with its baneful influence, the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have the hands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement are weakness, flatulence, palpitation, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness; pains in the head, back and joints, lipoceph, difficulty of respiration, and delirium, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great antiscorbutic medicine, and is of infinite service for Purifying the blood, and curing those foul disorders of the skin which commonly appear in the form of Scoury, Scit, Red Blotches, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c. &c. A dose of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed Anti Bilious Pills, taken occasionally with this medicine, proves of additional service in the last mentioned cases.

Dr. Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills,
Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the yellow or the bilious fever, the ague and fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypochondria, and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds & coughs, asthma, gravel, stranguary, rheumatism and gout.

Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy, scorbutic blotches, and for carbuncles—and all impurities in the blood yield to their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional ailment, or arising from indiscreted intemperance.

They are an infallible medicine for Female Complaints generally, and especially for removing those obstructions which are the source of their ailments at certain periods—they possess the eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement.

And whenever there is predisposition to receive disease from marsh effluvia, or from a too copious use of ardent spirits, or from a vitiated state of the bile, these pills will surely counteract it.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea or land, and may be made use of with safety, without change of diet, and in situations where no exercise can be used. They will be found particularly valuable for preventing diseases incidental to hot climates, they deterge and cleanse viscid humours, open obstructions, and promote the secretion of good bile, operate as an easy cathartic, as a powerful diuretic, and as a diaphoretic.

Dr. Dyott here, under the strong conviction of the power of his pills to relieve the afflicted, when other medicines have failed, recommends the use of them (at least once a fortnight) during the spring and summer months, in which he feels assured that those who attend to his advice, will find the benefit they seek.

A bill of directions accompany each box of Pills, small boxes 25 cents. Large boxes 50 cents.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER

CLOTH

Recommended by all the most eminent of the Faculty in the United States.

This Plaster Cloth, so well known throughout the United States, and more generally in the City of Philadelphia, where its beneficial effects and surprising cures have procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for Ulcers and Sores, either fresh or of long duration—it stays and prevents Gangrenes and by a timely application will preserve many a valuable life and limb.

In cases of inveterate Ulcers, or a proneness of the affected parts to mortify (or Gangrene) it will be advisable for the unfortunate sufferer to resort to the use of some gentle purgative for a few days previous to using the Plaster, and continue the same till a cure is completed, which may be confidently expected in a reasonable time. No purgative more proper than Dr. Dyott's well known Anti Bilious Pills.

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1821.

NO. 201

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
VERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per an-
nual subscription in advance.
Orders for advertisements not exceeding a square in-
serted three times for One Dollar and Twenty-
cents for every subsequent insertion.

FALL GOODS. Clark & Green,

we just received and are now opening an
Elegant Assortment of
CHOICE FRESH GOODS,
selected from the latest arrivals in Philadel-
phia and Baltimore.
CONSISTING OF

Lawns
Steam Loom Shirts
Domestic Plaids
Shirtings and Sheet-
ings
Nankin and Canton
Crapes
Senshaws
Florencees
Sattins
Ribbons
Gloves
Hosiery
Shawls
Handkerchiefs
Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
HARDWARE, CROCKERY GLASS &c.
AND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES.
LIQUORS, WINES, TEAS, &c. &c.
All of which will be offered very cheap for
cash or exchanged for Wool, Feathers and
country Kersey. They respectfully invite their
friends and customers to give them a call.
September 29—1f

To be Rented FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

The House and Garden occupied
at present by Mr. Thomas Parrott,
at Easton Point—The House is very
comfortable and the Garden excel-
lent—it is a good situation for a Boarding
house or Tavern.
For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Sept. 29

To be Rented FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

That convenient Dwelling House, on Dover
Street, in Easton, now occupied by Mr. Syl-
vester. Also, to be hired two negro men &
a smart farm boy, who has been ploughing
two years; also, to be put out till their ar-
rival at twelve years of age, two little negro
boys.
JOHN LEEDS KEHR.
Easton, Sept. 29—

CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY.

The English department of the Cambridge
Academy has become suddenly and unexpected-
ly vacant; the Trustees are anxious to fill
the place immediately, and will appoint the
first applicant, whom they may deem fit and
competent, in point of moral and professional
character.
By order,
JOS. E. MUSE, President.
October 6—1f

Land for Sale.

By virtue of the last will and testament of
Samuel Talbot, late of Caroline County, de-
ceased, I will sell at public vendue at the
Court House door in Denton, on Tuesday
the 9th day of October instant between the
hours of two and three o'clock, two hundred
and twenty two acres of LAND, being part of
a tract of land called and known by the name
of Arbery Manor, lying and being in Caroline
County, in Tuckahoe Neck, within two and a
half miles of Denton Bridge. I deem a de-
scription of the land unnecessary, as I pre-
sume any person wishing to purchase will
view the premises, in that case they will please
to call on Nimrod Barwick, Esq. adjoining the
same, who will show the above lands.
This farm will be sold on one and two years
credit, by the purchaser giving bond or note
with security to be approved of by the sub-
scriber, for the payment of the purchase
money with interest thereon from the day of
sale. The purchaser will have immediate
possession of the property.
WILLIAM POTTER.
October 6th, 1821.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice that the subscriber of
Worcester County in Maryland, hath obtained
from the Orphans Court of said county,
letters of administration on the personal es-
tate of George S. Gunby, late of Worces-
ter County, deceased—all persons having
claims against the said deceased are hereby
warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers
thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 1st
day of April next, they may otherwise be
excluded from all benefit of the said es-
tate. Given under my hand this 14th day of
September, Anno Domini 1821.
JOHN SELBY, Adm'r.
of George S. Gunby
Sept. 22—3y

LITERARY SELECTIONS. FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

From the "Ten Years' Exile," of M. de Sade.
**MANNERS OF THE GREAT
RUSSIAN NOBILITY.**

I went to spend a day at the country
seat of Prince Narischkin, great chamber-
lain of the court, an amiable, easy and po-
lished man, but who cannot exist without a
fete; it is at his house that you obtain a
correct notion of that vivacity in their tastes,
which explains the defects and qualities of
the Russians. The house of M. de Na-
riscchin is always open, and if there hap-
pen to be only twenty persons at his coun-
try seat, he begins to be weary of this phi-
losophical retreat. Polite to strangers,
always in movement, and yet perfectly
capable of the reflection required to stand
well at court; greedy of the enjoyments of
imagination, but placing these only in
things and not in books; impatient every-
where but at court, witty when it is to his
advantage to be so, magnificent rather than
ambitious, and seeking in every thing for
a certain Asiatic grandeur, in which for-
tune and rank are more conspicuous
than personal advantages. His country
seat is as agreeable as it is possible for a
place of the kind to be created by the hand
of man; all the surrounding country is
marshy and barren so as to make this re-
sidence a perfect basis. On ascending the
terrace, you see the gulf of Finland, and
perceive in the distance the palace which
Peter I. built upon its borders; but the
space which separates it from the sea, and
the palace which is almost a waste, and
the Park of M. Narischkin alone charms
the eye of the observer. We dined in
the house of the Moldavians that is to say,
in a saloon built according to the taste of
these people; it was ranged so as to pro-
tect them from the heat of the sun, a
precaution rather needless in Russia.
However the imagination is impressed to
that degree with the idea that you are liv-
ing among a people who have only come
into the North by accident, that it appears
natural to find there the customs of the
South, as if the Russians were some day or
other to bring back to Petersburg the cli-
mate of their old country. The table was
covered with the fruits of all countries, ac-
cording to the custom taken from the
East, of only letting the fruits appear,
while a crowd of servants carried round to
each guest the dishes of meat and vegeta-
bles they required.

Some of the inhabitants of the Ukraine,
dressed in scarlet, came afterwards to
sing to us some of the airs of their country,
which are singularly pleasing; they are
sometimes gay and sometimes melancholy,
and sometimes both united. These airs
sometimes break off abruptly in the midst
of the melody, as if the imagination of the
people was tired before finishing what at
first pleased them, or found it more import-
ant to suspend the charm at the very moment
its influence was greatest. It is thus that
the Sultana of the Arabian Nights always
breaks off the story, when its interest is at
the height.

Calumny with flat features are still
brought up in the houses of the Russian
nobility, as if to preserve a specimen of
those Tartars who were conquered by the
Scythians. In the palace of Narischkin
there were two or three of these half
savage Calumny running about. They
are agreeable enough in their infancy, but
at the age of twenty they lose all the
charms of youth; obstinate, though slaves,
they amuse their masters by their resis-
tance, like a squirrel fighting with the
wires of his cage. It was painful to look at
this specimen of the human race debased;
I thought I saw, in the midst of all the
pompe of luxury, an image of what man
may become, when he derives no dignity
either from religion or the laws, and this
spectacle was calculated to humble the
pride which the enjoyments of splendour
may inspire.

Long carriages for promenade, drawn
by the most beautiful horses, conducted
us, after dinner, into the park. It was now
the end of August, but the sun was pale,
the grass of an almost artificial green, be-
cause it was only kept up by unremitting
attention. The flowers themselves, ap-
peared to be an aristocratic enjoyment;
so much expense was required to have
them. No writhing of birds was heard in
the woods, they did not trust themselves
to this summer moment; neither were
any cattle observed in the meadows; one
could not dare to give them plants which
had required such pains to cultivate. The
water scarcely flowed, and only by the
help of machines which brought it into
the gardens, where the whole of this na-
ture had the air of being a festival deco-
ration, which would disappear when the
guests retired. Our caletches stopped in
front of a building in the garden, which
represented a Tartar camp; there, all the
musicians, united began a new concert;
the noise of horns and cymbals quite in-
toxicated the ideas.

The better to complete this entire ban-
quet of thinking, we had an imitation,
during summer, of their sledges, the rapid-
ity of which consoles the Russians for

their winter; we rolled upon boards, from
the top of a mountain in wood with the
quickness of lightning. This amusement
charmed the ladies as much as the gentle-
men, and allowed them to participate a
little in those pleasures of war, which con-
sist in the emotion of danger, and in the
animated promptitude of all the movements.
Thus passed the time; for every day saw
a renewal of what appeared to me to be a
fete. With some slight differences, the
greater part of the great houses of Peters-
burg lead the same kind of life: it is impos-
sible as one may readily see, for any
kind of continued conversation to be kept
up in it, and learning is of no utility in this
kind of society; but where so much is done
only from the desire of collecting in one's
house a great multitude of persons, enter-
tainments are after all the only means of
preventing the ennui which a crowd in the
saloons always creates.

In the midst of all this noise, is there any
room for love? will be asked by the Italian
ladies, who scarcely know any other inter-
est in society than the pleasure of seeing
the person by whom they wish to be be-
loved. I passed too short a time at Peters-
burg to obtain correct ideas of the inter-
ing arrangements of families, it appeared to me
however that on one hand there was more
domestic virtue than was said to exist; but
that on the other hand sentimental love was
very rarely known. The customs of Asia,
which meet you at every step, prevent the
females from interfering with the domestic
care of their establishments; all these are
directed by the husband, and the wife only
decorates herself with his gifts, and receives
the persons whom he invites. The respect
for morality is already much
greater than it was at Petersburg in
the time of those Emperors and
Empresses who depraved opinion by
their example. The two present Em-
presses have made those virtues beloved,
of which they are themselves the models. In
this respect, however, as in a great many
others, the principles of morality are not
properly fixed in the minds of the Russians.
The ascendancy of the master has always
been so great over them, that from one
beign to another, all maxims upon all sub-
jects may be changed. The Russians,
both men and women, generally carry into
love their characteristic impetuosity, but
their disposition to change makes them
also easily renounce the objects of their
choice. A certain irregularity in the im-
agination does not allow them to find happi-
ness in what is durable.

The cultivation of the understanding,
which multiplies sentiment by poetry and
the fine arts, is very rare among the Rus-
sians, and with these fantastic and vehe-
ment dispositions, love is rather a fete or a
delirium than a profound and reflected af-
fection. Good company in Russia is there-
fore a perpetual vortex, and perhaps the
extreme prudence to which a despotic
government accustoms people, may be
the cause that the Russians are charmed
not to be beguiled, by the enticement of con-
versation, to speak upon subjects which
may lead to any consequence whatever.—
To this reserve, which under different
reigns has been but too necessary to them,
we must attribute the want of truth of
which they are accused. The refinements
of civilization in all countries alter the
sincerity of character, but when a Sore-
reign possesses the unlimited power of
exile, imprisonment, sending to Siberia,
&c. &c. it is something too strong for hu-
man nature. We may meet with men in-
dependent enough to disdain favor, but
heroism is required to brave persecution,
and heroism cannot be an universal quality.

None of these reflections, we know, ap-
ply to the present government, its head
being, as emperor, perfectly just, and as a
man singularly generous. But the sub-
jects preserve the defects of slavery long
after the sovereign himself would wish to
remove them. We have seen, however,
during the continuance of this war, how
much virtue has been shown by Russians
of all ranks, not even excepting the cour-
tiers. While I was at Petersburg, scarcely
any young men were to be seen in company
all had gone to the army.—Mangled men,
only sons, souldiers of immense fortunes,
were serving in the capacity of simple vol-
unteers, and the sight of their estates and
houses ravaged, has never made them
think of their losses in any other light
than as motives of revenge, but never of
capitalizing with the enemy. Such qualities
more than counterbalance all the abuses,
disorders, and misfortunes which an ad-
ministration still vicious, a civilization yet
new and despotic institutions, may have in-
troduced.

COTTON CROPS.

It is stated in a letter to the editors of the
Savannah Republican of the 22d ult. that
the crop of Cotton in the upper part of
the state is very unpromising; and that
from the best information, it is believed
the present crop will fall short of the last
two years, by one fourth. The corn
crops, on the rivers, from the unprecedent-
ed succession of freshets, were almost en-
tirely destroyed.

SLAVE TRADE.

A useful little work, called "The World
in Miniature," published in England, con-
tains some highly interesting, though heart-
rending facts, in the volume devoted to Af-
rica, respecting the abominable Slave
Trade, which, to the shame of the Chris-
tian World, is yet carried on to a great ex-
tent. The following curious facts are tak-
en from the volume alluded to:—Frempong,
King of the Akemists, and at the same
time an intrepid warrior, had heard so many
wonderful things respecting the *White
Sea Monsters*, (the European Slave-trad-
ers) that though he resided very far in-
land, he requested the Danes to send him
one of their people to gratify his curiosi-
ty. Kamp a clerk, accordingly travelled
to his court. When first ushered into the
Royal presence, he made a low obeisance
at the same time moving back his foot, on
which his sable Majesty conceived that
like the wild monkeys he was couching for
the purpose of making a spring at his head.
He therefore fell flat upon the ground, un-
der the idea that he should thus escape,
and that the strange animal would leap
over him. At the same time he called out
to his wives for protection! and they im-
mediately formed a circle round him. His
Majesty was told that this was only the
salutation of the Whites; but he begged
that it might be dispensed with in future.
He soon began to examine his visitor with
somewhat less timidity. At first he took
his clothes to be part of his body; and the
queen of the Dane had led him to suppose
that he was a large ape, of a species un-
known to him, with a tail growing out of
his neck. The White was then required
to eat in his presence. In order thorough-
ly to satisfy himself respecting his real
shape, he desired that he might be re-
quested to strip off his clothes. To his
utter astonishment he learned that
Kamp positively refused to comply in the
presence of more than a hundred women,
but that he had no objection to show him-
self undressed to the King alone. On re-
ceiving this answer his Majesty previously
submitted to the discussion of his Council
of States (the elders) whether it would be
prudent to trust himself alone with a White
man. They decided in the affirmative and
the women were ordered to retire. The
Dane then stripped. Frempong cautiously
approached nearer and nearer; he touched
his limbs with fear and astonishment, and
at length burst out into the exclamation,
'Yes; thou art indeed a man, but as white
as the very Devil!'—N. Y. Com. Adv.

From the Lexington Public Advertiser. FROM THE LONG BOX.

On the 10th inst. I was at a dinner given
by Mr. Dalrymple, at his own house.
It was Mr. Dalrymple's birth day and on
which he had arrived at the 70th year of
his age. The invitation had been general
to all his neighbors and acquaintances; &
from the great respect in which he was
held by all who knew him, the concourse
was very great indeed. It was but a short
time before dinner that I reached Mr.
Dalrymple's; from which time until din-
ner was announced, no kind of refresh-
ment whatever was offered to the compa-
ny.

About one o'clock Mr. Dalrymple in-
formed the company that dinner was ready,
and invited them to follow him. He con-
ducted us into a very large shed, with
rough walls, lathed and filled with mor-
tar, an earthen floor but ceiled above. In
this shed the dinner table was set.

The dinner consisted of bacon, greens
and hominy principally, with coarse hoe-
cake and Johnny-cake bread, made of corn
meal. The bacon and greens were served
up in large turned wooden dishes or plat-
ters; and the plates were of the same kind
of manufacture. At short intervals on the
table stood wooden cans with water in
them. The knives and forks were of the
coarsest kind. The table was of oak wood,
clean scoured—but there was no table
cloth—the seats were benches and three
legged stools—no servant attended the table
nor was it necessary, for every thing
intended to be used at dinner was on it.

Mr. Dalrymple invited his guests to
sit down, and when they were seated he
asked a blessing and then pressed them to
help themselves, to such as was before them
and by way of example to the rest,
he helped himself.

The company stared at each other and
then at Mr. Dalrymple, and secretly cur-
sed him and his dinner in their hearts; but
from the great respect they had for him,
said nothing, but helped themselves to
some small part of the dinner.

As soon as the guests began to eat which
they did merely out of respect, Mr. Dal-
rymple gave a signal by blowing in a small
gourd, when in rushed half a dozen ser-
vants clean dressed, in coarse home-
spun cloth, who laid hold of the table
and all that was on it and instantly
ran it out of the shed, and returned with
a neat plain walnut table, with a clean
but coarse linen cloth, and an
excellent dinner, in pawter dishes, all
bright and clean; the dinner consisted of
excellent ham, roast beef, lamb, sheep
and fowls, with vegetables of the best

kind, and well cooked; bright pew-
ter plates, with good buckhorn knives and
forks new supplied the place of the wood-
en ones—and instead of wooden cans, were
placed on the table at proper intervals
small stone pitchers, filled with excellent
parcimonious beer or cider, within the reach
of each seat. The stools and benches were
also removed, and their places supplied with
plain flag bottom chairs.

This transformation of the table & its fur-
niture, not only dissipated the chagrin vi-
sible in the countenances of the guests, but
excited their appetites, so that they din-
ed plentifully, as there was a great vari-
ety of choice meats and vegetables on the
table.

When Mr. Dalrymple discovered that
the company had dined, he gave another
signal with his gourd and immediately two
dozen French waiters rushed into the
room, dressed in livery, clean shaved and
profusely powdered.—Out went the walnut
table with its contents and the whole fur-
niture of the room. The floor was instantly
covered with a rich Turkey carpet and the
walls with fine silk tapestry, and an ele-
gant Mahogany table and sideboard brought
in. The table was covered with three
of the finest damper cloths, and a
most splendid dessert, composed of the
most fashionable pastry of every description,
sweet meats and fruits of the most choice
kinds, served up in fashionable plates
the finest China, and superb cut crystal
glass vessels; whilst the sideboard groan-
ed under a profusion of choice wines, cor-
dials, strong waters, &c. &c. so that no-
thing was wanting to tempt the palate
or excite the appetite of the greatest epi-
cure.

Pleasure now beamed in every counte-
nance, whilst the sparkling glass was em-
ptied to the health of Mr. Dalrymple, and
as the company appeared disposed to en-
joy themselves, Mr. Dalrymple prepared
to withdraw, and leave them free from that
restraint which is natural in the presence
of an old and respectable man: But before
he retired he addressed them in substance
as follows.

My worthy friends, this is my birth day,
on which I number three score and ten
years, which seems to have been consid-
ered by the psalmist as the limit of human
life. I cannot express the pleasure I feel
at seeing so large a collection of my re-
spectable friends and acquaintances on the
occasion; and before I leave you, I con-
sider it a duty I owe to you as well as to my-
self, to explain my conduct in the arrange-
ment of this day's entertainment; and es-
pecially that I may avoid the charge of be-
ing under the capricious influence of old
age. It has been the practice of many
people at all times ever since the period
of my earliest recollection, to complain of
hard times and a scarcity of money; and
as I never had experienced either myself, I
conceived the project of convening my
friends together on this day, and to demon-
strate to them by familiar examples the
reason.

At the age of twenty-two years I married
an industrious young woman, and went
to housekeeping; as we were both poor,
we were unable to procure better furniture
than was this day exhibited in the first
course (for you must know that it was a
fundamental principle with me from the
beginning, never to owe even a penny, to
which principle I have scrupulously adhered
during my whole life). By industry
and frugality, we were in a few years en-
abled to adopt that style of living exhibited
in the second course, and which we have
not changed to the present time: for I never
suffered the example of others to influ-
ence my mode of living, especially when it
tended to affect my pecuniary concerns.
In this manner have I spent nearly half a
century, happily with my family and friends,
raised and educated seven children, and
furnished them with means to begin the
world, and am now in possession of a com-
petency, to support me during the remain-
der of my life, if managed with the same
prudence that has been observed in acquir-
ing it. As I made it also a rule to spend
less than my annual income, every New-
year found me in the possession of a sur-
plus, I consequently never have myself ex-
perienced hard times or a scarcity of mo-
ney.

Many of my contemporaries, who inher-
ited large real estates, began the world by
adopting the style of living now before you;
ambitious to excel each other, they suffered
themselves to be influenced by example,
indulged in the most extravagant furniture,
dress, equipage, &c. and trusting the man-
agement of their estates to stewards as
profligate as themselves, their expenditures
greatly exceeded their income, and their
estates soon melted away like snow in a
summer's day. It is such as these, and all
who have followed their example, that have,
and always will, experience hard times and
want of money, while those who adopt
first the oak table and its furniture, with
the determination never to owe any man; &
who makes it a point every year to spend
less than his income, may soon adopt that
style represented in the second course of
this day's entertainment, which with in-
dustry and economy, he may continue
through life. But he who adopts the style

now before you let his wealth be what it may, will most assuredly be cured with hard times and the want of money, and become degraded far below the standard of the oak table.

The old gentleman retired under shouts of applause from all present, for his ingenuity in giving such wholesome advice in so impressive a manner.

Patuxent, July 27, 1857.

SHADE TREES.

There is no accounting for the whimsies of taste or the caprice of fashion. Some twenty years ago the Lombardy Poplar was introduced into our cities as a shade tree for gentlemen's court yards, an useless foreigner, to the exclusion of our own indigenous Elm, Sugar Maple, Butternut, &c. far more elegant shades; and we now find it every where, even around farmers' doors gardens, [& here & there a solitary instance, fields,] destroying vegetation by its shade and by its greedy exhaustion of the moisture and riches of the soil, converting the richest spots into barren wastes. And yet this wrong is tolerated, because introduced by fashion. The rapid growth and towering height of the Lombardy Poplar, which make it a proper object of choice in some very few situations, clearly indicate its unsuitableness for general use as a shade tree. For timber the wood is just good for nothing; and for fuel, though when hewed, split up and dried, it may make tolerable oven wood, yet it is bad economy, with a view to any such use, to give it ground to grow on.

As a shade tree, for beauty and cleanliness it is not to be compared with those above named, or many others that might be mentioned, indigenous of our own woods, far less injurious to surrounding vegetation, and of some use for their timber and products. The Tilia, American Basswood, is admired for a shade tree, in countries where it has been tried; and none of these trees are such exhausters of the soil, or have so injurious a shade as the Poplar. Compare this useless foreigner, with the rich foliage of the Elm and the Sugar Maple; the foliage and flowers of the Tilia, and the neat shade and rich fruit of the Butternut, and who would not regret the appropriation of so much ground to the wormy, nasty and useless Poplar. Suppose the fifty Poplars that shade yonder court, and have made it a dry and barren waste, could be exchanged for as many Sugar Maples, whose foliage is of a deeper green and far more beautiful, and whose shade though thicker, would have left the open space in the centre a fine luxuriant garden! There can be no clearer case than this. No farmer would hesitate to make the exchange for the sap of the trees would be a little for June to him independent of every other consideration. The Locust, a native American tree, has a very rich foliage and makes a handsome shade tree, but is of slow growth hereabouts, and is so liable to be destroyed by a worm that feeds upon the albumen or sap wood, and nestles in its very pith, that it ought not to be relied on for a shade. It has been planted along the bank of the creek in this village, in a desolitary situation for a shady at our exactly adapted to the growth of the Elm, and which ought to be immediately substituted for the locust.

The power of fashion in all matters of taste, is little less potent, than that of habit, to which we all yield obedience. The Agricultural Society might do very much good to the present and rising generations, by a prudent attention to the propagation of useful trees, as well for shade as in forest, to supply the deficiencies occasioned by the improvidence of one or two generations of wood cutters. At least, that society ought to lead in a reformed fashion of shade trees, an example first expected of the officers, for the benefit of all those who share in the concerns and the interests of a whole community copying and learning from one another. —*Saratoga Farmer.*

From the Alicante Journal of the 14th Feb.

On the 7th of this month, after a continuation of levellers, to which this Bay is exposed, and with a very heavy sea caused by the storm without, and rendering it impossible to effect a landing on the wharf from the terrible surf which broke on every part of it—a Swedish boat with two sailors little accustomed to these shores, was soffered by them to be drawn to the most dangerous spot at about a mile distant from the wharf, where it was overwhelmed by three successive breakers. This being observed from the shore by Lieut. Whipple, of the United States brig Spaulk, he, without a moment's hesitation dashed into the sea to the assistance of those unfortunate men, and saved their lives. On the 9th the same occurrence happened with the boat of the same brig, wherein 12 individuals were coming ashore, and Lieut. Whipple, being then at his lodgings, where he had since remained to re-establish himself from his former fatigues, no sooner heard of this fresh accident than he rushed in a canoe down to the beach, and plunged with intrepidity into the furious waves, braving a thousand dangers, and struggling with almost certain death, inasmuch that had not assistance been lent him, he would have fallen a victim of his heroic generosity.

While we lay before the public this sublime trait of humanity, far more easily to be admitted than imitated, we should remind them that such are the results of that system of liberty by which that happy nation is guided of which he is a member, where reason and justice have placed their throne and extended all their dimensions over the human heart.

We have been eye witnesses of what we have related, & have beheld this American hero exceeding even himself, despising his own life to save those of his fellow creatures regardless of the difference of nations, and of every circumstance but such as

were dictated by the most refined benevolence.

A man of more moderate feelings may on some occasions, urged by momentary circumstances, do a brilliant and extraordinary action, but when these deeds are repeated, and under different circumstances, we have evidential proof of what is the true character and temper of the soul of that individual who is the actor of them.

Had such events taken place in the days of the enthusiastic Republic of Rome, we should have seen Whipple enter triumphant with a civic crown, the well-merited rewards of his virtues.

Alicant, with admiration has beheld, and with affection will remember them—She will relate them to her children as a proof of singular heroism, and as the clearest proof of what free institutions will give birth to, which so influence the manners and transport the soul to actions that awake the attention and esteem of every feeling man.

(Cont.)

United States Ship Columbus.

Gibraltar Bay, 11th May, 1821.

Sir—I have received with great pleasure your communication, relating to the admirable conduct of Lieut. Whipple, sailing master Spaulk, and midshipman Cutts, of the United States brig Spaulk, under your command, on the 9th of February last, in rescuing from a watery grave, the seamen attached to the Spaulk's launch, which overboard in the Bay of Alicante. You will be pleased to express to those gentlemen my high estimation of their conduct on that occasion, and particularly to Lieutenant Whipple, whose gallant exploit in saving the Swedish sailors on the 7th of the same month commanded the high admiration and applause of the people of Alicante, who witnessed his noble daring.

I am, with great esteem, yours.

(Signed) WM. BAINBRIDGE.

To Lieut. Comdr. Conlon, U. S. brig Spaulk.

COL. CALLAVA'S STATEMENT.

Translated for the Philadelphia Gazette.

I, Don Joseph Callava, Esq. Governor of West Florida, commissioned by the Spanish government to carry into full and complete effect, as commissioner, all the stipulations between his catholic majesty and the President of the United States, in the cession made to them of the said Province, under the treaty of friendship, adjustment of differences, and limits, ratified by both nations on the 22d day of February of the present year 1821, do make the present sworn exposition, with all the force of law, on my word of honor, guaranteeing the truth of my assertions on the responsibility of my head, before a tribunal, of the outrages which were committed against my official character as Spanish commissioner, against my person, and against my house, on the day and night of Wednesday, the 22d of August, 1821, by the governor of the said West Florida, and commissioner on the part of the United States under the same treaty. The facts are as follows:

At about four in the afternoon I was in the house of George M. Brooks, Esq. colonel of the United States 4th regiment, to dinner. The company at table consisted of colonel Brooks, his lady, Eligius Fromentin, Esq. Judge of the United States, the commander of the United States brig of war Enterprise, Michael Kearney, Esq. lieutenant colonel Don Marius de Villiers, lieutenant colonel and commander of artillery Don Francisco Palmers, the Vicar of the Province the Rev. James Colman, and citizens Don Juan Inerarity, Don Juan Larua, merchants, Don Bernardo Prieto, and Don Luis Gayan, captain Don Jose Noriega, a retired officer, Don Jose Cruzat, my Secretary of the commission, lieutenant Don Carlos de Villiers, and Don Arnaldo Guillard, sub. lieutenants Don Mariano Laturday, and Don Pedro de Alba, public interpreter. The Spanish sub. lieutenant Don Domingo Sousa, came and enquired for me, earnestly desiring to speak with me. On entering he was accompanied by an officer of the United States, who conducted him as prisoner as he told me; having asked him for what reason, he replied, in the presence of the company, that on the preceding day, three persons made their appearance at his house, who said, we are authorized by the governor Don Andrew Jackson, to order you to deliver up certain papers which he has been informed are in your possession; and from the indications which they made to him, he comprehended that they were those which were packed up in cases belonging to the military tribunal and that of finance; he told them that certain cases existed in his possession in which he believed they were; but that he was a subaltern officer, subject to my orders, and attached to the commission, and that the cases which he had mentioned were under his care by my orders, as notary or clerk of those privileged tribunals under my authority as governor, and could not dispose of those papers unless by my command. The persons in question withdrew, and returned again the same day with a demand in writing of the papers, requiring him to give his answer also in writing; which he did, and consequently came to inform me thereof, but did not find me at home. On reflection this morning, he determined on taking them to my house, as a place of more security than his—he did so; but not finding me at home, left them in my house, which was all he knew. I told him he had done right. He further added, that having just searched his house, and demanded the papers, he replied that they were in my house; on which they conducted him as a prisoner.

I immediately sent my aid, captain Don Bernardo Prieto, to inform the governor from me, that Don Domingo Sousa was an officer under my orders, and employed in the commission; that as the papers demanded could not be given by him, he would have the goodness to address himself to

me, and that if they were such as could be delivered, they would be furnished through the regular channel; extending further my request, that he would be pleased to understand that they could only be delivered by me. The answer which my adjutant brought me was, that the order for the imprisonment of Sousa will be continued; and that the governor further told him, 'tell colonel Callava that I will put him along with him.' Under the impression that an answer altogether so unaccountable, without the slightest provocation to rest on, could only be attributed to an extraordinary mistake in the interpretation which had been made of my message to the commissioner and governor, Andrew Jackson, I ordered my adjutant to return, accompanied by another officer and the public interpreter, in order more fully to acquaint the governor therewith. They fulfilled their mission, and brought me for answer, that the governor had replied with loud vociferations, and in the presence of several persons, 'that colonel Callava shall go to jail!'

I was lost in astonishment, and my reason could not impute so extraordinary an occurrence to any other cause than to an entire privation of judgment, or to sinister interpretation; but having no foundation on which to rest such an opinion, I proposed to go in person to the governor, so soon as dinner was over; but before I could do so, three persons came to the house of colonel Brooke, who said they were authorized to demand of me immediately the papers, for the governor would not show towards me any more considerations or forms than he would to any other private individual.

I replied to them, requesting them to enquire of the commissioner of the United States, Andrew Jackson, how 'was it possible that he should forget in a manner so unaccountable my official character?' Did he not receive from me, as commissioner on the part of Spain, the province of West Florida, of which I was his predecessor in the government, and that my stay with my Secretary and officers, was pending the decision of the points submitted by himself and me to our respective governments, relative to the construction to be given to the second article of the treaty? The artillery is still held in deposit under the national safeguard.

The papers and documents under my charge, as Governor, to be given by me, under the Treaty, could not be delivered by me in the character of a private individual, because they did not come into my possession and trust in that capacity. I requested them to tell him that I was altogether bewildered at this course which was now pursuing; that the papers in my possession should be held sacred and inviolable in Pensacola, my person being under immunity of the laws of nations, to be respected and protected agreeable to the usages of civilized nations, and every other individual commissioned by his respective government. That they would also be pleased to tell him that I do not yet know what papers he demands of me to deliver in this manner, and that he would have the goodness fully to acquaint me therewith in an official form, having due regard to the peace and harmony which subsists between Spain and the United States; that I have always acted towards him with the most distinguished consideration, both as commissioner of the United States and as governor; and in like manner I have treated all the citizens of the United States indiscriminately with the greatest attention during my administration as Governor of West Florida; that I assure General Jackson, both as Commissioner and Governor that whatever papers were to be delivered by me to him this day, should be immediately furnished through the regular channel, as a proof that they were given in a manner becoming my official character.

I found myself attacked with a violent pain from a complaint under which I have been suffering for some time. This I imparted to colonel Brooks, and requested him to permit me to retire to my house, which I did, and then ordered my secretary to address an official letter to the governor, making the same statement to him as I had done to the bearers of his message; which official letter I sent him by two officers, but the governor refused to receive it. At seven o'clock at night the same persons came to my house, demanded the papers from me as a private individual, or to go with them before the governor. I found myself so unwell as to be unable to sit up, and stated to them that my illness would not admit of my going out, and that I did not clearly understand what papers they wanted, nor could I deliver them in any other way than as commissioner under the Treaty, if they were embraced in the same, but if appertaining to my functions as Military Governor, as such being packed up in cases, (as it was said,) they must indispensably belong to the department of the military government, or that of the national finance, as all the civil and criminal archives belonging to the ordinary tribunals had been delivered up by the Constitutional Alcaldes, as also were the protocols to the commission of the United States; but nevertheless I requested them to furnish me with a note of the description of papers, and I would reply. In about an hour afterwards a note written in English on a loose half sheet of paper was sent to me without any cover; I answered the bearer that it would be translated and replied to. I sent it to the interpreter and went to bed, and some time after, while at rest, troops commanded by an officer, and under the order of the above mentioned persons, broke down my fences, scaled my house, and entered my chamber with naked bayonets in their hands; I addressed them, exclaiming that since my house did not afford me an asylum, nor my official character shelter me, nor the immunity to which was entitled under the government of the United States, I throw myself on the pro-

tection of that government, and protested in the most solemn manner against such extraordinary outrages. They answered that I must immediately deliver the papers mentioned in the note, or that I should be conducted by them as a prisoner. I replied that I had sent the note to the interpreter for translation; that I was indisposed; and requested that they would not force me from my house at that hour. (at half past ten at night,) that if it would be sufficient to avoid the execution of such orders, they might determine on forcibly opening my cases and trunks, and carry off any papers they pleased, or act as they thought proper, as I was disposed to yield to force, and even resigned to let them assassinate me, as I placed every thing at their disposal.

One of the deputation ordered the officer commanding to enter my room, and at this time the citizen Don Juan Inerarity wished to intercede, as it appeared to me; but in speaking he was told to be silent, and the officer was directed to take me as a prisoner with his armed force. I replied, that I considered myself as such and in proof thereof I delivered my sword and case, but as to dragging me from my house, they must take into consideration my ill state of health—they answered that they knew it, ordered me to dress, and with the armed troops conducted me to the presence of the Governor who was in a separate house from his own lodging, accompanied by a large concourse of people of all description of persons. The said Governor, through a person who acted as Notary and Interpreter, ordered him to extend an interrogatory which he himself dictated and required of me an answer—the question was insignificant, but I requested to be permitted to answer in my own idiom, and to write it with my own hand; it was granted, and while writing my answer, the paper was snatched from me, and with all the furiosity of a person bereaved of his judgment, or desperate, the Governor, with heavy knocks on the table, and the most violent gestures, ordered me to deliver the papers. I was in the act of answering, but he gave me no time to speak, and whenever the interpreter began to explain my answers, in which I had so often been interrupted, he was not permitted to interpret, or did not interpret the same. With the strongest demonstrations, I constantly intreated that I should not, in the present act, be deprived of the resource and consolation of answering in writing, and that I should be interrogated in the like manner; that a future monument might be left, for I inferred, from the ravings of the Governor, that I was about to be assassinated. Unavailing were all my requests, every thing was refused me, nor could I learn why I was dragged there.

In the chaos of misfortune, in which I found myself enveloped, unprotected by the laws, the moment at length arrived when Governor Jackson drew out, among other papers, a written order, which, agreeable to the interpretation made to me, contained the mandate for my being sent to the jail. When informed thereof, I requested the interpreter to ask him for me if he did not shudder at the perpetration of such deeds; that I protested before the government of the United States against the author of these atrocious outrages committed against my person and the character I represented. The Governor replied this time through the interpreter, that he was alone answerable to his government; that he did not care for the consequences, and that I might protest before God himself. I was in fact carried to jail at the hour of midnight, in my delicate state of health! My house was left open to the mercy of the soldiers! The Spanish officers, and other persons of my confidence, who were there, or repaired thither, were ordered off, and none of them permitted to remain. My papers and those of the government which were under my charge, were left without any inventory or account of the same; the keys of my trunks were left; my property and that belonging to my government for the purpose of the Commission, were in like manner abandoned without any account or inventory, as also all my other personal property. At eleven on the following morning of the 31st a writ of Habeas Corpus was issued by the Judge, Don Eligius Fromentin, but Governor Jackson treated it with contempt, stating that he did not think it proper to allow it to be carried into effect.

About five in the afternoon of the same day, I was informed by the officer of the guard at the prison, of an order of the Governor, which stated I should be set at liberty and accompanied by the officer of the day to my house, as he had now got possession of the papers, and I might see if the cases were closed and sealed. I told the officer who delivered the order that I could not enter my house unless accompanied by a judge. He said I might look for one and then I came out of prison.

The officer accompanied me, with many other persons, and I went to the house of Judge Fromentin, as being the only one in West Florida. I found him indisposed, and before every one present I made a succinct relation of all these facts, and begged that he would extend to my person and house the protection of the law. He informed me that his indisposition prevented him from accompanying me; and that in his place I should take witnesses to be present at the recognition.

I then went to the house, accompanied by many people, and the officer of the day. I found armed troops inside, my papers scattered on the table, a case of papers which had been nailed and sealed with eighteen wax seals, with the impress of the seal of my government, was found fractured and re-closed, and sealed with a different seal. My state of health has not hitherto permitted me to make the necessary examination of my private or public papers, nor the confidential ones of my gov-

ernment during my administration, nor the documents of my commission. The same was entire.

The foregoing relations comprehend the outrages committed against my person and official character, in Pensacola, on the 22d day of August, 1821, by Governor Andrew Jackson. This narrative is the most sacred truth. In it I have not suppressed any previous circumstances; the history of the facts had no other origin. The minute I am entirely ignorant of, and that the whole is a true exposition I do solemnly swear. I tender the proofs, and I protest with the same solemnity before God, before my government, before that of the United States, and before all men, against the authors and perpetrators of these deeds, do swear under the same obligations, that I have always observed during my administration as Governor of West Florida, indiscriminately, to every individual of the United States, whether resident or transient persons, the utmost consideration; that I respected and caused to be respected, the persons and property. When any one has been guilty of any delinquency, he has always been treated with indulgence and generous lenity; and so true is what I have manifested, that if public notice were to be fixed throughout the whole states, there would be not a single individual who could show the least cause of resentment. This conduct emanates from my own natural disposition, and from the orders prescribed to me by my government; and that this is my propensity so to act with all mankind indiscriminately, cannot be imputed by the slightest investigation into my conduct during my life, and the commands which I have held.

THE AFFAIR AT PENSACOLA.

The proceedings of Governor Jackson in relation to the ex-governor Callava, have not so far as our observation has extended, been impeached by the public; but not acquainted with the extent of the authority with which the governor of Florida is clothed, (he exercising the powers of a Spanish captain general, until Congress take the subject up, and extend the laws of the Union to the Territory,) many individuals have been disposed not to acquiesce in the propriety of the governor's conduct towards the Federal Judge who issued the writ of habeas corpus. In regard however to the disputed supremacy between these two officers, we are glad to find it stated in the New Orleans Advertiser, that upon a re-examination of the matter, as to the writ of habeas corpus, Judge Fromentin became satisfied that he had no right to issue the writ; and thus we hope the unpleasant collision of authority terminated.

Nat. Int.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.

LATEST FROM LIMA.

The ship CHESAPEAKE, Captain Lane, (late Pawson) arrived here yesterday from Coquimbo and Valparaiso, in 73 days from the latter port. The Chesapeake left Coquimbo on the 9th of July, and Valparaiso on the 19th. On the 16th July, the B. M. Frigate Owen Glendower, arrived at Valparaiso, in 18 days from Lima, bringing intelligence that the Armistice still continued. It was also reported that it was impossible for the city to hold out a month after the commencement of hostilities. Information was also received that an American ship from Philadelphia, and an English vessel from Rio Janeiro, both deeply laden with flour, had eluded the vigilance of the blockading squadron, and had got in. The United States Frigate Constellation, after repairing the Chesapeake, sailed for Lima, and thence contemplated visiting the Sandwich Islands. A passenger in the Chesapeake states that Lord Cochrane had the second time seized in the port of Arica, a considerable sum of money (upwards of \$50,000 dollars) belonging to the brig Macedonian, Captain Smith, of Boston, last from Canton, under the pretext of breach of blockade, and had ordered the brig to sea under the command of midshipman Herron, late of the Macedonian frigate—Captain Smith, remained on shore. Sir Thomas Hardy, commodore of the British squadron had protested against the extent of the blockade, declared by the Chilean government, and had declared that he should not respect it beyond the limits of three leagues to windward and leeward of Callao, and that within these limits a blockading force should actually be kept up.—*Pat.*

FROM GIBRALTAR.

The fast sailing brig White Oak, Capt. Noyes, arrived at Amboy yesterday morning having sailed from Loughorn, August 13th, and Gibraltar August 28th. We learn nothing new from the former place relative to the Greeks and Turks. Capt. Noyes understood that no events of importance had recently taken place in that quarter. The White Oak had a passage of 9 days to Gibraltar, and remained there five days.

The yellow fever had broken out at Cadiz, and Malaga, and the intercourse between those places and Gibraltar, was proterdicted.

The U. States frigate Constitution, Com. Jones, and Ship Ontario, capt. Chaney, arrived at Gibraltar previous to the twenty-second August, both in 17 days from Loughorn.

There was no improvement in the Gibraltar market—Flour \$4.

We have been favoured with Gibraltar Shipping List to the twenty-second of August.

Messrs. Strickland and Baldwin, engineers, left Philadelphia on Tuesday last, with several others engaged in the work to commence operations on the Union Canal, which is to unite the waters of the Susquehanna and Schuylkill, above York Haven.

East

SATURDAY

TRANSAC

We have derstanding Governor J account of the latter was ed by the f been in W time since arrival at th in RelPa of his prote Jackson, wh in our paper thing from Callava's st wish for the try, that he in a less co present. W son to bel been most and an ove altogether important t

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You above Talbot, ally inc natural years i of are a number cross Now in the den creased

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13.

TRANSACTIONS AT PENSACOLA.

We have heretofore noticed the misunderstanding which has taken place between Governor Jackson and Col. Callava, on account of certain papers in possession of the latter which were claimed and demanded by the former. Callava has recently been in Washington, which he left a short time since for Philadelphia, in company with the late Spanish Minister. After his arrival at the latter place, there appeared in *Rel's Gazette*, a translated copy of his protest against the proceedings of Jackson, which we have this day inserted in our paper. We are anxious to see something from the Governor, in reply to Callava's statement, and most sincerely wish for the sake of justice and our country, that he may be able to place his conduct in a less censurable light than it appears at present. We have, however, too much reason to believe that his proceedings have been mostly dictated by unbridled passion, and an overbearing and vindictive spirit, altogether unworthy of his station and the important trust with which he is invested.

NORFOLK.

The indefatigable Mr. Lyford, of the Commercial Reading Room at Norfolk, writes to his correspondent at Richmond, under date of October 2, that "the town is as sickly as it has been this season; the hope of an improvement in its health is altogether as illusory as is the recovery of a patient attacked with the prevailing fever; one day so favorable are the symptoms that he is pronounced convalescent; the next morning he is under the sod; there have 164 died since the 1st of August."

Information received from Annapolis states that *Horatio Ridout*, Esq. of Anne Arundel county, was murdered on the night of Monday last. He was a judge of election in one of the districts, and was returning home from the polls when he was assaulted, and received a stab which he survived but a short time. Further particulars will doubtless transpire.—*Balt. American*.

In the sitting of the Portuguese Cortes, July 17th, a motion was made by the deputy Sarmiento, tending to anticipate the pecuniary wants of General Pepe, who is banished from the country he wished to serve. It stated that the patriots of Spain had already discharged this duty towards General Pepe; that the patriots of England have already a subscription on foot to the same effect; and that the Portuguese would do honor to their nation by imitating so generous an example.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.

ANOTHER FRESH.

The heavy fall of rain, last evening and this morning, caused a very considerable rise in *Jones' Falls*. The damage done was less, we believe, than on former occasions—but the rise of water, nearly or quite as high. Much injury was sustained, however, in the cellars, and enough was seen, to demonstrate, most conclusively, that some misapprehension in Hydraulics and Architecture, must have prevailed in the construction of the bridges on that stream. Fine and substantial as they are, they do not, in emergencies of the kind noticed, permit the water to pass with sufficient facility.

It is reported, that an unfortunate individual, with his cart and horse, were carried away by the torrent, but we have not been able to learn any particulars.—*Pat.*

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,
It appears that our modern Democrats in this County wish to inculcate the opinion, that their increased majority at every election since the year eighteen hundred and eighteen, is to be attributed to the changes which the people of Talbot have undergone in their political sentiments. But the following statement of recorded facts will prove to the public that they are most egregiously mistaken.

If these political jugglers will condescend to examine the several statements of the polls for the last three years, they will there discover matter sufficient to make the honest blood mount to their cheeks.—The following is I believe, correctly copied.

The average Federal Votes in	
1818 were	616
1819	681
1820	689
1821 in Sept.	680
Number of Votes for the Federal Sheriff in October, 1821	690
The average Democratic Votes in	
1818 were	842
1819	729
1820	780
1821	757

You will find, sir, by reference to the above table, that the Federal Voters in Talbot, instead of diminishing, have actually increased in a mode not degree from natural and palpable causes. Between the years 1818 and 19 there was an increase of six votes; and in 1820 the additional number was eight, which made an increase in two years of 14 Federal Votes. Now mark the striking contrast. In 1819 the democratic votes in one year had increased eighty-seven, and in 1820 there

was an additional increase of fifty-one; thus the increase in democratic votes in two years amounted to the moderate sum of 138.

I would therefore simply inquire if this does not appear strange and suspicious. This sudden and unaccountable inundation or importation seems to have an "awful squinting at something like juggling, intriguing or double-dealing. Whether these mysterious strangers fell from the moon, or were generated in the hot-bed of political effervescence, it is not my province to investigate. I shall therefore leave this matter to be settled by those honorable and industrious vote-manufacturers, between their consciences and their country.

You will also discover, sir, by referring above, that at our last electoral election, there was a deficiency of one hundred & nine Federal votes by comparing them with those taken the preceding year, whereas that on the part of the Democrats amounted to only 25. We may therefore plainly infer, that the Democratic majority at the September election was not their true and legitimate majority. It was occasioned by the absence of about one hundred Federal voters, who were prevented from approaching the hustings by the fearful storm and inclement sky, and perhaps a variety of other causes. For at the succeeding October election, when the weather proved more auspicious, the federal candidate for the Sheriffalty gained one vote more than the federal candidates for the Assembly obtained last fall.

Thus we have attempted to demonstrate some of the causes that have tended to produce the lamentable change in this county; and it is not at all improbable that the same means have been used in most, if not all the doubtful counties in this State.

From this view of the subject we may reflect with pride that there is in Talbot County a firm, unyielding undiminished phalanx of federal voters, the legitimate sons and inheritors of the soil, impregnable to the arts and assaults of modern democracy, whose wants and wishes have been so often disappointed and defeated by a slow and disgraceful species of political legerdemain. But let not the friends of Federal Republicans despair or be alarmed. For there is a redeeming spirit in a virtuous people, which will eventually triumph over the delusive reign of imbecility, immorality, infidelity and crime. MARCELLUS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.

HORRID MURDER!

A coroner's inquest was held in Bond-st. P. at the house of Mr. John Hamilton, on Friday night between 9 and 10 o'clock, by Lambert Thomas, Esq. over the body of Miss Ann Hamilton, aged about 15 years. The verdict of the jury was, that "she came to her death by a pistol shot at her by Joseph Thompson, first mate of the hermaphrodite brig *Leopard*, the ball entering her head behind the right ear, and penetrating into the brain."

As far as the circumstances of this distressing affair have come to our knowledge, it appears, that the father of the young lady about seven o'clock in the evening, came home—he passed through the parlor, in which Thompson and the young lady were sitting. A short time afterwards, while the father and mother were above stairs, they heard their daughter cry out "My God! Thompson is going to shoot me!" Alarmed at the expression, they were in the act of descending the stairs, when the report of a pistol was heard—and the mother, who came down first, received her daughter in her arms at the bottom. She was found shot in the head, as stated in the verdict above, and instantly expired—Before the father could pass by his wife and daughter, Thompson had raised another pistol to his own (Thompson's) head, and discharged it—He instantly fell on the floor, but from the report of the surgeon, who extracted the ball from his head, we learn that the deed was not followed by the mortal consequences intended. Thompson was soon placed in the watch-house, and on Saturday committed to goal.

The cause which led to the commission of this dreadful act, we understand to be briefly this—Thompson, who boarded in the house, had evinced an affection for the young lady which was not, it is said, reciprocated on her part; and under the suspicion that she was more favorably disposed towards another, he determined to destroy both her life and his own.—Since the murder, he has maintained an obstinate silence on all questions put to him. American.

A BOLD CHALLENGE.

We copy the following from the Springfield Patriot:

"We challenge the whole world to compete with Old Springfield!!—Two seven-years-old oxen, and one-four years old steer, raised by Col. Abel Chapin, of this town, were driven to this village from his farm in Chicopee parish, on Wednesday last, & their weight accurately determined. The weight of the great ox which colonel Chapin sold in Boston 3 years ago, and which was distinguished by the name of Maximus, was 2746 lbs. The largest of those weighed on Wednesday and which we must now call—

Triemaglus, weighed	3028
The next in weight	2709
The steer	2156

Another Revolutionary Hero gone.
Died, on the 6th inst. at his country residence near Germantown, the venerable Commodore MURRAY, the senior officer of the Navy of the United States.

The land of Steady Habits.

An old man died lately in Connecticut, who had been, fifty-six times elected a member of the legislature.

COMMUNICATED. ANOTHER SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION GONE!

Departed this life on Sunday night last, in Easton, Mr. JAMES RACLIFFE, in the 58th year of his age.—He embarked as a Soldier early in the Revolutionary War, and continued for four years in the faithful discharge of those active duties by which our independence was achieved. Mr. Raccliffe was one of the few surviving Heroes who underwent hardships and suffered privations scarcely to be accredited in his march through the dreary wilderness to Quebec, and was on the Plains of Abraham where the immortal Montgomery fell.—Although placed in the humble walks of life, his deportment through life was correct and dignified, and from his uniform good conduct he not only justly merited and sustained the character of an honest upright man, but was remarkable for his strict veracity on all occasions. Raccliffe farewell, this tribute of respect is paid you by your Fellow Soldier, who knew and respected you whilst living and sincerely deplore your loss now dead.

DIED.

On Saturday the 6th inst. Mrs. Haynes, consort of William Haynes of this Town.

—In this Town on Tuesday the 9th inst. Priscilla Robinson.

—On Wednesday the 10th inst. Ruth, daughter of William Barton of this Town.

—Last evening in the 12th year of his age, at his uncle Samuel Jackson's, Henry M. Jackson—an interesting and promising youth.

—In this Town on Thursday last, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Thomas S. Bullitt, Son of Thomas I. Bullitt, Esq.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last by the Rev. Lott Warh Id, Mr. Edward Lucas, to Miss Sarah Orrell, both of this Town.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me directed, at the suit of James Tilton against Edward R. Gibson, executor of Jacob Gibson deceased, will be sold on Tuesday the 6th of November, on the Court House Green, at Easton, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, the following Negroes, viz. Rhoda, Levin, Anna, Serina, Jerry, Martin, Kitty, Mary, Harrison, Dolly, Jacob, Bill, Margaret and Rachel—taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above Venditioni. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

October 13—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of 2 writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, at the suits of Jesse Shanna, han and Edward R. Gibson—and also the following F. Fa's at the suits of Nancy Elbert and Sarah Willson, Jenkins & Stevens, James Thomas, use of Joshua Dixon, against Rigby Hopkins, will be sold on Tuesday the 6th of November, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, to wit: The farm of said Hopkins commonly called Newcombs Farm, also six head of Horses, also on the same day and hour the following property of Samuel Robinson, security for James Colston to wit. Part of a tract of Land called Clay's Hope, Old Woman's Folly and part of a tract called Cumberland, containing one hundred acres, more or less, being the lands of which the said Samuel Robinson's Father Thomas, died seized possessed and which he devised by his last will and testament after his Mother's decease to Samuel Robinson, also one yoke of Steers, seized and taken to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above writs and subject to prior execution as to Robinson's property. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

October 13—ts

WANTED,

A FEMALE COOK,

A slave would be preferred, a fair and generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended. Also wanted on hire an EXPERIENCED GARDENER, who is well acquainted with the culture of the Vine, and a general knowledge of Fruit and propagating it. Enquire at this Office. October 13—ts

Medical Society.

A Stated Meeting of the Medical Society for Talbot, Queen-Ann's and Caroline Counties, will be held at Centerville on Monday, 5th November next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. SAMUEL T. KEMP, Sec'y.

Oct. 13—5w

To be Rented,

FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

The Store House at present occupied by William Barnett—

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

Thomas & Groome.

Oct. 13th 1821.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me directed at the suit of James Willson, Jun. use of Hugh Evans and a F. Fa. at the suit of Levin McGinney, administrator of Daniel McGinney, against Jas. Neal will be sold on Tuesday the 6th of November on the Court House Green between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, the farm of said Neal situated in Bolingbrook hundred also one horse.—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above writs. ALLEN BOWIE Shff.

Oct. 13—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of the following F. Fa's to me directed at the suits of Loma Sylva, Susan Regate, and Andrew Oram, and one Venditioni Exponas at the suit of Samuel Tenson, against James Benson, will be sold on Tuesday the 6th of November 1821, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, the Farm of said Benson situated on Miles River, be the quantity what it may—taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above writs—subject to Samuel Harrison's mortgage. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

October 13—ts

Wanted

Ten or twelve young Negroes for whom the highest Price in Cash will be given.—Enquire at Mr. James Rue's Tavern.

FALL GOODS.

Groome & Lambdin.

Have the pleasure of informing their friends and customers that they have just received from Philadelphia a further supply of

GOODS,

selected with care from the latest importations.

Amongst which are
Cloths of various colors
Linen and qualities
Double & single milled
Cassimeres
Casinets
Cords & Velvets
Bocking Bais
White, Red & Yellow
Flannels
Joint & Duffel Blankets
Black and coloured
Bombazetts
Gorsted Bombazetts
Silk do.
Artan Plaid for Gentlemen's Cloaks
Cassimeres
Gorsted Plaid for Ladies Dresses
Vestings of various kinds
Cambric, Book, Mull & Jaconet Muslins
Calicoes
4-4 & 7-8 Irish Linen
Stream loom shirtings
Long Lawns
Dom. Plaids & Stripes
Do Shirtings Browns & Bleached
Nankin and Canton
Crapes
Senehews & Sarinets
Levanteens, Florentines & Satins
Striped Silks for Ladies Peleuses
Cotton and Silk Hosiery, Worsted ditto
Shawls and Handkerchiefs
Mer. Prunell and Cal Skin Shoes
White Cotton Velvet for Painting
Gloves, Ribbons, Combs, &c. &c.

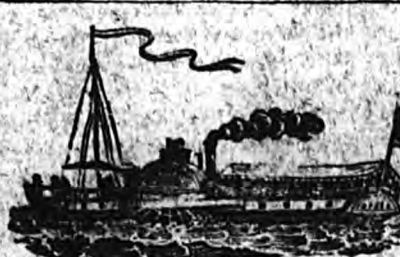
—ALSO—
HARDWARE, QUEEN'S WARE, GLASS & CHINA.

TOGETHER WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Liquors and Teas.

They have likewise a large supply of Dupont's British Tower proof Powder, Patent and Mould Shot of every size—All which they will sell on the lowest terms for cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Wool or Country Kersey.
Easton, Oct. 6th,



For the accommodation of the Members of the Legislature, and those having business with it.

THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

will, on the first Monday of December, in addition to her present route, commence running from Baltimore to Chester-Town, by the way of Annapolis.

Leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at eight o'clock, touching at Annapolis, and from thence to Chester-Town. Fare as heretofore.

Sept. 29—7w
The Editor of the Federal Republican, National Intelligencer, Bond of Union and Easton Gazette, will insert the above once a week for seven weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.



Thomas & Groome

Sole Agents for the Proprietor, for Talbot County, constantly keep a supply of the following

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES, Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable, prepared only by the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh

And for sale in Philadelphia, only, at the Proprietor's Wholesale and Retail Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, and by retail of his appointed agents throughout the United States.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Price 1 Dollar and 50 Cents.

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption the Hooping Cough, Asthma, pain in the breast, cramps and wind in the stomach, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, Head Ache, loss of appetite, indigestion &c. &c.

For the Dysentery or lax, Cholera Morbus, severe gripings and other diseases of the bowels, and Summer Complaint in Children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints, or disorder of the Breast and Lungs, even in the most advanced state will find immediate relief.

Common Coughs and Colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezing, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
Or Nature's Grand Restorative.

Price 1 Dollar and 50 Cents.

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all Nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, mental weakness, Gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret incontinence of youth and dissipated habits, residence in

warm climates, the immoderate use of tea; the unskilful or excessive use of Mercury, an often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of Nervous Disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence, the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with indescribable anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement are weakness, flatulence, palpitation, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and loins, hiccup, difficulty of respiration, and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great antiscorbutic medicine, and is of infinite service for Purifying the blood, and curing those foul disorders of the skin which commonly appear in the form of Scurvy, Scurf, Red Blotches, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c. &c. A dose of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed Anti Bilious Pills, taken occasionally with this medicine, proves of additional service in the last mentioned cases.

Dr. Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills,
Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the yellow or the bilious fever, the ague and fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypochondria, and hysterical complaints, indigestion, costiveness, colds & coughs, asthma, gravel, stranguary, rheumatism and gout.

Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy, surfeit, scorbutic blotches, and for carbuncles—and all impurities in the blood yield to their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional ailment, or arising from indiscret intemperance.

They are an infallible medicine for Female Complaints generally, and especially for removing those obstructions which are the source of their ailments at certain periods—they possess the eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement.

And whenever there is predisposition to receive disease from marsh effluvia, or from a too copious use of ardent spirits, or from a vitiated state of the bile, these pills will surely counteract it.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea or land, and may be made use of with safety, without change of diet, and in situations where no exercise can be used. They will be found particularly valuable for preventing diseases incidental to hot climates, they deterge and cleanse viscid humours, open obstructions, and promote the secretion of good bile, operate as an easy cathartic, as a powerful diuretic, and as a diaphoretic.

Dr. Dyott's here, under the strong conviction of the power of his pills to relieve the afflicted, when other medicines have failed, recommends the use of them (at least once a fortnight) during the spring and summer months, in which he feels assured, that those who attend to his advice, will find the benefit they seek.

A bill of directions accompany each box of Pills, small boxes 25 cents. Large boxes 50 cents.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH

Recommended by all the most eminent of the Faculty in the United States.

This Plaster Cloth, so well known throughout the United States, and more generally in the City of Philadelphia, where its beneficial effects and surprising cures have procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the Faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for Ulcers and Sores, either fresh or of long duration—it stays and prevents Gangrenes and by a timely application will preserve many a valuable life and limb.

In cases of inveterate Ulcers, or a proneness of the affected parts to mortify (or Gangrene) it will be advisable for the unfortunate sufferer to resort to the use of some gentle purgative for a few days previous to using the Plaster, and continue the same till a cure is completed, which may be confidently expected in a reasonable time. No purgative more proper than Dr. Dyott's well known Anti Bilious Pills.

The Malingers of the Negroes, is ranked under the denomination of Ulcers; this valuable plaster is also a certain cure for it, if the same treatment as above made, be observed. Cancers, Erysipelas, Wens, Scrophulous, Itch, Itals, Piles, White Swelling, Sore Breasts, Felons, Whitlows and Boils, are removed, and cured happily produced by the use of this valuable plaster.

It removes Abscess, and dissipates collected humors; it also cures Sprains, Bruises, Anthrax Scalds, Burns, and all Sores and wounds tending to suppurate; it draws out the Sore or Abscess, very successfully and without pain. It dissipates distressing pain from Gout or Rheumatism in a very short time, and is a safe and certain cure for weakness and pain in the Back, Rheumatism and flying Rheumatic pains. If the Plaster is constantly applied to the affected part for six or eight months by the application the parts affected become invigorated, and a cure seldom fails to be completed—it is also successfully used for the cure of Corns.

Those useful men Mariners, should never be without Mahy's valuable Plaster Cloth, it keeps any length of time equally good, and is particularly calculated to dry sores arising from green wounds, after they are suppured, which it much aids. It is necessary it should be kept dry.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

Price Two Dollars.

A safe and effectual cure for the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Stone and Gravel, swellings and weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, scalds, and all kinds of green wounds, the Cramp, pains in the Head, Face and Body, Stiffness of the Neck, Chills, Pains, Froren Limbs, &c.

Since these valuable Medicines have been introduced into the United States, upwards of a MILLION OF PERSONS have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders, and where all hopes of recovery had been given up.

TAKE NOTICE.

That each and all of the above Genuine Medicines, are accompanied with full directions, for using them neatly sealed up, and a small label pasted on the outside cover, bearing the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M.D.
Easton, September 23, 1821.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary.

The subscriber having formed a Co-partnership in the business of the above Vessel with Capt. John Beck with, takes this opportunity to tender to his friends and customers, his grateful acknowledgments for their liberal support, and at the same time to assure them that no exertions shall be wanting to merit a continuance of the same.

THE JANE & MARY

Is in complete order, for the reception of grain for freight of any kind, leaving Easton for Baltimore every Sunday and Baltimore for Easton every Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. each day. All Orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board and by their Clerk, (Captain Robert Spedden,) at Easton Point.

The Public's Obedient Servant,
CLEMENT VICKARS.

P. S. They have a large & commodious granary for the reception of grain, and their Clerk will regularly attend every Saturday 10 o'clock at Doctor William W. Moore's Druggist Shop, for the reception of orders.

C. V.

Easton Point, Feb. 17



THE STEAMBOAT MARYLAND.

Will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But after wards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock and will proceed to Annapolis and Baltimore, arriving at the latter place at 6 o'clock the same evening, leaving Baltimore for Annapolis at 8 o'clock and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening. And so leaving Easton at the same hour and by the same route every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route, as she passes, she will touch at Todd's Point, and at the Mills and Oxford if hailed, to take and land passengers.

On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock for Chestertown and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock she will leave Chestertown and return to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's Town to take and land passengers.

She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned so as not to incommode the passengers, their horses, or carriages.

Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union Line of Steam Boats, and can be put on board and arrive in Philadelphia next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will be delivered at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

Easton March 17 1821.

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

This line will commence the Summer Establishment on the 1st of April—Leaving the Easton Hotel every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 o'clock in the morning & arriving at Wilmington the same evening. Returning leaves Mr. Robert Kiddy's, sign of the Ship, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Friday mornings at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Easton the same evening.

The Proprietors have provided good Stages and Horses together with careful Drivers and as this line is the most speedy mode of conveyance, and we may add, the most economical, as the fare from Easton to Wilmington will be but five dollars and twenty-five cents or six dollars and twenty-five cents to Philadelphia, with the above advantages we hope for a full share of the public patronage. The above line passes through Centerville, Church Hill, Chestertown, George Town, M. Roads, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown. Passengers and others can be supplied with Horses and Gigs, Saddle Horses or Double Carriages by applying to Solomon Lowe, Easton, or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.

SOLOMON LOWE, Easton.

JOHN KEMP, Chestertown.

CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Sassafras.

ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington.

Proprietors.

March 24, 1821.—1f.

Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, in Easton, offers his services to the public—This establishment is now in complete repair for the reception, and accommodation of travellers or citizens, who may honor him with a call.

His table will be supplied with the best products of the market, and his bar constantly furnished with the choicest Liquors.

His stables are supplied with the best Cows, Horses, Hay, &c. &c. and are attended to by faithful Outlets.

Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers can be furnished for any part of the peninsula—his servants are attentive, and it will be the endeavour of the subscriber to please all who may give him a call.

CHARLES W. NARR.

July 7—1f

Notice.

I intend to petition the next Legislature of Maryland to pass an act to vest in me and my heirs, a title in & to lot No. 9, of Nanticoke Manor lands, and a piece of land called Surplus lands.

ROBERT DENNIS.

Dorset county, August 25—3m

Wanted

Twenty or thirty young Negroes, for which the highest price in Cash will be given—Enquire at the Bar of the Fountain Inn.

Easton, August 4

FOUNTAIN INN.

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

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month, or year.

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

Easton, June 30th, 1821.

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

\$50 Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 12th of March, a Black Boy who calls himself

Joe Paca,

About 30 years of age—Joe is a handsome black fellow, middle size, very white teeth—he is a fine decent and pleasing boy, almost without fault—he is perfect in all his limbs except one finger, the middle or lesser, on the right hand, I think is off about half way, he has with him different suits of clothing, to wit, a greenish Kersey round about and trousers, a Greenish Broad Cloth Coat with a black cape nearly new; two or three muslin shirts & 2 or 3 vests & a black Fured Hat. It is probable Joe will change his name and clothing—yet he cannot his half finger—I will give the above reward if secured so that I get him again.

LEVI DUKES.

Near Denton, Caroline County, Maryland, April 24th, 1821.

Land for Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a sufficient power granted by a covenant contained in a deed from JAMES COLEMAN, deceased, to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, all and singular those parcels of two Tracts of Land, respectively called "Old Woman's Folly," and "Rigby's Choice," situated, lying and being on the West side of Third Haven Creek in Talbot County, near or adjoining to his dwelling plantation, with the appurtenances, containing together sixty two acres of Land more or less, according to the metes and bounds expressed in the deed under which he purchased the same,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

On Tuesday the 16th day of October next at the Court House in Easton, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on a credit of sixty days. For the situation of the Land and the nature of the soil, persons desirous of purchasing are referred to the premises, and for the nature of the security to be required, they are referred to the Cashier.

By order of the President and Directors,
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.

R. B. at Easton, Aug. 11th, 1821.

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, that large and commodious three story Brick Building, situate on the corner of Washington & Cabinet Streets, now in the occupation of Alexander Haggis, Esq; also the Cabinet Makers Shop adjoining, occupied by James Wainwright, the Framed House on the corner of Cabinet and West Streets; in the occupation of Wm Cooper, also the new Brick Store House second door on the East side of Washington Street—for terms apply to the Editor, or to the subscriber near Easton.

J. CALDWELL.

August 18th, 1821.

To Rent.

The Glebe belonging to the Vestry of St. Michaels Parish, now occupied by Thomas Bullen, for particulars apply to Charles Goldsborough, Esq; or to the Subscriber.

R. HUBBARD.

September 1st, 1821.

To Rent,

For the ensuing year that large and convenient Carriage Shop, on Washington Street, at present occupied by Mr. Isaac Thomas, and which was heretofore occupied by Messrs Hopkins & Spedden; this Shop has attached to it, a large and convenient back yard—for terms apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM COX.

Easton, September 8th, 1821.

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR:

The following Property, viz:

Tenement No. 2 on Washington Street, now occupied by Mr. Thomas B. Pinkind, as a Saddlers Shop.

Also, a small house at the end of Mr. Lowe's Tavern, on Federal Street, now occupied by Mr. William Cooper, as a Taylor's Shop.

Also, a small dwelling house and Garden on West Street, now occupied by John Dorrell.

Possession will be given on the first day of January.

SAMUEL GROOME.

Easton, Sept. 15th, 1821—eo4to

To be Hired,

FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

Negro Men, Women, Boys and Girls, of various ages—some Women, Girls and Boys to be put out for their virtuous and clothes.

RACHEL L. KERR.

Easton, Sept. 22—w

TO KENT,

For the ensuing year, the House at present occupied by Doct. John Stevens, nearly opposite the Bank.

For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.

Sept. 29—3m

Public Sale.

Will be exposed at public vendue, on Thursday the 23th of October next, on the Farm of Mrs. Charlotte L. Edmondson, near Easton, a number of

CATTLE, SHEEP, AND HOGS,

Three or four good Work Horses, and some Farming Utensils, &c.

A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by the subscriber.

JOHN W. BLAKE.

September 22—5w

BOARDING.

Parents who are desirous of sending their Daughters to School in Baltimore, may hear of a very desirable situation for Boarding in the family of a Lady, (where every attention will be paid to the department of the young ladies and great care taken to preserve their health and promote their comfort, and where their education will be superintended by the head of the family, a gentleman of liberal education, who has had long experience in the instruction of females,) by making application to the Editor.

N. B. The Situation is one of the most healthy in Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 21st, 1821.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON, SEPTEMBER 20, 1821.

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of three per cent. for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st day of October next.

By order,
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

Sept. 22—

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry Fi. Fa's. to me directed at the suits of the following persons to wit, James Bartlett and one at the suit of Fennals Martin, one other at the suit of Lloyd Nicola against James Benson, will be sold on Tuesday the 16th of October next, on the Court House Green in Easton, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit, one negro girl named Limer.—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above Fi. Fa's.

By the Board,
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Sept. 22—ts.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry Fi. Fa's. & Venditioni to me directed at the suit of the following persons Robt. Moore, Nicols Layton, Michael Lamb Samuel G. Jones, and Jenkins & Stevens against Benjamin Wilnot, Joseph Stangasser & J. mes Burgess, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d day October on the Court House Green, the following property, to wit, Two Tan Houses with all the improvements, subject to ground rent, also 20 or 25 Cord of Tan Bark, also 15 and a half acres of land lying on the south side of the road leading from Easton to Easton Point, seized and taken to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

By the Board,
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Sept. 29—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni, to me directed at the suit of Robert Spencer use of William Bromwell and Peter Stevens, administrator of Thomas Stevens, against Elizabeth Garey, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d of October, on the Court House Green, between 10 and 3 o'clock the following property, to wit, the life estate of the one third part of the farm on which Samuel Y. Garey now lives, called and known by the name of Mount Pleasant, he the quantity of acres more or less. Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.

By the Board,
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Sept. 29—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni, Exponas to me directed at the suit of Charles Goldsborough against James Parrott, latter, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d of October, on the Court House Green between 11 & 4 o'clock, the following property to wit, the farm on which Bennett Frampton now resides. Seized and taken to satisfy the aforesaid claim.

By the Board,
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Sept. 29th, 1821.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of 2 writs of Venditioni to me directed at the suits of William Clark and James Wilson, Jr. use of Hugh Evans against Samuel Robinson, Thomas Robinson, Booktown, and Samuel Colston, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d of October on the Court House Green, between 10 and 3 o'clock the following property, to wit a part of a tract of land called Clays Hops, Old Woman's Folly, and part of a tract of land called Cumberland, containing 100 and 30 acres, more or less, being the land of which the said Samuel Robinson's father, Thomas Robinson, died seized and possessed, and which he deeded by his last will to the said Samuel Robinson after his mother's decease. Also, eight head of Cattle, one yoke of Oxen, one Ox Cart, one Sorrel Horse and Sorrel Mare, one Grey Horse and one Sorrel Colt—seized and taken to satisfy the aforesaid claim.

By the Board,
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Sept. 29—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of the following writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, at the suits of the State use of John W. V. Newnam & the President Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, against Spedden Orm, will be sold on Tuesday the 30th inst. on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock—all the right interest claim and title of said Orm in & to a tract of land called "Fox Den, a tract called "Triangle," part of a tract called Waitland, be the quantity what it may. Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above Venditioni's.

By the Board,
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 6th—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of 3 Fi. Fa's to me directed, at the suits of Martin L. Wright and Thomas Lookerman, and the state for the use of Elizabeth Clark by Aaron Clark, the state for the use of William Clark by Aaron Clark against William M'Mahan, will be sold on Tuesday the 30th of October, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock on the Court House Green, to wit all the right interest, claim and title of William M'Mahan, in and to the tract of land called part of Lowe's Rumble on which said M'Mahan resides, taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and cost of the above Fi. Fa's.

By the Board,
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

October 6—1f

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Fi. Fa. to me directed, at the suit of Henry Leonard, against John Hopkins of Bamherry, will be sold on Tuesday the 30th of October, between the hours of 12 & 3 o'clock on the Court House Green, all the right interest, claim and title of John Hopkins, in and to the farm in which he now resides, be the quantity what it may—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above fieri facias.

By the Board,
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

October 6—1f

Easton Academy.

The Trustees have taken the earliest opportunity of informing the parents and guardians of the Scholars belonging to the English Department, and others who may desire to place their children therein, that they have engaged Mr. DAVIS RICE as the Assistant Teacher. The recommendations furnished by this gentleman of his moral and literary character give reason to believe that he will prove himself a useful and engaging instructor; and those in this neighborhood who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, speak in very favorable terms of his marked attention to his pupils and of the propriety of his conduct.

This Department is now open for the reception of Scholars. The Classical Department under the care of Mr. THOMAS, the Principal Teacher, is also open; The abilities of this gentleman have been heretofore, announced, and are extensively known.

It may now be fairly presumed that the established reputation of this Seminary will continue to invite the growing youths of this and the neighbouring counties to participate in those advantages of education which it is so capable of affording; & which are so essential to the maintenance of virtue and civil liberty.

By the Board,
NS. HAMMOND, President.

Easton, Sept. 15 4w—1am6m

Earthen Ware.

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Have on board the *Isabella and Armata*, just arrived.

211 CRATES EARTHEN-WARE.

Which with the number received per Harriet, completes their Fall supply.

By these arrivals we are again enabled to furnish our customers with any article in the line.

GEORGE GRUNDY & SONS,

No. 3. N. Charles-st. Baltimore.

COUNTRY DEALERS are invited to call & examine the Ware, and learn our prices.

Sept. 29—4w

Last Notice.

The creditors of Dr. James B. Sullivan dec'd. are requested to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Clerk of Dorchester County Court, on or before the 13th day of next month, as the claims against said deceased will be audited immediately after that date.

JAMES CHAPLAIN, Trustee.

Cambridge, Sept. 29th, 1821.

SAUEL & WOOD, & Co.

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

No. 212, Market Street, Baltimore.

Have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Goods in their line of business, which they will sell wholesale or retail on the lowest terms, for cash or approved credit.

CONSISTING OF

Miscellaneous, Classic, School and Children's Books, in great variety.

BLANK BOOKS,

WRITING PAPER,

LETTER Do.

WRAPPING Do.

IRONMONGER'S Do.

BONNET BOARDS,

BINDER'S Do.

SLATES & PENCILS,

INK POWDER, WAFERS, &c.

Blank Books made to any pattern at short notice.

S. W. & Co. are agents for C. Johnson's Printing Ink, which they furnish at factory prices, viz.

NEWS INK 30 cents per pound.

BOOK 33

BEST BOOK, 50

No charge for Kegs.

S. W. & Co. are also agents for D. & G. Bruce Type Foundry, New York—Orders for Type will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 1.

Notice

Is hereby given that there was committed to the Gaol of this County on the 13th inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself

THOMAS PUMPHREY,

aged about 21 years, five feet six inches high, yellow complexion, has a small scar in his forehead and one over his left eye, and several small scars on his hands, a barber by profession, and says he served his apprenticeship with a Mr. Daniel Riar or Kiar of Baltimore, and says he is free. If a slave the owner is requested to come forward without delay, prove him pay charges and release him from gaol, otherwise he will be released agreeable to law.

W. M. BEALL, Jr. Sheriff of Frederick County Md.

NOTICE.

The Members of the "Female Tract Society of Talbot County" are requested to meet on Friday the 13th inst. at Christ Church in Easton at 11 o'clock A. M. The Ladies of the County are invited to attend and unite with the Society for the promotion of its useful object.

October 6—

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADEL.

PHILA AND NOW OPENING BY

Thomas & Groome,

WHO HAVE ALSO JUST PURCHASED

15,000 Feet

VERY GOOD SEASONED, YELLOW PINE

PLANK,

From 3-4 to 4-4 inch thick, which they will sell very cheap for Cash only.

Easton, August 18th, 1821.—1f.

T. H. DAWSON & Co.

AGENTS FOR THE PROPRIETOR,

Have just received a fresh supply of the following valuable Medicines.

PREVENTION

BETTER THAN CURE

LEE'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS

Is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the proprietor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every week during the prevalence of BILIOUS, YELLOW, and M. LIGNANT FEVERS, will under the blessing of Providence, prove an infallible preventive, and further that in the present stages of those diseases their use will very generally succeed in restoring health.

They are admirably adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and to prevent its morbid secretions—to restore appetite, a regular habit of body, and promote free perspiration.

Please inquire for "LEE'S" Anti Bilious Pills.

Mr. Noah Ridgely—For two months last, I have been afflicted with violent sickness at the stomach, an inclination to vomit and loss of appetite. By taking two doses of your pills I am restored to a perfect state of health which induced my wife to try them also, which was attended with the same

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20, 1821.

NO. 202

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.

FALL GOODS. Clark & Green.

Have just received and are now opening an
Elegant Assortment of
CHOICE FRESH GOODS.
Selected from the latest arrivals in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

CONSISTING OF
Cloths
Cassimeres
Cocoons
Flannels
Linen
Blankets
Bombazines
Broadcloths
Calicoes
Chamois
Cambric and Fines
Muslins
Lawn Linens
Diapers
Lawn
Steam Loom Shirts
Domestic Flannels
Shirtings and Sheet
Mans and Canton
Grapes
Senshaws
Florence
Batina
Ribbons
Gloves
Hosiery
Shawls
Handkerchiefs
Diapers

GROCERIES.
LIQUORS, WINES, TEAS, &c. &c.
All of which will be offered very cheap for cash or on exchange for Wool, Feathers and Country Produce. They respectfully invite their friends and customers to give them a call.
September 29—11

**To be Rented
FOR THE NEXT YEAR.**
The House and Garden occupied
At present by Mr. Thomas Parrott,
at Easton Point—The House is very
comfortable and the Garden excel-
lent—it is a good situation for a Boarding
House or Tavern.
For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH
Easton, Sept. 29

**To be Rented
FOR THE NEXT YEAR.**
That convenient Dwelling House, on Dover
Street, in Easton, now occupied by Mr. Syl-
vester. Also, to be hired two negro men &
a smart farm boy, who has been ploughing
two years. Also, to be put out all their arri-
val twelve years of age, two little negro
boys.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, Sept. 29—

CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY.
The English department of the Cambridge
Academy has become suddenly and unexpect-
edly vacant. The Trustees are anxious to fill
the place immediately, and will appoint the
first applicant, whom they may deem fit and
competent, in point of moral and professional
character.
By order,
JOS. E. MOSE, President.
October 5—11

Easton Academy.
The Trustees have taken the earliest op-
portunity of informing the parents and guar-
antors of the scholars belonging to the Cam-
bridge Department, and others who may de-
sire to place their children therein, that they
have engaged Mr. Davis as the As-
sistant Teacher. The recommendation re-
sponded by the gentleman of his moral and in-
tellectual character, give reason to believe that he
will prove himself a useful and engaging in-
structor, and those in that neighborhood who
desire the advantage of his instruction, speak
in very favorable terms of his marked atten-
tion to his pupils and of the propriety of his
conduct.

This Department is now open for the recep-
tion of scholars. The Classical Department
under the care of Mr. Thompson, the Principal
Teacher, is also open. The abilities of this
gentleman have been heretofore announced,
and are extensively known.

It may now be fairly presumed that the es-
tablished reputation of this Academy will con-
tinue to invite the growing youth of the
neighboring counties to participate in
those advantages of education which it is so
capable of affording, and which are so essential
to the maintenance of virtue and civil liberty.

By the Board,
MS. HAMMOND, President.
Easton, Sept. 15, 1821—

Last Notice.
The creditors of Dr. James B. Sullivan, dec'd,
are requested to exhibit their claims with the
 vouchers thereon to the Clerk of Dorchester
County Court, on or before the 13th day of
next month, at the office of said court, and de-
creed will be audited immediately after that
date.
JAMES CHAPMAN, T. 1821.
Cambridge, Sept. 29th, 1821.

Earthen Ware.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
Have on board the *Isabella and Ararat*,
just arrived
241 CRATER, EARTHEN WARE,
Which with the number received per
Harris, completes their Fall supply.
By these arrivals we are again enabled to
furnish our customers with any article in the
line.

GEORGE GRUNDY & SONS,
No. 3 N. Charles St. Baltimore.
By Despatch, Dealers are invited to call &
examine the Ware, and learn our prices.
Sept. 29—49

SAMUEL S. WOOD & Co.
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.
No. 212, No. 1st Street, Baltimore.
Have constantly on hand an extensive as-
sortment of Goods in their line of business,
which they will sell wholesale or retail on the
lowest terms, for cash or approved credit,
consistently of

Miscellaneous, Classic, School &c. Chil-
dren's Books, in great variety.
BLANK BOOKS,
WRITING PAPER,
LETTER DO,
WRAPPING DO,
IRONMONGER'S DO,
BONNET BOARDS,
BINDER'S DO,
SLATES & PENCILS,
INK POWDER, WAFERS, &c.
Blank Books made to any pattern at
short notice.
S. S. W. & Co. are agents for C. Johnson's
Painting Ink, which they furnish at factory
prices, viz:
NEWS INK 30 cents per pound
BOOK 83
BEST INK 50
No charge for Keys.
S. S. W. & Co. are also agents for J. & G.
Bruce Type Foundry, New York. Orders
for Type will receive prompt attention.
Sept. 1

Notice

It hereby given that there was committed
to the Gaol of this County on the 13th inst.
a runaway, a negro man who calls himself
THOMAS PERMYET
aged about 21 years, five feet six inches high,
yellow complexion, has a small scar in his
forehead and one over his left eye, and several
small scars on his hands, a barber by profes-
sion, and maybe served his apprenticeship
with a Mr. Daniel Bar or Kist of Baltimore,
and says he is free. If a slave, the owner is
requested to come forward without delay,
heave him pay charges and release him from
jail, otherwise he will be released agreeable
to law.
W. M. BEALL, Jr. Sheriff of
Frederick County Md.
October 6—8

WANTED,

A FEMALE COOK.
A slave would be preferred, a fair and gen-
erous price will be given for one who can
be well recommended. Also wanted on hire an
EXPERIENCED GARDENER,
who is well acquainted with the culture of the
Vine, and a general knowledge of Fruit and
propagation of it. Enquire at this Office.
October 13—49

Medical Society.

A Stated Meeting of the Medical Society
for Talbot, Queen Anne's and Caroline
Counties, will be held at Centerville on Mon-
day, 5th November next, at 11 o'clock
A. M.
The members are requested to be punctual
in their attendance.
SAMUEL T. KEMP, Sec'y.
Oct. 13—Sw

To be Rented,

FOR THE NEXT YEAR.
The Store House at present occupied by
William Harnett.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
Thomas & Groome.
Oct. 13—1821.

NEW GOODS.

**JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADEL-
PHIA AND NOW OPENING BY**
Thomas & Groome.
WHO HAVE ALSO JUST PURCHASED
45,000 Feet
VERY GOOD SEASONED YELLOW PINE
PLANK.
From 3-4 to 4-4 inch thick, which they
will sell very cheap for Cash only.
Easton, August 18th, 1821.—H.

Wanted

Ten or twelve young Negroes, for whom
the highest Price in Cash will be given—
Enquire at Mr. James B. Sullivan's Tavern.

PRINTING

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

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

SOILS.

"Some soils are much more heated by the sun, all other circumstances being equal, than others; and soils brought to the same degree of heat, cool in different times, &c. some cool much faster than others."
This property has been very little attended to in a philosophical point of view, yet it is of the highest importance in agriculture. In general, soils that consist principally of a stiff white clay, are difficultly heated, and being usually very moist they retain their heat only for a short time. Chalks are similar in one respect, that they are difficultly heated, but being dryer, they retain their heat longer, less being consumed in causing the evaporation of their moisture.

A black soil, containing much soft vegetable matter, is most heated by the sun and air; and the colored soils, and the soils containing much carbonaceous matter, ferruginous matter, exposed under equal circumstances to the sun, acquire a much higher temperature than pale colored soils.

When soils are perfectly dry, those that most readily become heated by the solar rays, likewise cool most rapidly; but I have ascertained by experiment that the darkest coloured dry soil, that which contains abundance of animal or vegetable matter, substances which most facilitate the diminution of temperature, when heated to the same degree, provided it be with in the common limits of the effect of solar heat, will cool more slowly than a wet pale soil, entirely composed of earthy matters.

"In instances where successive generations of vegetables have grown upon a soil, unless part of their produce has been carried off by man, unconsumed by animals, the vegetable matter increases in such a proportion, that the soil approaches to a peat in its nature; and if in a situation where it can receive water from a high district, it becomes spongy, and permeated with that fluid, and is gradually rendered incapable of supporting the nobler classes of vegetables.—Davy."

"I found that a rich black mould, which contained nearly one-fourth of vegetable matter, had its temperature increased in an hour from 65 to 80 deg by exposure to sunshine; whilst a chalk soil was heated only to 69 deg. under the same circumstances. But the mould removed into the shade, where the temperature was 62 deg. lost in half an hour 15 deg. whereas the chalk, under the same circumstances, lost only 4 deg."

"Deep ploughing may be a very profitable practice in a rich thick soil; and in a fertile shallow soil, situated upon a cold clay or sandy sub-soil, it may be extremely prejudicial."

"Water is absolutely necessary to the economy of vegetation in its elastic and fluid state; and it is not devoid of use even in its solid form. Snow and ice are bad conductors of heat; and when the ground is covered with snow, or the surface of the soil or water is frozen, the roots or bulbs of the plants beneath are protected by the congelated water from the influence of the atmosphere, the temperature of which in northern winters is usually very much below the freezing point; and this water becomes the first nourishment of the plant in early spring. The expansion of water during its congelation, at which time its volume increases 1-12, and its contraction of bulk, during a thaw, tend to pulverize the soil, to separate its parts from each other, and to make it more permeable to the influence of the air."—Davy.

POTATOES.

The best mode of preserving potatoes, is to pack them in casks, when digging them from the ground, and filling the interstices with sand. The cask will hold as many as it would without the sand; by this means the air is sufficiently excluded, which is very injurious to the potatoes, as in the light of the sun, they cannot be too soon secured from both. Hundreds of barrels, taken to the West Indies, on arrival, had preserved their flavor and sweetness as good as when they first came out of the ground, and they were not in the slightest degree affected by the climate of the ship.

CURIOUS SERMON.

George Washington Webb, solicits the serious and candid attention of each of his customers, who are indebted to him for more than one quarter's newspapers, to that portion of Scripture, which may be found recorded in the latter clause of the 34th chapter of the gospel according to St. Matthew.—*Pay me what thou owest.*
In discoursing from these words, it is the intention of the preacher, to make a division of his mother—to have nothing to do with notes, except bank notes—and to treat the subject either logically, metaphysically, nor scripturally, nor religiously, nor morally, nor physically—but peremp-

torily.—As he has a mortal aversion to long winded people, ever since he began to collect newspaper accounts, he will be as brief as a Lawyer's summons, and leaving his text to explain itself, come to the improvement.

Beloved brethren! Hearken unto me and attend to the words of my mouth! Pay the Printer quickly, when thou art in the way with him—lest at any time the Printer deliver thy account to the attorney, and the attorney bring thee before the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison. Verily I say unto thee, thou shalt by no means come out thence, till thou hast paid the arrearages of thy printing.

A new and powerful Remedy for Chronic Diseases.

The work from which the following remarks, on the effects of the Sulphurous Vapour Bath, were taken, was published at Vienna, in 1819, by Dr. D'Carro, a very eminent physician, who is spoken of with respect by Mad de Siegl, among the scientific men of that city. The extracts are from a review of this work in the American Medical Recorder, October, 1820.

In his second letter, dated August 15th, 1817, Dr. D'Carro observes, "Although I have commenced my observations on the Sulphurous Vapour Bath since the 24th July only, and the diseases I have treated since then, have been of the most inveterate kind, not yielding to the power of any other remedy, the results have been the most satisfactory. It is the unanimous opinion of the Physicians, who have examined the apparatus, that this mode of applying the Sulphur, is by far the most active, and that so powerful a sudorific should be attended with the most beneficial consequences; admitted red in chronic diseases of the skin, of the joints, glands, lymphatic system, and in various gouty affections."

The temperature experienced in the apparatus, is from 30 to 35° of Reaumur; and this is so far from being unpleasant to the patient, or augmenting that insupportable itching, so common in the affections of the skin, that he seeks to prolong the half hour prescribed him for the use of the Bath. In his third letter, which is written three months later, he says, "The success of his practice has exceeded his most sanguine hopes; several cases of herpes, a common disease of the skin, which had resisted all other remedies, and had existed for many years, were cured, without giving any medicine internally; the dry and scaly letter appeared to yield much more rapidly than the humid or running. A variety of other eruptions, less violent, have disappeared in less than ten trials with the bath. Three cases of itch only, have occurred in my practice, which have been cured by three, eight and ten fumigations.—However efficacious these fumigations have proved in the various affections of the skin, they are not less valuable in other diseases, as in chronic rheumatism, palsy of the joints, lumbago, sciatica, &c."

With a little precaution I am enabled to employ the fumigations at all seasons of the year, and even during the severest winters. Daily experience affirms what I have formerly said of the efficacy of fumigation in different gouty affections, in lumbago, sciatica, and other chronic diseases of this species, in the itch, and various herpetic eruptions. I repeat, that in diseases susceptible of cure or amendment, the number of cases which have resisted the trials with the bath, is very small in comparison to the great number that have yielded to this mode of treatment. Some observations induce me to believe, that they may prove very beneficial in some species of scrophulous diseases that arise from the abuse of mercury; & that they may be very advantageously given to prepare the system for the action of this remedy.—The dusky colored discolorations of the skin called pockles, disappeared very readily under the use of the bath. Two instances of this kind, one of which has existed for five years, was cured with ten fumigations; a second, which was accompanied with pains in the integuments of the head, and insupportable itching, yielding to five. I have had to do with persons of all ages, from five to seventy. A little girl of six years and a boy of five, of delicate constitution, having both some affection of the skin, which had resisted the ordinary remedies, were cured with the sulphurous vapour, without suffering the slightest inconvenience from its action. One of my most remarkable cures was effected in a person of seventy years of age, who was afflicted with the most horrible herpes, that I have ever seen upon the arm and leg.

The Editor of the Morning Chronicle remarks, that this remedy has been introduced into all the large cities in Europe, and lately into New Orleans and Philadelphia, and as it seems to have produced such astonishing cures in some of the most painful and disgusting diseases to which human beings are subject, and which have been heretofore abandoned as incurable, we are happy to hear that Dr. Revere, of this city, has set up an establishment of this kind.

Dr. Revere, of this city, has set up an establishment of this kind.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. Crim. Cou. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

City and County of New York.

John Ferguson, vs. One of the first bench, &c. &c. arising from a per-
Tha. Thompson, mission to grant the
freedom of elective franchise to people of
color, is a dash at the higher walks in life,
and attempts to imitate their more fashion-
able neighbors. This was an action brought
by Ferguson, a black gentleman of respecta-
bility, to secure damages against Thompson,
a very decent colored man, and a stage driver,
for seducing plaintiff's wife, and de-
stroying his comfort and peace of mind.

It is true, that in this case there were
no proofs of settlements—pin money—
splendid equipage—clothes—jewels
and doctors' commons, and all those regu-
lar gradations, which accompany an es-
tablished case of English crim. con. Yet
plaintiff was an honest black citizen, who
the "declining in the vale of years," as
Cicero says, who had married a young and
handsome mulatto, but who, it appears was
not in Court.

Thompson the defendant was also an
old head, and had an excellent character,
and was, withal, a man of property. It ap-
peared by the testimony, that Thompson
brought sundry packages to plaintiff's wife,
and by these little attentions, attention,
won her affections and carried her off; and
it also appeared in evidence that in the
midst of these miscellaneous proceedings, a
child was born, which neither party re-
cognized. Witnesses were examined to prove
that Ferguson had seduced his wife, and
frequently turned her out of doors, and the
court charged the jury, that exemplary
damages should be awarded, where the
peace of mind and happiness of the hus-
band had been injured, but if it appeared,
that he had used his wife ill, without cause,
and had turned her out of doors, he him-
self, created a barrier to any compensation.
The jury retired for some time, & brought
in a verdict of 250 dollars and the costs.

A number of black ladies and gentlemen
attended this interesting trial; they were
neatly and fashionably dressed, and the
ladies dressed a little when examined on
the delicate investigation.

National Advocate.

REMALE POLICE.

Dr. the Mad Mercur—and True Tale.

Those who declaim with the greatest
vehemence against the excellency of wo-
man's understanding, generally conclude
their argument by an appeal to experience,
which they think establishes the opinion,
that when she falls from virtue, she exceeds
man in the fragility of her crimes. But
if this (should not even induce them by
granting what they might find it difficult
to demonstrate) proves any thing, it is di-
rectly the reverse of what they allege it in
support of, as it certainly requires superi-
or abilities to exceed at all.

The following instance of female address,
though shown in a most unjustifiable cause,
will prove this, and may divert by its cir-
cumstances even those who feel a just ab-
horrence of its motive.

A well dressed, good looking woman,
went lately to a physician noted for his
skill in curing the maladies of the mind, to
whom she told a long and circumstantial
story of her husband's being subject to an
uncommon kind of madness, which affected
him periodically, when he would utterly
lose his memory so as to forget his near-
est relations, and persist with the strong-
est obstinacy in any extravagant notions
which might happen to possess his imagi-
nation at that time, though in every other
respect, to all appearance, in his reason.
She concluded her account with a flood of
tears, and sharpened the doctor's attention
by a handsome fee, who told her that he
would consider the case with the greatest
care, but that it was in a subtle for him to
form a proper judgment, so as to be able
to prescribe, without seeing the patient.

To this her tender regard made many
objections, particularly because the very
mention of doctors always heightened his
madness, and to have recourse to any vic-
tious method in his own house would ex-
pose him before his servants, which she
could not bear to do, and he would never
forgive, should they even prove successful;
but these difficulties were all soon remov-
ed, by a proposal which she ingeniously fed
the doctor to make, of bringing him to his
house, where no notice would be taken of
any noise he might make, and all things
were in readiness for whatever should ap-
pear necessary to be done. To this she
consented, with seeming reluctance, and
promised to try to decoy him upon some
pretence to come next morning, as she had
reason to apprehend that the fit was coming
on him. The doctor accordingly promised
to be at home at the time appointed, and
the lady at her departure, took care to se-
cure the respect and attendance of his ser-
vants by her liberality.

Matters being thus far settled, she went
the next morning, some time before the hour
appointed with the doctor, to the shop of
a noted silk mercer, the natural compla-
cency of whose temper, with other circum-
stances which will appear in the sequel mark-
ed him out as a proper subject for her design.

The morning being fine, she walked, attended by a footman in a genteel livery. Having looked curiously round the shop for some time, she told the mercer that she was recommended to him by a person of distinction, one of his best customers, whom she named, to buy wedding clothes for a young lady of fortune in the country with every other thing that might be necessary for the rest of the ladies of the family on the occasion, and pulling a letter of introduction out of her pocket, chose them with fancy and judgment, to a very considerable amount, and then, while the mercer was making out the bill, ordered her footman to call a coach.

As soon as it came, she hid the shopman put the things into it, and turning to the mercer, told him that she was the wife of such a gentleman, naming the doctor, and desired that he would please to come home with her in the coach, where her husband would pay him. He accordingly waited on her without hesitation, as he knew by character that the doctor was a man of fortune, though he was absolutely unacquainted with himself and the circumstances of his family.

When the coach stopped at the doctor's, the lady's footman knocked with authority, and the door was opened by another exactly in the same livery with him, who remembered her liberality the day before, received her with the most obsequious respect, and showing the mercer into an outer parlour, with the easy air of mistress of the house, told him she would wait on him directly.

She then went to the doctor, whom she told, with tears in her eyes, that she had brought her husband bad, and that morning having disowned all knowledge of her, and every person in the family, and raised a great disturbance in the house of one of his neighbours from whom he pretended to demand money as some imaginary account of debt. She then intreated him to try all possible means for his recovery, advising him, though, to take care that he had proper assistance at hand, as he was apt to be very outrageous, and then giving him another fee, she said she could not bear to be within hearing of him, much less see him, in those unhappy circumstances, but would go to a friend's in the neighbourhood, and return to call for him in about an hour, when the operation might be over, and conjuring him not to use any harsh means, or put the dear man to any pain that could be possibly avoided, she went away.

The doctor then waited upon his patient, whom he found sitting very composedly, and after some general chat, asked him how he found himself that morning, and desired to feel his pulse. Though the mercer thought this something odd, he had accustomed himself to so much complaisance with his ready money customers, that he answered him civilly, and reached him his hand, nor had resolution or presence of mind, perhaps to contradict the doctor, upon his telling him that it was absolutely necessary for him to loose some blood, but submitted quietly to the operation.

However shivering he had no farther occasion for the doctor's advice, he thanked him very politely, and said, that he had a good deal of business to do that morning, he should be very much obliged to him to despatch him as soon as he could.

The doctor answered that he was glad to find him in so happy a state of mind, which promised a speedy cure as it showed that his was not original madness; and then without giving the other time to reply, he called to his man to bring in his cupping glasses, and apply them to the gentleman's head.

"To my head sir?" exclaimed the mercer, in a fright, "cupping glasses to my head? I do not understand you sir, and desire that you will despatch me without any more of your advice or practice, which I neither want nor will submit to." Poor gentleman! answered the doctor, poor gentleman! I was in hopes you had a proper sense of your condition! Do not be alarmed sir, though the operation is a little painful, it will soon be over; and there is not the least danger in it. Proceed, John! call to Thomas and William. If you struggle sir, you will only add to your pain, and compel us to tie you down. You shall see sir, that I will despatch you directly.

Despatch me sir, replied the poor man, almost frightened out of his wits, indeed, at the sight of three or four ill looking fellows with the instruments of torture ready, "despatch me sir, pray sir, do, by paying me my money; here is the bill sir, and give me leave to tell you I am not accustomed to such usage." A poor man, it is just so, just as she told me, returned the doctor, and so sir you want your money? Make haste Thomas. And pray sir, will you please to tell me how much, and for what I am indebted to you? For what sir? For the goods your wife got this morning? Here is the bill sir. Poor man! is just so. My wife sir? William fetch the straight waistcoat! Do not like his looks. Pray sir, who is my wife? Why sir, the lady who brought me here. My wife is she? Pray sir, is she not your wife? Sir! I do not understand you! I suppose not sir at present, but you'll remember better by and by. He exactly she described his guest. I do not wonder at her saying he was very bad.

By this time the doctor's people had laid hold on the poor mercer, and in spite of his roaring and struggling, clasped half a score of cups on his head. The pain thereof made him mad indeed, so that making a desperate effort as he was a very strong man, he burst from his persecutors and rushed into the street with all the cups sticking upon his head.

Such a sight instantly drew a mob about him, whom he intreated to wait to protect him and assist in escape, asserting his sanity and exclaiming against the usage he

had received—but they only laughed at the ridiculous figure he made, and helped the doctor's men to overpower him, who were just dragging him back to his torture, when fortunately a gentleman with whom he was acquainted, happened to go by, who surprised to see him in that condition and being told the reason soon undeceived the doctor, and released his patient.

The discovery however was far from being pleasing to either, as it showed them the whole deceit of the woman, who had passed on each for the wife of the other. Their first care was to send in pursuit of her, but she had planned her schemes so well as to elude all enquiries. This heightened the difficulties in which they were already embroiled, and made the mercer inexorable in his demand of reparation for the treatment he had received; for satisfy which and avoid the expense, vexation and ridicule of a lawsuit, the doctor was by the mediation of friends at length prevailed upon to pay for the goods, and to divide the loss, he suffering that of the money, and the mercer receiving no other satisfaction for his personal damages but the payment of his bill.

FOREIGN.

Received by the Packet ship *Amity*, arrived at New York in 41 days from Liverpool.

London, Aug. 27.
Funeral of the Queen of England.
"STAFFS, Aug. 20.—All preparations are made here to receive in a becoming manner the body of the Queen.

The Queen's remains to the Continent had reached Cuxhaven on Sunday se'night, and consequently had not occupied more time than 48 hours on the passage. As soon as the *Glasgow* had anchored in the harbour, preparations were made for transferring the royal remains from that frigate, which could not navigate the Elbe, to the *Ganet* ship of war, which was to carry them to Stade.

Hamburg, Aug. 21.—Yesterday in the afternoon, the remains of the late Queen of England were landed at Stade, under a discharge of cannon. The body is deposited in the church till arrangements can be made for its conveyance in suitable funeral pomp to Brunswick.

The Hanoverian Minister resident here, and Mr. Struve, Counselor of Legation, have put on mourning, and their example has been followed by many Englishmen, but Mr. Mellish, the British Consul-General at this place waits for an express order from his Government before he adopts that mark of respect.

STAFFS, Aug. 20.—Between six and seven o'clock the boat containing the royal coffin, and other boats with the mourners, the attendants and British naval officers, came up to the landing place. As much of the funeral as regarded the procession to the church was a walking one. The mourners and attendants walked up the steps; the coffin was taken out of the boat by the undertakers' men, who had been brought from London for the purpose of assisting at the funeral, who arrived here early in the day, and it was carried along the streets by ten of these men. Sir George Naylor walked before the coffin, bearing the crown and cushion in his hands; he was preceded by a body of Hussars, while the infantry lined and prevented the populace from interrupting the line of march.

A solemn sound now proceeded at intervals from a muffled drum—the corpse was carried slowly forward. Lord Hood, as chief mourner, walked immediately behind the body—he was followed by Lady Anne Hamilton and Lady Hood—next came Dr. and Mrs. Lushington—after them Mr. and Mrs. Wilde—the Rev. Mr. Wood and Mr. William Austin walked next—then followed Count Vassalli, Lieutenant Hornum, &c. Mariette Brune was also in the procession, which moved slowly along through the principal streets leading to the church of St. Willhad.

The coffin was carried in slow and solemn pace along the side to the altar, where it was placed on the catafalque erected for the occasion in the centre of this venerable spot, which had been previously hung round with black, and in the front of which festoons of crape were suspended. All round the altar numerous candles were lighted; the branch which hung over it was also covered with lighted candles.

August 21.—At 11 o'clock this morning the hearse and mourning coaches, were put in a state of readiness to proceed on their journey.

About 11 o'clock, the hearse, accompanied by 16 mounted Hussars, proceeded to the church, outside which a military guard of honour was stationed; guards were also placed in the church, and candles were still burning. The corpse was then, under the direction of the undertakers, carried out by their men, and placed in the hearse; and as the hearse went away, the guard on each side presented arms. The hearse then, preceded and followed by Hussars, was drawn again to the barrack square. Sir George Naylor, then in a mourning coach and six, with the crown and cushion, went before the hearse, which was followed by three other mourning coaches, and three or four chairs, all of which were filled with the parties who walked yesterday evening to the church. Six or seven wagons, hired for the conveyance of the undertakers' men, and other attendants, then brought up the rear. A company of infantry marched before, and another behind the procession. When they came to the first gate at the fortress, a guard of honour stationed there, presented arms as the royal corps passed. After the funeral had gone through all the other gates, the infantry guards halted; they were drawn up in rank and file on the side of the road,

and after presenting arms they marched back into the town. The Hussars then marched on to Bortelude, where the whole of the parties forming the procession are to rest this night.

London, August 25.
The Paris Journals of Saturday, August 25, contain the following extracts.

Paris, Aug. 25.
The Count will go into mourning on Sunday next, for twenty one days, no account of the death of the Queen of England; the mourning is to be black for the first eleven days, and white for the last ten days.

The first Gentleman of the Chamber in Waiting.

(Signed) The Duke D'Angoulême.

The Tuilleries, 24th Aug. 1821.

The Duke of Wellington arrived in Paris on Thursday. In course of half an hour after his arrival, he was visited by the Duke de Richelieu, and Baron Pasquier, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs. Yesterday, at noon, his grace was received by the King in private audience; after which he visited their Royal Highnesses, Madame, Monsieur, and the Duke d'Angoulême.

London, August 30.
The foreign mails are less fertile than ordinary in Turkish and Russian rumours. The private correspondence from Nuremberg, hitherto so active in the propagation of warlike alarms, is now reduced to the simple statement, that frequent conferences have taken place between Prince Metternich and Lord Walpole. An article from Smyrna seems to apprehend that Greece will be long recovering from the effects of its present military enterprises, and observes—What, unless a Russian war should occur, must indeed be obvious; that the defeat of the insurgents in Wallachia and Moldavia tends much to facilitate and expedite the suppression of the Greek cause in the Morea and throughout the Archipelago. Our own accounts from St. Petersburg by the Hamburg mail, come down to the 7th inst. and are decidedly in a pacific tone. Few, or no facts, indeed are given; but the want of facts is a negative evidence on a subject so interesting as the commencement of a war; the absence of all preparations for which is distinctly acknowledged by the political observers of St. Petersburg, as is likewise the inclination of the Emperor to preserve the peace of Europe. The funds of Russia, and the rate of exchange, have rather a tendency to improve than otherwise; at the same time it is but fair to remark, that persons best acquainted with the state of Russia are not free from solicitude respecting the consequences which may result from the well known temper and disposition of the army. Although the importance of the meeting which took place a few months ago amongst the Imperial Guards, may be exaggerated by some individuals more prone to apprehension than others, a spirit capable of producing similar effects is supposed by many to have extended to more than one regiment in the Russian service. How far this may now, or at any future period, affect the resolutions of the Imperial Cabinet, upon the question of peace or war with Turkey, is a point which we are unable to decide.—Times.

The British Traveller of the evening of the 30th, in a Postscript dated at half past 3 o'clock, says—"We stop the press to announce the following important intelligence—

Royal Exchange, 3 o'clock.
The Levant Company have received an express, that the Turks have agreed to the *Ultimatum* of Russia. Stocks have risen in consequence one per cent."

We have this morning received papers direct from Madrid to the 17th instant. The *Gaceta de Madrid* states, that "letters and journals received from different parts of the Peninsula, continue to give assurances of the excellent public spirit which is every where springing itself."

THE KING.
Extracted from private correspondence. Dublin, August 30.

The levee was unequalled, both in point of numbers and of rank, by any levee that has been held within the memory of man, in this country.

At this levee were seen crowding round the throne, persons who, not many weeks ago, were the most active and violent leaders of a complaining people—persons who for many years stood opposed to the will of the Queen, and who, in return, were fawned down by the face of power, almost always in this country, dark, gloomy and unpopular.

London, August 30.
We, says the *Morning Chronicle*, can state upon undoubted authority, that Prince Eugene has addressed a letter to the Members of the Holy Alliance, and to the British Government, in which he claims the remains of the Emperor Napoleon, now deposited at St. Helena, contrary to his express injunctions, contained in the following codicil to his testament—

"Arrive le 16, 1821, Longwood.
"Je desire que mes cendres reposent sur les bords de la Seine, au milieu de ce peuple Français que j'ai tant aimé."

I desire that my ashes may repose on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of that French people which I have so much loved.

LETTERS, RELATING TO THE SISTER OF BONAPARTE.
Paris, August 12.

The Princess Borghese, Bonaparte's sister, long solicited the British Government for leave to join her brother at St. Helena. She obtained permission, & was making the necessary preparations for the voyage, when she was informed of Bonaparte's death. M. Bonaparte, the priest, who left St. Helena in May last, has transmitted to this Princess the following letter—

"Madame! Napoleon has charged me to give you an account of his health. The melody in his liver, which attacked him many years ago and which is mortal in this climate, has in the course of six weeks made a frightful progress. The amelioration produced by the care of the Antonia, has not continued, and many relapses took place during the concluding six months of last year; and the disease renders him weaker every day. Napoleon is extremely feeble, and can scarcely support half an hour's ride in a carriage with the horses walking. He can just walk in his chamber without assistance. To his liver complaint is added another disorder, which belongs to this climate—his intestines are strongly attacked, his digestive organs no longer fulfil their functions, and his stomach rejects all which it receives. For some time Napoleon has eaten neither meat nor bread nor vegetables; he lives but upon potted meats, and rice. Count Bertrand wrote in September last to Lord Liverpool, to demand the removal of the Emperor to a more favourable climate, and to convince him of the necessity of its being in the neighbourhood of mineral waters. I have given M. Bonaparte a copy of this letter. The Governor, Sir Hudson Lowe, refused to transmit it to his Government, under the vain pretext that it gave to Napoleon the title of Emperor. Monsieur Bonaparte departs to day for Rome; he has experienced the cruel influence of the climate of St. Helena; one year's residence in this island will cost him six of his existence. The letter which M. Antonia has written to Cardinal Fesch will give you a true idea of the circumstances of the Emperor's disease. The journals of London constantly publish letters under the head of St. Helena, which abound with lies, and which are fabricated to deceive Europe. Napoleon hopes that your Highness will endeavor to make known the real state of his malady. He dies without success, on a frightful rack; his agony is terrible. Receive, Madame, &c."

(Signed) "MONTHOLON."
Copy of a letter from Gen. Count Bertrand to Lord Liverpool.

Longwood, Sept. 3, 1821.
"My Lord—I had the honour of writing to you on the 25th of June, 1819, to inform you of the situation of the health of the Emperor, who, since the month of October, 1817, has been attacked by a chronic complaint in the liver. Dr. Antonia arrived here in September last; he dedicated all his care to Napoleon, who obtained from it some relief, but since this physician has declared, as appears from his notes and bulletins, that the disease had reached a point at which the aid of medicine could do nothing against the pernicious effects of the climate; that mineral waters appeared to him to become necessary; that as long as he remained at St. Helena, his life would be only a long agony, and that he could hope for no relief but by returning to Europe, his strength being entirely worn out by a residence of five years in the dreadful climate of St. Helena; by the privation of every necessary, and by the bad treatment of which he has been the object.

In consequence the Emperor commands me, my Lord, to demand, as the only means of preservation which remains to him, to be transferred to Europe."
(Signed) BERTRAND.
Copy of a letter from the Military Secretary to General Bertrand.

Plantation House, Sept. 6, 1820.
"Sir,—The instructions addressed to the Governor not permitting him to receive letters in which the title of Emperor is given to Napoleon Bonaparte, I am commanded to return that which you have addressed to Sir Hudson Lowe, you will find it enclosed.

The Governor commands me at the same time to observe to you, that he has never received the letter which you state that you addressed to him, the 25th of June 1819, for Lord Liverpool.
(Signed) GORREONER, MIL. Sec.

to which the spirit of party endeavors to give importance—
Count de Montholon to the Princess Borghese at Rome.

"Madame! Napoleon has charged me to give you an account of his health. The melody in his liver, which attacked him many years ago and which is mortal in this climate, has in the course of six weeks made a frightful progress. The amelioration produced by the care of the Antonia, has not continued, and many relapses took place during the concluding six months of last year; and the disease renders him weaker every day. Napoleon is extremely feeble, and can scarcely support half an hour's ride in a carriage with the horses walking. He can just walk in his chamber without assistance. To his liver complaint is added another disorder, which belongs to this climate—his intestines are strongly attacked, his digestive organs no longer fulfil their functions, and his stomach rejects all which it receives. For some time Napoleon has eaten neither meat nor bread nor vegetables; he lives but upon potted meats, and rice. Count Bertrand wrote in September last to Lord Liverpool, to demand the removal of the Emperor to a more favourable climate, and to convince him of the necessity of its being in the neighbourhood of mineral waters. I have given M. Bonaparte a copy of this letter. The Governor, Sir Hudson Lowe, refused to transmit it to his Government, under the vain pretext that it gave to Napoleon the title of Emperor. Monsieur Bonaparte departs to day for Rome; he has experienced the cruel influence of the climate of St. Helena; one year's residence in this island will cost him six of his existence. The letter which M. Antonia has written to Cardinal Fesch will give you a true idea of the circumstances of the Emperor's disease. The journals of London constantly publish letters under the head of St. Helena, which abound with lies, and which are fabricated to deceive Europe. Napoleon hopes that your Highness will endeavor to make known the real state of his malady. He dies without success, on a frightful rack; his agony is terrible. Receive, Madame, &c."

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PIRACY AND MURDER.
Extract of a letter received at Charleston October 9th, by the schooner *Eliza Williams*, from a gentleman, to a commercial house in that city, dated—

Matanzas, Sept. 27th, 1821.
"Three horrible events have just taken place. Three American vessels—two of them coming in—viz—the brig John Smith, and the schooner *MILLO*, of Bristol—the other the sloop *Collector*, of Rhode Island, bound out, were seen carrying at the entrance of this harbor, by a launch filled out here, and manned by nine whites, viz. one Portuguese, six Spaniards and two Englishmen.

They killed the captain and two men of the ship, and then ordered her to the northward—They murdered all the crew of the brig, opened their chests, looted them by the ribs to the waist, and afterwards set fire to the vessel and all were consumed. The sloop was more fortunate—the pirates contented themselves with merely beating the crew and plundering her of the most valuable articles on board.

They collected the combustibles and set them on fire and left her, hoping in the case of the brig, to consume vessel and crew together, but these last fortunately had strength sufficient to take her long boat, and have safely got back to Matanzas.

On their arrival they applied to the Governor for protection, and after some delay, he allowed the Americans in the place to arm in pursuit of the pirates. Three boats full set out in quest of them, and after a cruise of 36 hours, have just returned with success."

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.
Editors.—The following interesting account of the *Archa* or *Betal*, is taken from the *Literary Magazine*. The charcoal prepared from this article, which is finely levigated, furnishes a most valuable substitute for the beautiful properties of which, united to the still more useful anti-epileptic and antispasmodic virtues should have long ago stimulated some enterprising chemist to attempt to bring it into general use. The person who should undertake to do this, would I think confer a favor upon society at large, and probably find himself otherwise handsomely rewarded or shall we—pardon the suggestion—wait until duly authorized by some European innovation.

From the Literary Magazine.
On *Betal* and *Archa*.—For travellers or voyagers in the Indian seas, and to make particular mention of the custom universally prevalent in those countries, of chewing *Betal*. This substance is, in some degree, the substitute for tobacco. I have seldom seen it mentioned but in terms of disgust and abhorrence; in such terms as to leave us to suppose that in general it resembles, in its effects, tobacco, except that these effects are more conspicuous to observers, and more disgusting. The following is a more particular account of this substance than I have ever before met with.

The *Archa* or *Betal* of China is elevated by the Chinese, after wrapping it in the leaf of the *Betal* or *Patung* leaf. This is a small similar to woodbine or Ivy, which clings to the *Archa* tree; the latter is a species of palm, that generally attains the height of thirty or forty feet, is perfectly straight of the circumference of a full grown papaya, with protuberant rings on the bark at equal distances. It possesses no branches but at the head, where it spreads itself, and to them is suspended the fruit or nut of the *Archa*, commonly termed *Betal*, and enveloped in an outward coating of numerous filaments, being in size about an English walnut, but more conical. This bark is not unlike the rind of a cocoa nut, but more soft and pliable.

The properties of the *Betal* are unparalleled as a beautifier and preserver of the teeth. Its astragely gives them strength, and it is almost indispensably the finest antiscorbutic known. Many Europeans who had bad teeth, and were frequently troubled with the toothache, have, by the use of this substance, been permanently relieved, and the appearance of their teeth wonderfully improved. The most offensive breath has been overcome; as the *Archa* possesses one of the most agreeable odours to be met with in the east.

Highly and justly it is esteemed in China, yet in Europe it is scarcely known. Though its virtues are so great, it is notwithstanding, neither cultivated among agriculturalists nor private gentlemen in India; it is the casual inhabitant of every wood or jungle, like many of our most valuable herbs, which grow spontaneously in the fields, unheeded or disregarded but by the professor of botany.

New Orleans, Sept. 11.
A POLISHED ROBBER.
The commander of the private vessel, after robbing the ship *Orleans*, pencilled in the French language, and delivered for sale to a United States officer, a passenger on board the *Orleans*, the following note, which is correctly translated into English:

"At sea, and in good luck.
Sir—Between Sacramento, to ceremony—I take your dry goods, and, in return, I send you pinpoints; therefore, we are now even. I entertain no resentment.

Did good day to the officer of the United States, and tell him that I appreciate the energy with which he has spoken of me and of my companions in arms. Nothing can intimidate us; we are the same fortune, and our maxim is: "that the goods of this world belong to the brave and valiant."

The occupation of the *Orleans* is a pledge that the course I follow is conformable to the policy pursued by the United States.
(Signed) RICHARD CEUR DE LION.

New York, October 8.
The new stone *Shot Tower*, erected by Mr. G. Young, at Bellevue, between the New Almshouse and Kensington House, and which had attained the height of about 110 feet, fell on Saturday evening, breaking off about 16 to 20 feet above its base. We have not learnt the cause of his misfortune, or whether it arose from any defect in the architectural principles of its construction. It was said yesterday that persons were engaged on Saturday next the place, in blasting rocks, and it is conjectured the foundation might have been affected by the shocks. The *Tower* appeared well, and as it capable of resisting any tempest.

LIABILITY OF ATTORNEYS.
An attorney at Lancaster, (Pennsylvania), lately applied to the District Court, of that place, for a rule to show cause why a writ issued against him for a libel should not be quashed. It appears that the applicant had made use of some words in reference to the plaintiff, which the latter considered a libel, and therefore, procured a writ against the former. The defendant rested his application for quashing the writ issued to arrest him, on the ground, that officers of law were privileged from being arrested. The court, however, declined otherwise, it being "contrary to the principles and policy of the government of Pennsylvania, that any privileged order should exist therein. Attorneys are equally liable to arrest with any person in the community. In England this privilege exists, but it cannot be the law of this country." The application was dismissed.—N. E. Com. Ad.

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POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
EMMA—A JAIL.

Emma was witty, polite and fair,
Had dark blue, melting eyes and jetty hair,
A snowy cheek, with varying rubies bright,
A witching hand of alabaster white,
A foot so nimble white she left the dance,
As might a very eremite entrance—
Her voice, that heavenly climax of her beauty,
Was wondrous pleasing and was wondrous pretty.

The maid lov'd reading—off with Newton's
And patience, she consumed the midnight oil.
Novels, well-read, in piles before her rose,
Ere her poor aching eyelids found repose.
With sentimental whims her head she stored,
And all that Roche and Kotzebue afforded,
To such sweet phantasies her every accent fell,
I ween Amanda could not talk so well.

Thus fair and learned, a paragon was she,
Such as our modest females wish to be.
Her piercing glance set many a heart on fire,
Scarcely one but owned the magic of her smile.

A series of lovers every effort tried,
The teased, they flattered, worshipped, lauded,
To win the belle—in vain, alas! for few
Could sigh like him, her glow-worm fancy drew.

The gallant A— had cash a plentiful store,
Was handsome too—what dame could wish for more?
He wooed our heroine, admires and loves,
And sighs so true the nymph his suit approves.

One little month of pleasure winged its way,
And almost brought them to their wedding day—
But, ah! could such, borne by the lifeless tide
Of dull realities, become a bride?

No—vulgar souls the vulgar course may take—
But she, whose heart another's captives make,
Whose soul, subdued by all that Madeline thought,
And all the scenes that Roche's fancy wrought,
Spurns the dull drama, common things present.

And the poor bliss that not exceeds content,
Must act some famous battle of romance o'er,
And A— must be at least a Valencourt.
She found—oh! well! he could not satisfy
Like Bingley's anguish, or like Orestes' grief.

He tried each tender art to win the fair,
But would not look like Mortimer in despair.
Farewell poor A— The courtly B— comes
Now.

Success and plights the sacred vow,
Castillo-like he loves and swears it o'er,
But still the scene's without a Polydore.
Too dull, indeed, where no foul fiend of strife.

With hellish wiles attacks the bliss of life!
Too dull, indeed! where no base Belgrave prevails.
Her love grew cool—she signed again to find
Some change to suit her novelized mind.

C— next, then D—, the hectic maid is
Gamed—
In truth, the alphabet might half be named,
And more perhaps, who each in turn was blest
Awhile, and sent the way of all the rest.

Some thought her pretty—charming—sandy
Or else—
But others deemed her weak as water glass,
Somewhat an errant coquette, fit, would call,
Some curst the maid, her novels, charms and all.

Poor Miss still hoped by some strange chance
To find,
In thoughtless walk, an Elwin to her mind,
Or hear, in some long wished tremendous gale,
(Such things have been) a wrecked De Val court's wall.

Hopeless, at last, she sat her down to pour,
And wrote, if the world was turned about,
I say no more—my muse loves not so well,
On old maids dumps and faded charms to dwell.

PUDDING & CO.
Talbot county, October 15.

Plentiful anecdote of Dr. Franklin,
"Friend Franklin," said, Myers Fisher,
The celebrated unaltered lawyer of Philadelphia
one day to the Doctor, "thou knowest almost every thing, can thou tell me how I
am to preserve my small deer in the back yard?"
my neighbors are often tapping it of life."

"Put a barrel of old Madeira by the side of it," replied the Doctor—"let them get a taste of the Madeira, and I'll engage they will never trouble the small deer any more."

This same great Philosopher used often to say that if parents would give their sons an early taste for the Madeira of Learning, they would hardly ever take to the detestable small beer of vice."

ONE CENT REWARD.
Ransomed from the subscriber on the 6th inst. a small boy named Shadrach, owned by Dr. Denny—the above reward will be given if brought home to the subscriber.

JAMES C. WHEELER.
October 6—

Easton Mail Line.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.
This line will commence the Summer establishment on the 1st of April—Leaving the Easton Hotel every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock in the morning & arriving at Wilmington the same evening. Returning leaves Mr. Robert Keady's, sign of the Ship, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Friday morning at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Easton the same evening.

The Proprietors have provided good Stages and Horaces together with careful Drivers and so this line is the most speedy mode of conveyance and we may add the most economical, as the fare from Easton to Wilmington will be but five dollars and twenty-five cents or six dollars and twenty-five cents to Philadelphia, with the above advantages we hope for a full share of the public patronage. The above line passes through Centerville, Church Hill, Chester town, George Town, Mt. Road, Head of Chesapeake, Warwick and Middletown. Passengers and others can be supplied with Horses and Gigs, Saddle Horses or Double Carriages by applying to Solomon, Lowe, Easton, or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.

SOLOMON LOWE, Easton.
JOHN KEMR, Chester town.
CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Ship, Head of Chesapeake.
ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington.
March 24, 1831—17.

Union Tavern.
The subscriber having taken the above stand formerly occupied by Mr. James Sheffer, in Easton, offers his services to the public. This establishment is now in complete repair for the reception and accommodation of travellers or citizens, who may honor him with a call.

His table will be supplied with the best products of the market, and his bar constantly furnished with the choicest liquors. His stables are supplied with the best Cords, Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. &c. and are attended to by faithful Grooms.

Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers can be furnished for any part of the peninsula—his servants are attentive, and it will be the endeavor of the subscriber to please all who may give him a call.

CHARLES W. NABB.
July 7—17

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

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
JAMES C. WHEELER.
Easton, June 30th, 1831.

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

To Rent,
For the ensuing year, that large and commodious three story Brick Building, situated on the corner of Washington & Cabinet Streets, now in the occupation of Alexander Hambs; also the Cabinet Maker Shop adjoining, occupied by James Wainwright, the Framed House on the corner of Cabinet and W. Street, in the occupation of Wm. Cooper, also the new Brick Store House second door on the East side of Washington Street—for terms apply to the Editor, or to the subscriber near Easton.

J. CALDWELL.
August 18th, 1831.

To be Hired,
FOR THE NEXT YEAR,
Negro Men, Women, Boys and Girls, of various ages—some Women Girls and Boys to be put out for their victuals and clothes.

RACHEL L. KERR.
Easton, Sept. 22—w

THE STEAM-BOAT
MARYLAND.

Will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her route as follows: On Sunday the 1st of April she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock and will proceed to Annapolis and Baltimore, arriving at the latter place at 6 o'clock the same evening; leaves Baltimore on Wednesday at 8 o'clock and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening. And so leaving Easton at the same hour, and by the same route every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route as she passes, she will touch at Fells Point, and at the Mills and Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers.

On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock for Chester town, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock she will leave Chester town & return to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's Town to take and land passengers.

She will take freight from and to the respective places above mentioned as so not to inconvenience the Passengers, their Horses, or Carriages.

Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union Line of Steam Boats, and can be put on board and arrive in Philadelphia next morning at 9 o'clock.

All Baggage, of which this care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

CLEMENT VICKARS.
Easton March 17 1831.

Public Sale.

Will be exposed at public sale, on Thursday the 24th of October next, on the Farm of Mrs. Charlotte L. Edmondson, near Easton, a number of

CATTLE, SHEEP, AND HOGS.
Three or four good Work Horses, and some Farming Utensils, &c.

A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale and all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

See advertisement at 11 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by the subscriber.
JOHN W. BLAKE.
September 22—5w

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.
SEPTEMBER 20, 1831.
The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of three per cent, for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st day of October next.

By order,
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.
Sept. 22—

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of sundry F. F.'s & Vendition to me directed at the suit of the following persons Robert Moore, Nicolas Layton, Michael Lamb, Samuel G. Jones, and Jenkins & Stevens against Benjamin Wilkitt, Joseph Stanger & James Harrison, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d day of October on the Court House Green, the following property, to wit Two Tan Houses with all the improvements, subject to ground rent, also 20 or 25 Cord of Tan Bark, also 15 and a half acres of land lying on the south side of the road leading from Easton to Easton Point, seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.

ALLEN BOWIE, SHF.
Sept. 23—1a

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of two writs of Vendition to me directed at the suit of Robert Spencer vs. William Bromwell and Peter Stevens, administrator of Thomas Stevens, against Elizabeth Barry, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d of October, on the Court House Green, between 12 and 3 o'clock the following property, to wit the life estate of the one third part of the farm on which Samuel V. Garey now lives, called and known by the name of Mount Pleasant, he the quantity of acres more or less. Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.

ALLEN BOWIE, SHF.
Sept. 23—1a

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of Vendition to me directed at the suit of Charles Goldsborough against James Parrott, latter, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d of October, on the Court House Green between 11 & 4 o'clock the following property to wit, the farm on which Bennett Frampton now resides, seized and taken to satisfy the above named claim.

ALLEN BOWIE, SHF.
Sept. 29th, 1831.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of 2 writs of Vendition to me directed at the suits of William Clark and James Wilson, Jr. vs. Hugh Evans against Samuel Robinson, Thomas Robinson, Hook town, and Samuel Colton, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d of October on the Court House Green, between 10 and 3 o'clock the following property, to wit a part of a tract of land called Clays Hope, Old Woman's Folly and part of a tract of land called Cumberland, containing 100 and 20 acres, more or less, being the land of which the said Samuel Robinson's father, Thomas Robinson, died seized and possessed, and which he deeded by his last will to the said Samuel Robinson after his mother's decease. Also, eight head of Cattle one yoke of Oxen, one Ox Cart, one Sorrel Horse and Sorrel Mare, one Grey Horse and one Sorrel Colt—seized and taken to satisfy the above named claim.

ALLEN BOWIE, SHF.
Sept. 29—1a

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of the following writs of Vendition Exponas to me directed at the suits of the State vs. John W. V. Newnam & the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against Speeden Oran, will be sold on Tuesday the 30th inst. on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock—all the right interest claim and title of said Oran in & to a tract of land called Box Den, situated called Triangle, part of a tract called Wainland, he the quantity what it may. Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above Vendition.

ALLEN BOWIE, SHF.
Oct. 6th—1a

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of 3 F. F.'s to me directed, at the suits of Martin L. Wright and Thomas Looker against, and the title for the use of Elizabeth Clark by Aaron Clark, the state for the use of William Clark by Aaron Clark against William M. Mahan, will be sold on Tuesday the 30th of October, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock on the Court House Green, to wit all the right interest, claim and title of William M. Mahan in and to the tract of land called part of Lower Rumble, on which said Mahan resides, taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and cost of the above F. F.'s.

ALLEN BOWIE, SHF.
Oct. 6th—1a

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of 3 F. F.'s to me directed, at the suits of Henry Leonard against John Hopkins of Hamberry, will be sold on Tuesday the 30th of October, between the hours of 12 & 3 o'clock on the Court House Green, all the right interest, claim and title of John Hopkins, in and to the farm on which he now resides, he the quantity what it may—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above F. F.'s.

ALLEN BOWIE, SHF.
October 6—1a

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a F. F. to me directed, at the suit of Henry Leonard against John Hopkins of Hamberry, will be sold on Tuesday the 30th of October, between the hours of 12 & 3 o'clock on the Court House Green, all the right interest, claim and title of John Hopkins, in and to the farm on which he now resides, he the quantity what it may—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above F. F.'s.

ALLEN BOWIE, SHF.
October 6—1a

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Vendition Exponas to me directed at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. vs. Hugh Evans and a F. F. at the suit of Levin McGinney, administrator of Daniel McGinney against John Neal will be sold on Tuesday the 6th of November on the Court House Green between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, the farm of said Neal situated in Houlbrook Hundred, also one horse—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above writs.

ALLEN BOWIE, SHF.
Oct. 12—1a

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of the following F. F.'s to me directed at the suits of Loma Syria, Susan Regale, and Andrew Oran, and one Vendition Exponas at the suit of Samuel Testant against James Benson, will be sold on Tuesday the 6th of November 1831, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, the Farm of said Benson situated on Miles River, he the quantity what it may—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above writs—subject to Samuel Harrison's mortgage.

ALLEN BOWIE, SHF.
October 12—1a

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a Vendition Exponas to me directed, at the suit of James Tilton against Edward B. Gibson, executor of Jacob Gibson deceased, will be sold on Tuesday the 6th of November on the Court House Green, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, the following Negroes, viz. Rhoda, Lavin, Anna, Serina, Jerry, Martin, Kity, Mary, Harrison, Dolly, Jacob, Bill, Margaret and Rachel—taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above Vendition.

ALLEN BOWIE, SHF.
October 12—1a

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of 2 writs of Vendition Exponas to me directed, at the suits of Jesse Shanks, Max and Edward B. Gibson—and also the following F. F.'s at the suits of Nancy Filmer and Sarah Williams, Jenkins & Stevens, James Thompson vs. Joshua Dixon, against Hugh Hopkins, will be sold on Tuesday the 6th of November, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, to wit The farm of said Hopkins, commonly called Newcomb Farm, also six head of Horses, also on the same day and hour the following property of Samuel Robinson, security for James Colman to wit: Part of a tract of land called Clays Hope, Old Woman's Folly and part of a tract called Cumberland, containing one hundred acres, more or less, being the land of which the said Samuel Robinson's father, Thomas Robinson, died seized and possessed, and which he deeded by his last will and testament after his mother's decease to Samuel Robinson, also one yoke of Steers, seized and taken to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above writs and subject to prior execution as to Robinson's property.

ALLEN BOWIE, SHF.
October 12—1a

NOTICE.
The Members of the Female Tract Society "Talbot County" are requested to meet on Friday the 12th inst. at Christ Church in Easton at 11 o'clock A. M. The Ladies of the County are invited to attend and unite with the Society for the promotion of its useful object.

October 6—

Thomas & Groome
Sole Agents for the Proprietor, for Talbot County, constantly keep a supply of the following

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES,
Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable, prepared only by the sole proprietor.

T. V. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh.

And for sale in Philadelphia, only, at the Proprietor's Wholesale and Retail Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, and by retail of his appointed agents throughout the United States.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACHIC EXTRACT OF HEALTH,
Price 1 Dollar and 50 Cents.

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, the Hooping Cough, Asthma, pain in the breast, cramps and wind in the stomach, removing coarseness, sickness at the stomach, Head Ache, loss of appetite, indigestion &c. &c.

For the Dysentery or lax, Cholera Morbus, severe gripings and other diseases of the bowels, and Summer Complaints in Children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints, or disorder of the Breast and Lungs, even in the most advanced state will find immediate relief.

Common Coughs and Colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezing, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
Or Nature's Grand Restorative.
Price 1 Dollar and 50 Cents.

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all Nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, Gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in

warm climates, the immoderate use of the stimulants or excessive use of mercury, or when destructive to the human frame, discharges peculiar to females at a certain period of life.

Under the denomination of Nervous Disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades, with its baleful influence, the whole nervous system, while the heart with increased pulsation, and exciting the most dreadful angings of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice; in this direful transgression of nature.

The most common symptoms at its commencement are weakness, faintness, palpitation, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, inability, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and joints, bloating, difficulty of respiration, and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great antispasmodic medicine, and is of infinite service for purifying the blood, and curing those fatal disorders of the skin which commonly appear in the form of Scoury, Itch, Red Blotches, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c. A dose of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed Anti-Bilious Pills taken occasionally with this medicine, proves of additional service in the last mentioned cases.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills,
Which purgates and cures all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the yellow or the bilious fever, the ague and every bilious complaint, pleurisy, dysentery, various bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulency, epistaxis, hemorrhoids, and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds & coughs, asthma, gravel, strangury, rheumatism and gout.

Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy, scald, scalding blisters, and for carbuncles—and all impurities in the blood yield to their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional ailments, or arising from indiscretions in temperance.

They are an invaluable medicine for Female Complaints generally, and especially for removing those obstructions which are the source of their ailments at certain periods—they possess the eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great exertion.

And whenever there is predisposition to receive disease from marsh effluvia, or from a too copious use of ardent spirits, or from a vitiated state of the bile, these pills will surely counteract it.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea or land, and may be made use of with safety, without change of diet, and in situations where no exercise can be used. They will be found particularly valuable for preventing diseases incidental to hot climates, they deterge and cleanse viscid humours, a ven obstructed, and promote the secretion of good bile, operate as an easy cathartic, a powerful diuretic, and as a diaphoretic.

Dr. Dyott here, under the strong conviction of the power of his Pills to relieve the afflicted, when other medicines have failed, recommends the use of them (at least once a fortnight) during the spring and summer months, in which he feels assured that those who attend to his advice, will find the benefit he speaks of.

A bill of directions accompany each box of Pills, small boxes 25 cents. Large boxes 50 cents.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER
CLOTH.
Recommended by all the most eminent of the Faculty in the United States.

This Plaster cloth, so well known throughout the United States, and more generally in the City of Philadelphia, where its beneficial effects and surprising cures have procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for Ulcers and Sores, either fresh or of long duration—it stays and prevents Gangrenes and by a timely application will preserve many a valuable life and limb.

In cases of inveterate Ulcers, or a protracted of the affected parts to mortify (or Gangrene) it will be advisable for the unfortunate sufferer to resort to the use of some gentle purgative for a few days previous to using the Plaster, and continue the same till a cure is completed, which may be confidently expected in a reasonable time. No purgative more proper than Dr. Dyott's well known Anti-Bilious Pills.

The Malingerers of the Negroes, is ranked under the denomination of Ulcers this valuable plaster is also a certain cure for it, if the same treatment as above made, be observed.

Cancers, Erysipelas, Wens, Scrophulous, Fists, Piles, White Swelling, Sore Throat, Felons, Whitlows and Boils, are removed, and cures happily produced by the use of this valuable plaster.

It removes Abscess, and dissipates collected humours; it also cures Sprains, Bruises, Anthrax Scalds, Burns, and all Sores and wounds tending to suppurate; it draws out the Sores or Issues, very successfully; and without pain. It dissipates distressing pain from Gout or Rheumatism in a very short time, and is a safe and certain cure for weakness and pains in the back, Rheumatism and flying rheumatic pains. If the Plaster is constantly applied to the affected part for six or eight months by the application the parts affected become invigorated, and a cure seldom fails to be completed—it is also a useful aid for the cure of Corns.

Those useful men Mariner, should never be without Mahy's valuable Plaster Cloth; keeps any length of time equally good, and particularly calculated to dry sores arising from green wounds, after they are suppured, which it much aids. It is necessary should be kept dry.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
CELEBRATED
Gout and Rheumatic Drops.
Price Two Dollars.

A safe and effectual cure for the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Stone and Gravel, swelling and weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, scalds, and all kinds of green wounds, the Cramp, pain in the Head, Face and Body, Stiffness of the Neck, Chilblains, Frost-bites, &c.

Since these valuable Medicines have been introduced into the United States, upwards of a MILLION OF PERSONS have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders, and where all hopes of recovery had been given up.

TAKE NOTICE.
That each and all of the above Genuine Medicines, are accompanied with full directions, for using them nearly sealed up, and a small label pasted on the outside cover, bearing the signature of the sole proprietor T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Easton, September 29, 1831.

EASTON GAZETTE.

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27, 1821.

NO. 203

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

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

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

FROM THE PORT FOLD.
COMMODORE MURRAY.

Commodore Alexander Murray was born in Cheltenham, Maryland, on the 18th day of July, 1755, of honest and respectable parents. From early life he was devoted to the study of the law, and at the age of eighteen, commanded a vessel in the European trade. The revolution shortly after breaking out, he was appointed a lieutenant in the first Maryland regiment, commanded by Col. Smallwood. He had previously received an appointment to the same station in the navy, but as we had no frigates then in service, he entered the army. He took an early and conspicuous part in the hard fought battles that ensued at White Plains, Flambush, York, &c.

His sense of hearing was much impaired by the explosion and bursting of sundry pieces of cannon, on the New York battle, while firing at the enemy's fleet, on their passage up the North River. This infirmity he laboured under until his death. At the close of this campaign he was severely afflicted by chronic complaints and was compelled to retire, soon after having been appointed to the rank of captain in the second regiment. At this time two hundred effective men only returned, out of a thousand that marched to Annapolis; the rest having been either killed or taken, or having fallen victims to the maledies of the camp.

On the re-establishment of his health, Capt. Murray resumed his rank in the navy. As there were no public ships ready for service, he was appointed at various times to command sundry letters of marque, repeatedly passing & repassing the enemy's fleet, & seldom escaping without a battle. One of these engagements is worthy of record: Having been appointed to the command of the Revenge, a letter of marque, carrying 16 six pounders, with a complement of 50 men only, he sailed from Baltimore for Holland. He had the chief command of all the vessels then lying at that port, bound on foreign voyages, some of which were well armed. Meeting with the enemy's force much superior, he was compelled to return with his fleet, consisting of 40 vessels, and to seek refuge in the river Patuxent. The number afterwards increased to about 60 sail; the commanders of which all agreed to fight their way through the opposing squadron. With this determination they put to sea, when a fleet of privateers hove in sight. A signal was made for all the unarmed vessels to return, and for the remainder to rally round their commander. The enemy's fleet, consisting of one ship of 18 guns, one brig of 16 and three privateer schooners stood for the body of the fleet. One brig and one schooner only obeyed Capt. Murray's signal to rally. He soon discovered himself lying between the ship and the brig, when a severe engagement ensued. Capt. Murray kept up an incessant fire from both broad sides, and in an hour's time had the satisfaction to see his enemies laid off, after having sustained much damage. The brig and the schooner likewise behaved extremely well, and repelled the assaults of their adversaries. Capt. Murray, after this action, returned to Hampton Roads to refit his sails and rigging were much injured but fortunately no lives were lost; few only were wounded, himself among the number. After Captain Murray had repaired his vessel, he sailed to the banks of Newfoundland, & was unfortunately overtaken & surrounded by an English fleet of 150 men of war and transport bound to New York. He was pursued & captured by a frigate. The captain & lieutenant were his intimate friends, from whom he received every kindness and attention. He at last arrived in Philadelphia, where he was regularly exchanged.

The United States frigate Trumbull, of 22 guns, commanded by his gallant friend and relation, the late Capt. Nicholson, was then ready for service. This officer had before distinguished himself in a very severe engagement off New York, with a British ship of war called the Wyatt. She was manned with a picked crew and went expressly to take the Trumbull. The action continued for 2 hours both sides received much injury, and a dreadful carnage ensued. The British ship hauled off, and was towed into New York. The captain being asked the name of the Trumbull's commander, replied, that he must be either Paul Jones or the Devil; for never was a ship fought before with such heroic desperation. Capt. Nicholson likewise put into port to repair, and when he sailed on his second cruise, Capt. Murray volunteered his services as a lieutenant, and he had the pleasure of having his friend and the present commodore, Mr. Murray, one of the lieutenants on board likewise. In the midst of a violent gale accom-

panied by thunder and lightning the Trumbull lost her foremast. When the storm abated, the crew discovered themselves to be close on board an English frigate. All hands wore, nevertheless, called to their quarters, and a dreadful action ensued. At the time when the enemy's firing began to slacken, it was discovered that most of the battle lanterns were extinguished, and that the crew had fled from their stations. A second English ship was laid along the stern of the Trumbull, which poured in her raking broadsides, and put an end to the action. Two of the lieutenants, with Lieutenant Murray, were severely wounded, and one third of the crew either killed or disabled. The Trumbull was the next day towed into New York, without a mast standing, and several of her gun ports beat into one.

After Captain Murray had recovered from his wounds, he repaired to Baltimore, where he was furnished with another fine brig, a letter of marque. As he was unable to procure a complement of men and guns, he took a cargo of tobacco, and went on an intended voyage to St. Croix. When he sailed from Hampton Roads he had only five six pounders on board, and the crew amounted to no more than twenty-five men. A privateer of 14 guns and 100 men, came alongside, by superior sailing, and lay fast upon his quarter. The five guns were brought to bear, and the privateer was repelled. Perceiving Capt. Murray's weakness the attack was renewed with redoubled fury while his own guns were perpetually shifted from side to side, as occasion demanded. In attempting to board, the privateer was again driven back, but succeeded in carrying away the mast, leaving not a stick of timber standing but the main mast and the stump of the howitzer. A final and desperate attempt was at length made to board, but the crew of the privateer, with the loss of half their number, were again repulsed. Captain Murray, after much hazard, arrived in safety at St. Thomas, where he made safe of the cargo.

Having refitted at this place, he captured a British packet by stratagem, in the Gulf of Florida, without firing a gun, & brought his prize into the Havana. An embargo was laid at this port in consequence of an expedition then fitting out against the Bahama Islands, in which he obtained a command. Several other American vessels then lying in port, were armed and attached to this expedition, which set sail with a large Spanish fleet of transports carrying five thousand men, all under the American flag. Captain Murray arrived off New Providence, and the wind blowing hard, no alternative was left but either to attack a fort well mounted with heavy ordnance, or to be driven on shore by the violence of the gale. The former of these alternatives he adopted, and entering the port, summoned the fort to surrender. This was immediately done, and the Spanish flag waved triumphantly on the ramparts.

The governor and his aid (since the noted general Miranda) who both sailed on board Captain Murray's ship, were engaged in forming the terms of capitulation. It was in vain suggested to Miranda, by the subject of the present memoir, that an unconditional surrender might be obtained, as the principal force were then in their possession. Miranda, then a captain of Spanish grenadiers, mortified at the thought that the Americans should have so large a share in the glory of this enterprise, made shameful and disgraceful terms of capitulation.

A controversy with Miranda ensued, which ended in a formal challenge on the part of Captain Murray. That officer, however, with Palazzi, that "the better part of valor was discretion," refused to answer the call.

Captain Murray, after a successful voyage, arrived at Baltimore, and was ordered on board the Alliance frigate, as first lieutenant, under the command of his old friend, the gallant commodore Barry. Peace in a short time ensued between the U. States & England; and after the ratification was signed, Capt. Murray was the last officer who held a commission in the naval service. He had been in thirteen battles in the army and navy, was frequently wounded, and often taken prisoner, which was the only thing that ever withdrew him from action and honorable engagement in the service.

During the administration of president Adams at the commencement of our hostilities with France, the name of Captain Murray was found amongst the officers appointed to the navy. He repaired to Baltimore and took the command of the U. States ship Montezuma, of 24 guns, cruised for eight months, along the whole range of West India Islands, and conveyed nearly one hundred sail to the different ports of the United States, without the loss of a single vessel. Returning, he arrived at the Delaware, received the public thanks of the president, and was ordered to the command of the Insurgent. With a crew of three hundred and twenty men he repaired on board of this ship, and sailed under a royal commission. Understanding that the French frigate Ambuscade

was in the neighborhood of the West India Islands, he cruised there for several weeks, & put into the port of Lisbon to recruit his provisions.

He next proceeded in company with the British frigate Phoenix, on board of which were Lord Elgin and suite, in quest of two French frigates, reported to be cruising off Cape St. Vincent, with whom he sailed until her arrival at the Straits of Gibraltar.

He then blockaded two large French corvettes in the bay of Cadix; but hearing that a number of American vessels were watched by French privateers at Algiers, he repaired to Gibraltar for information. Here Admiral Duckworth was anchored with a fleet of several ships, of the line, from whom he received every testimony of civility and kindness. He next cruised off Madeira and the Canary Isles; but never obtained sight of the enemy, the two corvettes excepted. Receiving information that the French frigate Volunteer, of 44 guns, was cruising off Cayenne, he arrived at that port, where he understood she had sailed for Guadaloupe. At length he discovered this frigate of which he had been so long in chase, at Point Petre, where he blockaded her until all his provisions were consumed, and repaired to St. Christophers to recruit. On returning to renew the blockade, he fell in company with the Constellation, and learnt from the gallant Troxton that this frigate was the Ven- geance. The particulars of that memorable battle are too well known to require a specific detail.

The Constellation then in a crippled state, and the Insurgent sailed in company to Jamaica, for the purpose of refitting, where the two American officers experienced every kindness and courtesy from Sir Hyde Parker, who commanded on that station.

Captain Murray received orders from Havana to return to America. Meeting with strong and heavy gales, and a few current, the ship sustained much injury, & it was with the greatest difficulty that she was brought into Baltimore, thus terminating a cruise of nine months, never longer than a week in one port, and his ship almost reduced to a wreck—the bolts and nails starting from her decks and sides in every place.

Scarcely had he time to visit his family at Norfolk before he received orders to take command of the Constellation, commo- dore Truxton having been transferred to the President. His first cruise was for the Leeward Islands, where he relieved captain Talbot, of the Constellation, off Cape Francois. He had several sloops of war, brigs, &c. under his command; and such were his arrangements, that our trade in that quarter was effectually protected—not a single capture having been made by the French cruisers.

While sailing in quest of the French frigate Vengeance, after the action with commodore Truxton, he received information of her capture by the English. He was afterwards relieved by captain Sever, in the frigate Congress, and sent on his return to Delaware. Passing through the Bahama straits, he stopped at the Havanna to convey some American vessels, and was introduced to the vice roy of Mexico and his lady, on their route to Spain, by whom he was noticed with every mark of cordial respect, participating in all the splendid entertainments given by them to the principal inhabitants of that place.

His stores being replenished, he sailed for the Windward Islands, and on his passage encountered a dreadful gale, where he had nearly foundered, and was on the eve of cutting away his masts, when the storm abated. He proceeded northward towards Guadaloupe, and fell in with the British frigate Magicienne of forty-four guns, in a dark night, from which a gun was fired without the preliminary ceremony of showing a signal. At this moment captain Murray's ward-room officers crowded around him, indignant at the insult offered the American flag, and anxiously inquired if he did not intend to return the fire. He sternly ordered them instantly to their quarters without deigning to give any other reply to their urgent interrogations. Disgusted they obeyed the command suspecting no very honorable motives for such haughtiness and coldness and reserve. It requires but very little aid from fancy to observe by the light of the battle lanterns this little group of officers at their guns, bending their full, expressive and indignant looks on their commander, their eyes gleaming with reproaches which their tongues dare not utter. From him they cast their eyes upon each other, and their silent glances accompanied by shrugs and indignant smiles, emphatically expressed what opinion was prevalent. The captain meanwhile maintaining a cold tranquility of deportment, saw and enjoyed the scene, appearing perfectly unconscious of the impression which his orders had made.

This silent interchange of thoughts and sensations more eloquent, however, than all the powers of language, lasted for some time. Not a word was spoken—all was attention & dumb resentment. Those officers at length to their astonishment and delight

received orders from their commander to return the salute with a full broadside. Another train of sensations occurred and the frowns of anger were exchanged for gleams of the fondest admiration. The orders were promptly executed, when an explanation ensued, and precluded further hostility.

The next day he captured a French lugger of eighteen guns, from which he received the first intelligence that preliminaries of peace had been signed between the two belligerents; and falling in with Admiral Duckworth, these tidings were confirmed. Arriving off Point Petre, he sent a flag of truce to the French commissioner by whom he was invited on shore and was received with every testimony of respect. Peu de jours were fired from the forts as he passed, & during the two days of his residence at that place, all was hilarity and mirth. He communicated the pacific intelligence to the other American commanders with whom he fell in, and taking a convoy, sailed for Philadelphia.

The act of Congress reducing the navy was now passed, and the commodore was one of the 15 still retained in the service. He received orders to repair to the Mediterranean, to protect the American commerce in that quarter from the ravages of the Tripolitan cruisers—Com. Truxton was originally destined to take the command in the Mediterranean, his controversy with government and his resignation are circumstances well known. Captain Murray in the Constellation sailed in pursuance of his orders, and when he arrived in the Straits was informed by the British Admiral Sir James Saumarez, that the Philadelphia and Essex frigates lay at Malaga, where the two commanders Bainbridge and Barron were anxiously waiting to be relieved. As senior officer he permitted their return to the United States. While lying in that port awaiting instructions from his government, he was informed by Lord Keith the British Admiral on that station, of the daily expectation of the arrival of his royal highness the duke of Kent.

Desiring to pay the royal duke every mark of respect, the admiral invited commodore Murray to join if it was not inconsistent with his arrangements. The commodore with his usual courtesy agreed, and the first rank was assigned to him after the admiral's own flag. As soon as the royal standard was discovered in the bay the British fleet, consisting of 13 sail, fired a salute, followed by the American frigates, and then the Portuguese and Danish men of war. The yards were all manned, and in this manner they escorted his royal highness on shore, Lord Keith leading the van in company with the royal duke. They then repaired to the parade ground, where they were all presented to his royal highness in form, in the centre of a hollow square formed by a garrison of 5,000 men. When this ceremony was ended, they marched round, and at the head of each regiment were received with military music and a few de jole was fired in rotation from all the cannon to the batteries.

Commodore Murray had a long and familiar conversation with his royal highness, which was several times repeated, and always with the warmest declarations of his respect and regard for the Americans. The next day he received a polite note from Lord Keith, in which the admiral says "I am commanded by his royal highness the duke of Kent, to make his public thanks to you, and to the officers commanding the American frigates for their courtesy and attention to him yesterday, in his own person, and that of the British nation?" On the day following, the Philadelphia and Essex having departed for the United States, commodore Murray proceeded up the Mediterranean with valuable presents from his government to the bey of Tunis, sent from England by our minister. Mr. King, which he delivered. From this port he sailed for Tripoli, and fell in with the Boston and two Swedish frigates, with which he concerted a plan for a rigorous blockade. As the Boston was compelled to put into Malta to repair, and the Swedish ships of war to go away in quest of provision, commodore Murray was left alone in sight of the town for several weeks. He repaired to Syracuse for provisions, and in the mean time very advantageous terms of peace were offered him by the bashaw, to which, as he had no powers from his own government, he was unable to accede.

He was once beleaguered when he was attacked by all the Tripolitan gun boats, and the contest was maintained for an hour. A light breeze springing up, he brought his guns to bear, and distributed among them such showers of grape that they never annoyed him afterwards.

Commodore Murray visited the ex-bey, shaw at Malta, where he went in quest of provisions. He was an interesting and well disposed Turk, of free and easy manners. He detailed to the commodore at great length, the sufferings and oppressions imposed on him by his brother, and solicited his assistance; but the commodore was unable to serve him, and could only breathe a fervent prayer for his success. His brother, the bashaw, was a tyrant, whose

heart was impenetrable to the touches of mercy and compassion.

He remained four months before Tripoli, awaiting the orders of his government. At length he went to Palermo to inquire if any American vessels required conveyance. He heard that captain Morris in the Chesapeake had arrived in the Mediterranean. He touched at Naples, and remained there until his rudder was repaired, during which time he was introduced into the diplomatic corps, and to the principal nobility of the place, participating in all the courtesy and hospitality of their tables. These compliments were required by invitations on board his frigate.

At Leghorn he met with captain Morris, with whom he arranged all matters respecting his future course, and sailed down the Straits with a convoy. He proceeded as far as the gulf of Lyons, encountering many severe gales, and was compelled to put into Malaga, for the purpose of building his mast, which had sprung by the violence of the wind. Here he met with captain Rodgers in the frigate John Adams, who put into his hands an open letter from the secretary of the navy, directed to captain Morris, enjoining him to despatch the Constellation and some other vessels of war home. As captain Morris was then 1500 miles distant, he returned to America, after having informed that officer by letter of his motives for so doing. He sailed with a fleet of up wards of 100 vessels under his convoy and arrived at Washington, where his ship was dismantled.

He remained for a period in the bosom of domestic retirement, from whence he was summoned to take command of the Adams, and cruise off the American coast, which was then infested by French privateers. He cruised for some time along the coasts of Carolina and Georgia in a tumultuous season of the year, until his ship was almost a wreck, when he returned to Washington, where she was laid up.

During the late war and to the period of his life he was employed as commanding officer on the Philadelphia station.

These are some of the prominent facts in the life of a man who was lately the oldest officer in the American navy. He has courted every opportunity to prove his devotion to his country, by shedding his blood in her service. He has proved his fidelity to her by dangers and wounds, by seeking her foes in every stormy sea, and by pursuing danger and death in all the shapes in which they were presented. Should such services be rewarded with cold regard, success will be made the standard of merit, and the most hardy intrepidity, and skill the most consummate, will go unrewarded, unless the individual possess likewise a lucky ticket in the lottery of fortune. Every noble feeling of the heart should be enlisted in the service of such characters; victory brings its own reward, and we need not fear that the conqueror will be denied the enjoyment of his laurels. Com. Murray might proudly say, it is not my fault if I still enjoy the delight of friendship, & the sweets of social intercourse; it is not my fault that my wife is not a widow & my children orphans; I am not to blame if I am not now a mangled corpse in the service of my country. In relations less public though more interesting, he adorned the character of the husband, the parent and the friend, with their distinct and appropriate graces and virtues. Courtships and marriages he embellished with private life with all its endearing attractions, and still retained the few surviving friends of his youthful years, while the hairs of age were silvering his temples.

He married the daughter of Capt. Miller of Philadelphia.

[He died on the 8th October, 1821.]

STRATAGEM.

The story must be familiar to the majority of our readers, of the Yankee privateerman, who, on being chased by an English frigate in the latitude but not the longitude of Nantucket shoals, got on his setting poles, and began to shove with such apparent earnestness, that he persuaded the enemy he ran great hazard of grounding; on which the frigate tacked about and left Jonathan in water one hundred and fifty fathoms deep, to pursue what course he pleased.

The story, whether true or false, is a good one.

The following, from the German of Kotzebue, is of the same character.

In the year 1790, a ship loaded with silk and cotton, which sailed from Smyrna to Marseilles, had the misfortune, when the voyage was part performed, to fall in with an English privateer, from which it was impossible to escape, without a stratagem. The captain, a cool and collected man, whose presence of mind never forsook him, no power saw that all attempts at flight were useless, than he ordered the crew into the cabin, ordering no one to remain on deck excepting a cunning Ragusan, who was well instructed in the part he was to act.

The privateer approached, and fired a gun as an invitation to the ship to surrender. The Ragusan displayed a white flag as a signal of distress. The privateer drew near and called upon him to strike

his colours. "Ah! good Lord! my dear Sir," said the crazy Italian, "I have not strength enough left for that. Come take the ship, I am only a poor passenger. We are from Smyrna. The captain and half of the crew have died with the plague. A few moments ago there were six sick persons in the cabin; God only knows whether they are yet alive. I myself, am far from being very well, and beseech you, for God's sake, to save me."

"Go to the Devil!" said the privateer, man, "I would not come a yard's length nearer your ship, if she was freighted with all the wealth of Peru." "But I am your friend," whispered the Italian, "all the French are dead, or at least in the agonies of death. Do not leave me entirely helpless."

The privateer let down his boat, and at the end of a long pole, one of the crew handed the pretended sick man a small bottle of vinegar. This done, he sailed away in all haste. The next day the ship arrived at Marseilles in good order.

LARGE ANIMALS.

In 1802, an Ox was raised in Connecticut, and exhibited in Philadelphia, which was 18 1/2 hands high, 11 feet from the top of his head to his rump, 18 feet from his nose to the tip of his tail, 10 feet 4 inches in girth, and weighed alive 3328 pounds.

In 1821, Mr. Benjamin Woodward, of Imlaystown, (New Jersey,) had an Ox which weighed 5150 pounds.

In 1807, the Durham ox was killed in England. The height of his shoulders was 5 feet 6 inches; its length from the nose to the intersection of the tail 11 feet; it was 11 feet in girth, and weighed, alive, 3839 pounds.

In 1810, we find, by Bell's Weekly Messenger, that the Durham Heifer, 4 years old, 6 feet high, 12 feet 9 inches long and 12 feet girth, weighed, alive, 3920 pounds.

A London paper, of 1810, informs of the sale of an Ox, which received a premium of 100 guineas, and which was sold for 100 guineas more, whose weight was 4,200 pounds.

An Ox, called 'Capsall,' of the Durham breed, exhibited, and killed the present year, 1821, measured 6 feet in height, was 11 feet six inches round, 37 inches across the back, & weighed, alive, 4340 pounds.

We have also seen in a Hallowell paper, an account of an Ox raised in England by H. Pierce, Esq. M. P. which when rising 7 years, measured in length, including tail, 20 feet 3 inches; 12 feet 6 inches from shoulder to brisket, 3 feet between the hips, height 6 feet 4 inches, girth 13 feet; and when alive weighed no less than 4983 pounds.

As an evidence of the value which is attached to some breeds of cattle, in England, it may be well to mention, that at a sale of Mr. Colling's stock, in 1810, a Bull, called Camel, sold for 1000 guineas, and afterwards in 1813, brought 1530 pounds, or 6837 dollars—one Cow sold for 400 guineas, and another for 410.

From the Boston Gazette.

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW.

The exhibition at this place, which took place on Thursday last, was interesting in the highest degree, not only from the fine show of cattle, and the various exhibitions of art and industry, but from the number and respectability of the society, and strangers, who were present. At the dinner given on the occasion, we find the following extremely well pointed and appropriate Toasts:

Our Mother Earth.—It becomes her offspring to reflect, that like other Mothers the nutriment she affords depends on the aliment she receives.

The Nobility of our country—the Lords of the Soil.

The Plough, Shovel and Cart.—They furnish our three prime comforts—Food, Clothing, Cash.

The Ploughing Match, and all other Matches, which will test the ability of each member of our Society to perform his business in a husband-like manner.

The Farmer's cardinal points—Good Tools—Strong Teams—Neat Farms—Smart Wives.

From the American Methodist Magazine, for September, 1821.

NUMBER OF METHODISTS.

There are now twelve annual Conferences in the United States, including nine hundred and seventy-seven travelling preachers, probably about three thousand local preachers; two hundred and eighty one thousand one hundred and forty-six members.

These Conferences are divided into seventy districts, under the oversight of seventy Presiding Elders, and these districts include five hundred and seventy-seven circuits and stations.

Annual Conferences 12
Districts 70
Circuits and Stations 577
Travelling Preachers 977
Local Preachers, probably 3000
Members 231146
Members last year 230890
Increase this year 21256

In the first Conference which was held in America, in 1773, there were ten travelling preachers, and eleven hundred and sixty members. What hath God wrought since that time?

The above Conference comprehend the whole of the United States, and Territories, and the Province of Upper Canada, and measures are now in operation, through the instrumentality of the Methodist Missionary Society, to carry the light of the Gospel among the Indian Tribes, and the scattered population in the exterior parts

of our country, where the stated means of grace are not enjoyed by the people.

The following statement will show the number of Methodists throughout the world.

Great Britain, 1820 191217
Ireland 23800
215017

Number of members in the stations occupied by Foreign Missionaries:

Europe 164
Asia 419
Africa 342
America, West Indies 23092
Canada 744
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 1732
Newfoundland 949

Total, 27442

Great Britain and Ireland 215017

Total number under the oversight of the British Conference, 242459

Do, in the American Conferences 281146

Total number throughout the world, 523605

TRAVELLING PREACHERS.

In Great Britain, 700
In Ireland, 125
In Foreign Stations, 128
In the American Conferences 977

Total throughout the world 1930

BRIDGEPORT, (Conn.) October 17.

Mr. Maffit, the celebrated preacher of the Methodist connection, whose attendance in this place on the last Sabbath was announced in the Farmer, was on that day holding forth to listening and attentive multitudes in Boston and Charlestown. The Boston Gazette, in speaking of his previous labours, says, "Mr. M. preached in the Methodist Chapel, in Boston, on Sunday before last. Thousands of persons who went to hear him could not enter the house, as it was crowded at an early hour. The preacher was obliged to get into the pulpit window." The same paper recommends that he should preach on the common, that all might have an opportunity to hear him.—*Courier.*

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH IN FLORIDA.

Extract from an Ordinance signed by J. G. Forbes, Mayor.

The Committee appointed by the city council to make regulations for the due observance of the Sabbath, in conformity to the third section of the first ordinance, by Major General Andrew Jackson, Governor, &c.

Considering, that the Christian Sects concur in setting apart the day of the week called Sunday, for the purpose of resting after six days labor, and dedicating that day more particularly to religious practices;

Considering that some austere denominations exclude altogether, all recreations as well as employments, whilst others more indulgent, do not prescribe on that day innocent mirth and bodily exercises;

Considering, that in many countries where slavery is admitted, slaves are allowed to come to market on Sunday only there and then to purchase what they want for the comfort of their families;

Considering, that whatever may be the general impression and rules of the people of the United States on this subject, a due regard ought to be paid to the national habits of this new acquired territory. Resolved as follows:

Section 1. There shall be an absolute cessation from worldly occupation on Sundays until noon.

Section 2. Shopkeepers may after 12 o'clock vend their goods, without however exposing them to public view; but they shall not allow any kind of ardent or other liquors to be drunk within their doors by the purchaser or purchasers; but liquors so bought must be carried away.

Sec. 3. All recreations not forbidden by the laws of this territory, are allowed on Sundays, from and after 12 o'clock; provided, that public order be not thereby endangered, or individual tranquility disturbed.

Sec. 4. No number exceeding two, of coloured persons, free or slaves, shall be allowed to stand in, and thereby to obstruct the streets, lanes and avenues, or to annoy the public in any manner whatsoever.

Bonnets, &c. at the Brighton Show for the patronage of the Ladies.

On Monday I stopped at Brighton and saw a variety of elegant specimens of the ingenuity and industry of the people of our state, indicating that we are in a good way to become practically, as well as theoretically, an independent nation.—Heretofore we have exported many millions of dollars to Europe to obtain the Leghorn bonnets, for our ladies; I was therefore particularly gratified to see a number of specimens of beautiful bonnets wrought by the hands of young ladies of our own country; and among the many, two bonnets, which were made in a town not far from Boston, precisely in the same manner of braid and sewing with Leghorns. They are made of Spear or Wire Grass, which is common in our fields. For fineness and evenness of texture, and fairness of color, they will compare well with bonnets that cost the highest price. They will be durable equally with Leghorns.—Our wealthy ladies who can afford bonnets that cost so much labour, will be proud to patronise the industrious manufacturer. Scarcely can the virtue and dignity of their sex be more effectually promoted by any means than by rewarding

their industry. The best imitation of the Leghorn cost a young lady from two to three months of active industry.—Elegant veils, carpets, rugs, table linen, broad cloths and articles of ornament and use of various descriptions, invite the patronage of those who love their country, and would advance her prosperity.

Extraordinary preservation of a wounded Russian Soldier.

In the disastrous retreat of the French army, after the conflagration of Moscow, the following melancholy history of a poor wounded Russian is given by Surgeon Beguin, of the French army, and is thus translated by Dr. James Johnson, in the *Medico-Chirurgical Review* for this month:

After leaving Moscow, says M. Beguin, we found all the villages in ashes, and a dead silence reigning every where around us. Having wandered a little from the main route of the army, I was roused from a melancholy reverie on the mistletoe of our army, by the groans of a human being, who appeared, by the sounds, to be close to me. I started around, but could see nothing, except scattered and half putrid corpses. The groans continued, and I lighted from my horse to make a more careful examination of the place. After several minutes search, I discovered in the ditch of a redoubt, and lodged in the disembowelled carcass of a horse, a wretched Russian Soldier, whose right leg had been carried off by a cannon shot, and who had existed in that horrid asylum for six weeks—namely from the battle of Moscow.

During this time he had lived on the carcass of the animal, whose bones and skin served him for a habitation. Almost every particle of flesh was clean scraped from the interior of the animal, the thorax and abdomen of which protected the wounded soldier from the pelting storms. The stump was nearly healed in the efforts of nature alone, and the Russian, though pale, emaciated, and haggard, was apparently firm in strength, and by no means in ill health.

All Mr. Beguin could do, was to give him a dram from his canteen, which set the poor Muscovite in ecstasies. He left him where he found him, but had no doubt that the Russian army who were pursuing them, would relieve the unfortunate soldier from his dreary abode in a day or two afterwards.

NEW YORK, October 18.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday the long looked for races took place on the Union course, at 1 o'clock, as had been advertised. The ground was more thronged with spectators than perhaps has been witnessed in this state for forty years, notwithstanding the crowds of carriages that had to return from not being able to cross either of the different ferries. Expectation had never been raised so high, or rather I should say, solicitude, for on the event hung the sporting honor of New York, & of the Southern States. Eclipse was the champion of the former, & the far famed Lady Lightfoot of the latter; neither had hitherto ever been beaten on the turf. Confidence in the respective horses was unboundedly manifested on each side, and readily backed on both.

Two other horses were entered for the purse, but they appeared very soon to be placed there merely to make up a field and the first heat were distanced. When the moment of starting arrived, they went off at the word, Lady Lightfoot, with a Southern rider, in scarlet jacket and black cap, taking the lead; Eclipse, rid by Purdy, in his best style, dressed in scarlet jacket and cap, following at the distance of two lengths; next *Klug of Truce*, rider in blue; and *Heart of Oak*, last. The mare appeared to run with great ease and still kept her two lengths distance ahead, the three first miles and about three quarters of the last mile, when Purdy made a dash at her and ran nearly along side before her rider was aware of it, when he put her under the whip. Purdy had chosen to pass her on the inside, but she ran so close to the poles, he was frustrated, and was obliged to hold up for a second and take the other side, when he made another push, just within the distance pole, and for the first time put Eclipse under the whip.

A tremendous shout was set up by the multitude, huzza for New York! huzza for Maryland! the horse has it, the mare has it, and both came in under the lash; the horse winning by about half a length. Bets were now offered that the horse would take the purse, but few were taken. Opinions, however, were various. Some said the mare was the most distressed, others the horse, and most ascribed the first heat to the superiority of the rider, and probably they were right; for no rider in this state or country, in judgment, dexterity and self command, ever equalled Purdy, in running the four mile heats. The time having arrived for the second heat, the horses started at full speed, & again the mare ran ahead nearly two lengths until they had come round to the starting pole, when the horse passed her & kept ahead, evidently gaining a little at every jump; when looking over his shoulder and perceiving the advantage he had gained, the rider of Eclipse made one effort the last quarter, and fairly distanced her; to the utter astonishment of those who knew how greatly successful she had always before been.

The air resounded with New York forever! The *Duroc* blood will now we venture to say, claim the pre-eminence to any in the United States. Time of the first heat is said to have been 7 min. 56 sec.

The following Horses are entered to start for the purse this day, precisely at one o'clock to run the three mile heats: Mr. J. D. Sleeper's mare Lady Richmond, by *Klug of Truce*; Eclipse's dress, scarlet jacket and black cap.

Mr. J. Morris' sorer horse Eclipse, (formerly *Bop's*)—Eclipse's dress, scarlet jacket and cap.

Mr. S. Lord's four year old bay mare Lady Duroc—Eclipse's dress, scarlet.

Mr. Redon's four year old brown colt *Klug of Truce*, by Sir Solomon—Eclipse's dress, sky blue jacket and cap.

Mr. Kelay's five year old grey colt *Valington*, by *Duroc*—Eclipse's dress, yellow jacket and cap.—*Evening Post.*

CHRISTIAN LIBERALITY.

The honorable Mr. Bartlett of Newburyport, Massachusetts is well known to have been a magnificent benefactor of the Theological Seminary at Andover in that State. In addition to his former extensive donations to the institution, he has just finished a building for the use of the students, a description of which we have copied from the Boston Recorder of October 13. We understand that this gentleman's benefactions to the seminary amount to between one and two hundred thousand dollars—an example of liberality well worthy the imitation of those in whose hands Providence has placed the means of extensive good to their fellow men.

"The New College Edifice was open to public inspection, on the day of last examination, and presented one of the most interesting objects to the benevolent mind, which can be conceived. The building is of the finest brick, 4 stories high, 100 feet long, 40 wide; a thick wall through the centre and ornamented with Venetian blinds. It contains 32 suits of rooms; each suit comprising two bed rooms and a sitting room. Each bed room is furnished with a bed, bedding, table, chair, glass, &c.—each sitting room with a fire place, (having in the back an iron door, through which ashes may be thrown into the cellar) with a broad hearth and an office above for a stove pipe, if stoves are preferred. Each sitting room is also furnished with a table, chairs, bureau and every necessary and convenient article of furniture. THE BUILDING WHICH IS THOROUGHLY PAINTED WITHIN, AND THE FURNITURE, WHICH IS ALL NEW AND UNIFORM, ARE THE GIFT OF ONE MAN. May all concerned feel that the arm of the Lord hath done it."

FREDERICKTOWN, Oct. 15.

The Prevailing Fever.

With which our country has been afflicted in common with our neighbours of Pennsylvania and Virginia, seems, from all we can learn, to be increasing. And what is still more alarming, it is at the same time becoming more fatal. Hitherto the deaths have been few in comparison with the number of sick. But since the commencement of the present month, the complaint has a strong tendency to terminate in a slow, obstinate nervous fever. It is supposed, on a moderate calculation that there are at present 2000 persons laboring under this complaint in Frederick county; and that out of this number at least 300 are dangerous. It is the proneness of these on the recovery to relapse is unprecedented. Very few who have been taken down but have relapsed, and most persons several times. And in consequence of the great debility produced by the first, it almost invariably happens that every succeeding attack is more severe than the former. To guard against these repeated relapses is altogether desirable; and with this view we state, on the authority of an intelligent and observant gentleman, that where persons on the recovery have put on flannel they have rarely relapsed; while those who have neglected to do have as rarely escaped.—We have therefore no doubt but that warm clothing must prove highly beneficial to all who are indisposed, and in a good measure guard the well against indisposition.—*[Herald.]*

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.

A gentleman has this morning called and exhibited to me, A MOST INGENIOUS LITTLE WATCH, which was made at York Town, Pennsylvania. The maker is a native American, his name is Phineas Davis, and he was brought up to the business of a clock maker. The watch now before me is gold cased. In circumference it is something less than a five penny bit. On measuring it I find its diameter to be a fraction less than five eighths of an inch. It is not quite three sixteenths of an inch in depth. It is a detached patent lever, keeps excellent time and goes for thirty hours. It has been shown to several of our most expert artists and amateurs, and they all concur in opinion that it is one of the most curious, accurate and ingenious pieces of mechanism they have ever seen. We understand the watch maker is the inventor of the *Vibratory Steam Engine*. It is worth adding that the hair spring, the main spring, the cases, wheels and all other parts of the watch were made by Mr. Davis. Considering this watch as a very great curiosity, I have asked the gentleman who has presented it to me to examine whether he could not allow me to announce a time and place, when and where it may be seen. He consents and mentions the *Philadelphia Museum*, on Monday next from 3 o'clock until 6 o'clock in the afternoon.—*Democratic Press.*

Accident at the City Water Works.—On Wednesday of last week, the boiler of the high pressure engine at Fair Mount, burst directly over the furnace; through which and the ash pit under it, the boiling water and steam were instantly discharged with great force into the boiler shed. B. Bingham, who attended the engine, and a person who had just stepped into the shed, were most severely injured. The former died on Saturday, and the recovery of the latter, who was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, is considered doubtful. National Gas.

STRENGTH OF RUSSIA.

From a letter in the London Courier, written from St. Petersburg on the 24th July, it appears that the Russian troops on der arms are estimated at upwards of nine hundred thousand!!! Exclusive of the colonization forces, the army of Siberia, and the Polish army—the writer makes out that 912,000 men are at present enrolled under the Russian banners!!!—These are disposed as follows:—Richmond Cavalry 54,000 men, and dispersed throughout the various provinces of the Empire, 340,000 The corps d'armee under prince de Wittgenstein, encamped on the frontiers of Turkey, 92,000 The corps d'armee of General Yermoloff, which was thought destined to Piedmont, & which, at the request, it is said, of the Emperor of Austria, continues stationed on the frontiers of Silesia, 112,000 The Imperial Guard composed of 40,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry, 50,000 The permanent corps of 54,000 men, which watches Persia, 54,000 A corps d'elite of 14,000 grenadiers, 14,000 And finally, five corps of cavalry, each 10,000 men strong, 50,000

Making an aggregate force of 912,000 The Russians calculate that a less force than 50,000 men will be sufficient to cope with the Turks. The idea is, that in case of war, they will penetrate into Turkey by the way of Tarsus; and that in 23 days they will be able to reach Constantinople.

Considerate men in Europe cannot view this large military establishment without suspicion and alarm. The worst of it is, that it gives the scale, by which the other states are compelled to graduate their own establishments. The more troops Russia has, the more must Prussia, Austria, &c. keep on foot—the more troops, the less the influence of the people. In every way, then, both for Russia herself and the other states—both for the sake of her people and their's, it is extremely desirable that this enormous military establishment should be curtailed to its fair proportions."

It is stated in a Pittsburgh paper, that that city four years ago had a population of 10,000; but that by the late census it is reduced to nearly 7000, with a reduction of business generally, at the rate of 75 per cent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

We are glad to find that there was no truth in the account from Matanzas, published yesterday, relative to the horrible practices upon the brig John Smith and *sch. Afro*, both of Rhode Island. The brig arrived at Havana about the 1st inst. and the *Afro* at Bristol on the 14 inst. Neither of the vessels were molested by pirates, except that the latter was overhauled on her outward passage.—*[Mer. Adm.]*

MALIGNANT FEVER.

From the earliest settlement of our country up to the present period, (says the George Town Metropolitan,) we are persuaded that there has never been a season wherein disease has been so generally disseminated.—Death has mounted his pale horse, and extended his ride from east to west, seeming to acquire new vigor as he progressed, stifling the voracious maw of the grave with a liberal and unsparring hand. Our climate seems to be deteriorating every year. In Alexandria there have been sixty five cases of malignant fever, out of which thirty one recovered, and thirty four have died. The plague in Aleppo never occasioned in proportion so dark a picture in the bills of mortality. We are aware that the whole atmosphere is surcharged with poison, but we presume, on a close investigation, some local cause will be found, which has occasioned so frightful and devastating an effect.

When Milton was blind, he married a shrew. The Duke of Buckingham called her a rose. "I am no judge of colour," replied Milton, "and it may be so; for I feel the thorns daily."

A person just arrived from Pensacola reports that a duel had been fought there between an officer in the United States army, and to be a Frenchman, and Captain Gayarre, in the Spanish service. The duel ferocious it is said, arose about the affairs between Gov. Jackson and Col. Calhoun. They fought with swords, and the American officer was killed. [Louisiana Courier.]

The Washington City Gazette states, that general Jackson has arrived at his seat near Nashville, and that he is reported to have resigned, or to intend to resign, his office of Governor of Florida.

Dewitt Clinton, Esq. Governor of New York, has issued a proclamation, recommending to the people of that state, that Wednesday the 12th of December next, be set apart as a day of Prayer and Thanksgiving.

The death of Commodore Murray leaves Commodore Rogers the oldest officer in our navy. The list of Captains whose commissions bear date anterior to the late war, now stands thus: Rogers, Barron, Bainbridge, Tigey, Stewart, Hull, Chauncey, Shaw, Don.

[Norfolk Herald.]

The Farmers in the western district of New York, have, in consequence of the low price of grain, turned their attention to the raising of tobacco. The quality is said to be good.

POETRY.

From Blackwood's Magazine.
BY PAST TIME.

The sky is blue, the award is green,
The leaf upon the bough is seen,
The wind comes from the balmy west,
The little songster builds its nest,
The bee hums on from flower to flower,
Till twilight's dim and pensive hour;
The joyous year arrives, but when
Shall by past times come back again?

I think on childhood's glowing years—
How soft, how bright the scene appears,
How calm, how cloudless passed away
The long, long summer holiday!
I may not rise, I must not dream,
Too beautiful these visions seem
For earth and mortal man; but when
Shall by past times come back again?

I think of sunny eyes so soft,
Too deeply felt, enjoy'd too oft,
When through the blooming fields I rovd
With her the earliest, dearest loved;
Around whose form I yet survey
Is thought a bright, celestial ray,
To present times denied; but when
Shall by past times come back again?

Alas! the world at distance seems,
Appear'd all blissful and serene,
An Eden, form'd to tempt the foot
With crystal streams and golden fruit;
That world, when tried and trod, is found
A rocky waste, a thorny ground!
We then revert to youth; but when
Shall by past times come back again?



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

Will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April she leaves Easton, at 8 o'clock and will proceed to Annapolis and Baltimore, arriving at the latter place at 6 o'clock the same evening; leaves Baltimore on Wednesday at 8 o'clock and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening. And so leaving Easton at the same hour and by the same route every Sunday and Tuesday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route, as she passes, she will touch at Todd's Point, and at the Mills and Oxford if failed, to take and land passengers.

On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock for Chestertown and arrive there in the afternoon, and on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock she will leave Chestertown and return to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's Town to take and land passengers.

She will take freight from and to the respective places above mentioned so as not to accommodate the Passengers, their Horses, or Carriages.

Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union Line of Steam Boats, and can be put on board and arrive in Philadelphia next morning by 9 o'clock.

All Passengers of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

EASTON MARCH 17 1831.

For the accommodation of the Members of the Legislature, and those having business with it.

THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND. will, on the first Monday of December, in addition to her present route, commence running from Baltimore to Chester Town, by the way of Annapolis.

Leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at eight o'clock, touching at Annapolis, and from thence to Chester Town. Fare as heretofore.

Sept. 22-7.

The Editor of the Federal Republican, National Intelligencer, Bond of Union and Eastern Gazette, will insert the above once a week for seven weeks, and forward their accounts this office.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary.

The subscribers having formed a partnership in the business of the above Vessel with Capt. John Beck with, takes this opportunity to tender to his friends and customers, his grateful acknowledgments for their liberal support, and at the same time to assure them that no exertions shall be wanting to increase the convenience of the same.

THE JANE & MARY.

is in complete order for the reception of grain for freight of any kind, leaving Easton for Baltimore every Sunday and Baltimore for Easton every Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, each day. All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board, and by their Clerk, (Captain Robert Spedden,) at Easton Point.

The Public's obedient Servant,
CLEMENT VICKERS.

P. S. They have a large & commodious granary for the reception of grain, and their Clerk will regularly attend every Saturday at the shop, for the reception of orders.

EASTON POINT, Feb. 17

Last Notice.

The creditors of Dr. James B. Sullivan deceased are requested to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereon to the Clerk of District or County Court, on or before the 15th day of next month, at the claims office, and the same will be audited immediately after that date.

JAMES CHAPLAIN, Trustee.
Cambridge, Sept. 29th, 1831.

Easton Mail Line.

THROUGHLY AND DAILY.

This line will commence the Summer Establishment on the 1st of April—Leaving the Easton Hotel every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 o'clock in the morning, & arriving at Wilmington the same evening. Returning leaves Mr. Robert Keddy's, sign of the Ship, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Friday morning at 8 o'clock, and arrives at Easton the same evening.

The Proprietors have provided good Stages and Horses together with careful Drivers and as this line is the most speedy mode of conveyance, and we may add the most economical, as the fare from Easton to Wilmington will be but five dollars and twenty-five cents or six dollars and twenty-five cents to Philadelphia, with the above advantages we hope for a full share of the public patronage. The above line passes through Centerville, Church Hill, Chestertown, George Town & Roads, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown. Passengers and others can be supplied with Horses and Gigs, Saddle Horses or Double Carriages by applying to Solomon Love, Easton, or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.

**SOLOMON LOVE, Easton,
JOHN KEMP, Chestertown,
CHRISTOPHER HALE, H. of Sassafras,
ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington.**

Proprietors.

March 24, 1831—15.

Union Tavern.

The subscribers having taken the above stand formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, in Easton, offers his services to the public—This establishment is now in complete repair for the reception and accommodation of travellers or citizens, who may honor him with a call.

His table will be supplied with the best products of the markets, and his bar constantly furnished with the choicest Liquors.

His stables are supplied with the best Corn, Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. &c. and are attended to by faithful Outlets.

Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers can be furnished for any part of the peninsula—his servants are attentive, and it will be the endeavour of the subscriber to please all who may give him a call.

CHARLES W. NABE.

July 7—15

FOUNTAIN INN.

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

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

Easton, June 30th, 1831.

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

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, that large and commodious three story Brick Building, situated on the corner of Washington & Cabinet Streets, now in the occupation of Alexander Hands; also the Cabinet Makers Shop adjoining, occupied by James Wakefield, the "Traded House" on the corner of Cabinet and West Streets in the occupation of Wm. Cooper, also the new Brick Store House second door on the East side of Washington Street—for terms apply to the Editor, or to the subscriber near Easton.

J. CALDWELL.

August 18th, 1831.

To be Hired,

FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

Negro Men, Women, Boys and Girls, of various ages—some Women, Girls and Boys to be put out for their victuals and clothes.

RACHEL L. KEER.

Easton, Sept. 22—w

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.
SEPTEMBER 20, 1831.

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of three per cent, for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders on their legal representatives, on or after the 1st day of October next.

By order,
JOSPH HASKINS, Cashr.

Sept. 22—

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of the following writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, at the suits of James Williams, Junr. use of Hugh Evans and a F. F. at the suit of Levin McGinney against Daniel McGinney against James Williams, Junr. will be sold on Tuesday the 6th of November on the Court House Green between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, the farm of said James Williams, situated in Bolingbrook hundred also one horse—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above writs.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 13—15

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of the following writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, at the suits of Henry Leonard, against John Hopkins of Baltimore, will be sold on Tuesday the 20th of October, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, on the Court House Green, all the right interest, claim and title of John Hopkins, in and to the farm on which he now resides, be the quantity what it may—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above writs.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

October 6—15

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me directed at the suit of James Williams, Junr. use of Hugh Evans and a F. F. at the suit of Levin McGinney against Daniel McGinney against James Williams, Junr. will be sold on Tuesday the 6th of November on the Court House Green between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, the farm of said James Williams, situated in Bolingbrook hundred also one horse—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above writs.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 13—15

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of the following F. F. to me directed at the suits of Loma Silva, Susan Ewale, and Andrew Oram, and one Venditioni Exponas at the suit of Samuel Tent, against James Benson, will be sold on Tuesday the 6th of November 1831, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, the Farm of said Benson situated on Miles River, be the quantity what it may—taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above writs—subject to Samuel Harrison's mortgage.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

October 13—15

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me directed, at the suit of James Tilton against Edward H. Gibson, executor of Jacob Gibson deceased, will be sold on Tuesday the 6th of November on the Court House Green, a Ration, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, the following Negroes, viz. Rhoda, Levin, Anna, Senia, Jerry, Martin, Killy, Mary, Harrison, Dolly, Jacob, Bill, Margaret and Rachel—taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above Venditioni.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

October 13—15

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a F. F. to me directed at the suit of Mary Orr, Administratrix of Samuel Orr, deceased, against Moses Smith Defendant and Benjamin Hopkins, Philemon Gibson, Benjamin Smith & Thomas Sewell securities, will be sold on Monday the 12th of November, 1831, on the Court House Green between the hours of 10 & 12 o'clock, the following property, to wit: one House and Lot near the Hole in the Wall, one other House and Lot the property of Thomas Sewell, and one Cow the property of Moses Smith—taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above F. F.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 20—15

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a F. F. to me directed at the suit of the Farmers' Bank against John Seth, will be sold on Monday the 12th of November on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, the following property, to wit, on negro Boy—taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above F. F.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Oct. 20—15

NOTICE.

The Members of the Female Tract Society, Talbot County, are requested to meet on Friday the 12th inst. at Christ Church in Easton at 11 o'clock A. M. The Ladies of the County are invited to attend and unite with the Society for the promotion of its useful object.

October 6—

FALL GOODS.

Clark & Green,

Have just received and are now opening an Elegant Assortment of CHOICE FRESH GOODS, Selected from the latest arrivals in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

CONSISTING OF

Cloths	Lawns
Cassimeres	Steam Loom Shirts
Cosmetics	ing
Plaids	Domestic Plaids
Hatters	Shirtings and Sheet
Flannels	ing
Linseys	Nankin and Canton
Blankets	ing
Bombazines	Carpas
Bombazines	Sensawas
Calicoes	Florence
Ginghams	Satins
Cashmere and Tancy	Gibbons
Muslins	Gloves
Irish Linens	Hosiery
Dispers	Shawls
	Handkerchiefs

COTTON YARN, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
HARDWARE, CROCKERY GLASS &c.

AND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,

LIQUORS, WINES, TEAS, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered very Cheap for Cash or exchanged for Wool, Feathers and Country Produce. They respectfully invite their friends and customers to give them a call.

September 22—15

Notice

Is hereby given that there was committed to the Goal of this County on the 13th inst. a runaway Negro man who calls himself **THOMAS PUMPHREY**, aged about 25 years, five feet six inches high, yellow complexion, has a small scar in his forehead and one over his left eye, and several small scars on his hands, a barber by profession, and says he served his apprenticeship with a Mr. Daniel Barr or Kiar of Baltimore, and says he is free. If a slave the owner is requested to come forward without delay, prove him pay charges and relieve him from goal, otherwise he will be released, agreeable to law.

W. M. BEALE, Jr. Sheriff of Frederick County Md.

October 6—15

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

To be Rented

FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

The House and Garden, occupied at present by Mr. Thomas Parrott, at Easton Point—The House is very comfortable and the Garden excellent—it is a good situation for a Boarding House or Tavern.

For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Sept. 29

To be Rented

FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

That convenient Dwelling House, on Dover Street, in Easton, now occupied by Mr. Sylvester. Also, to be hired two negro men & a smart farm boy, who has been Ploughing two years. Also, to be put out till their arrival at twelve years of age, two little negro boys.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, Sept. 29—

CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY.

The English department of the Cambridge Academy has become suddenly and unexpectedly vacant; the Trustees are anxious to fill the place immediately, and will appoint the first applicant, whom they may deem fit and competent, in point of moral and professional character.

By order,
JOS. E. MUSE, President.

October 6—15

Easton Academy.

The Trustees have taken the earliest opportunity of informing the parents and guardians of the Scholars belonging to the English Department; and others who may desire to place their children therein, that they have engaged Mr. DAVEN RICE as the Assistant Teacher. The recommendations furnished by this gentleman of his moral and literary character give reason to believe that he will prove himself a useful and engaging Instructor; and those in his neighborhood who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, speak in very favorable terms of his marked attention to his pupils and of the propriety of his conduct.

This Department is now open for the reception of Scholars. The Classical Department under the care of Mr. Thompson, the Principal Teacher, is also open. The abilities of this gentleman have been heretofore, announced, and are extensively known.

It may now be fairly presumed that the established reputation of this Seminary will continue to invite the growing youth of this and the neighboring counties to participate in those advantages of education which it is so capable of affording, & which are so essential to the maintenance of virtue and civil liberty.

By the Board,
NS. HAMMOND, President.
Easton, Sept. 23 4w—Jan 6m

Earthen Ware.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have on board the *Isabella* and *Armatu*, just arrived.

211, CRATES EARTHEN-WARE, Which with the number received per *Harriet*, completes their full supply.

By these arrivals we are again enabled to furnish our customers with any article in the line.

GEORGE GRUNDY & SONS.
No. 3, N. Charles St. Baltimore.

COUNTRY DEALERS are invited to call & examine the Ware, and learn our prices.

Sept. 29—4w

SAMUEL S. WOOD, & Co.

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.
No. 212, Market Street, Baltimore.

Have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Goods in their line of business, which they will sell wholesale or retail on the lowest terms, for cash or approved credit.

CONSISTING OF

Miscellaneous, Classic, School and Children's Books, in great variety.

WRITING PAPER,
LETTER DO.
WRAPPING DO.
IRONMONGER'S DO.
BONNET BOARDS,
BINDER'S DO.
SLATES & PENCILS,
INK POWDER, WAFERS, &c.

Blank Books made to any pattern at short notice.

S. S. W. & Co. are agents for C. Johnson's Printing Ink, which they furnish at factory prices, viz.

NEWS INK 30 cents per pound
BOOK 33
BEST INK 30

No charge for Kegs.

S. S. W. & Co. are agents for D. & G. Bruce, Type foundry, New York—Orders for Type will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 1.

WANTED,

A FEMALE COOK.

A slave would be preferred, a fair and generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended. Also wanted an **EXPERIENCED GARDENER**, who is well acquainted with the culture of the Vine, and a general knowledge of Fruit and propagating it. Enquire at this Office.

October 13 4w

Medical Society.

A Stated Meeting of the Medical Society for Talbot, Queen Anne's and Caroline Counties, will be held at Centerville on Monday, 5th November next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

SAMUEL T. KEMP, Sec'y.
Oct. 13—3w

Wanted

Two or three young Negroes for whom the highest Price in Cash will be given—Enquire at Mr. James Run's Tavern.

John G. Stevens

Respectfully informs his countrymen and public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening at Easton 20 doors below the Bank.

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERY.

All of which he is determined to manufacture and sell on the most reasonable terms in cash.

ALSO,
AN ASSORTMENT OF CHAIRS, GIGS, AND RIDING WHIPS, Of the first quality.

Easton, October 20—3w

T. H. DAWSON & Co.

AGENTS FOR THE PROPRIETOR.

Have just received a fresh supply of the following valuable Medicines.

PREVENTION

BETTER THAN CURE

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the proprietor has a very possible reason that can result from extensive experience for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every week during the prevalence of BILIOUS, YELLOW and ERYTHIMATOUS FEVERS, will under the blessing of Providence, prove an infallible preventive, and further that in the present season of those diseases their use will very generally succeed in restoring health.

They are admirably adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and to prevent its morbid secretions—to restore appetite, a regular habit of body, and promote free perspiration.

Please inquire for "LEE'S" Anti-Bilious Pills.

Mr. Noah Ridgely—For two months past, I have been afflicted with violent sickness at the stomach, an inclination to vomit, and loss of appetite. By taking two doses of your pills, I am restored to a perfect state of health, being able to attend to my domestic concerns. In my opinion this medicine is unequalled in its effects on the stomach and bowels, and being attended with that gripping pain common to other medicines.

JOHN SCOTT.

Dunbar street, Baltimore.

LEE'S WORM LOZENGES.

The proprietor has now the pleasure of stating that the following case came under his immediate observation. His little daughter about 5 years old, appeared very visibly to lose in flesh, on particular cause could be given her thus pining away, she was at length taken with fevers which, with other symptoms, led him to believe she had worms. He gave her dose of Lee's Lozenges, which brought away incredible as it may appear, two worms, one fifteen and the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round. He has given the Lozenges to another of his children, which brought away a worm quality of very small worms. The proprietor is not in possession of Lee's Lozenges—they are included to see them can be gratified by calling at his Dispensary.

LEE'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for obstinate coughs, colds, catarrhs, asthma, and chronic inflammation of the lungs, and all the pulmonary affections.

Mr. Noah Ridgely—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough and pain in the breast, which continued to grow worse during which my appetite failed, and my vital altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. Some of my friends having observed to me that much good had been done by the use of Lee's Elixir, advised me to procure a bottle, which, accordingly did, and to those persons unacquainted with the merit of this medicine, it will appear astonishing that three doses should remove the pains in my breast, and the use of one bottle restored me to perfect health.

Yours with respect,
J. A. SMITH.

Market street, Fell's Point.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or pernicious ingredients—This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the most safety to the most delicate pregnant lady or on a child a week old.

LEE'S AGUE DROPS.

Never was a medicine offered that has a greater claim on the public attention than this as many thousands can testify.

The proprietor is in possession of a great number of cases of cures, but for want of room can only give the following recent and extraordinary one—Extract of a letter from Dr. James Hawkins.

Dear Friend—I have sold a phial of your Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, to a gentleman of this place which cured him in two days. Steubenville Ohio.

LEE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE AND ANAEMIC CORDON.

A most valuable medicine for great weakness, debility, nervous disorders, loss of appetite, &c.

LEE'S ESSENCE & EXTRACT

of Mustard, an infallible remedy for uric acid, rheumatism, numbness, chilblains &c. &c.

LEE'S GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, soothes the skin delicately, soft and smooth—and improving the complexion.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Sprinkle, a certain and effectual cure for the venereal gonorrhoea.

LEE'S TOOTH ACHER DROPS,

which give immediate relief.

LEE'S TOOTH POWDER,

which cleanses and purifies the teeth.

LEE'S EYE WATER,

a certain cure for sore eyes.

LEE'S JODYNE ELIXIR,

for the cure of head aches.

LEE'S CORN PLASTER,

for removing and destroying corns.

The above highly valuable Medicines are for sale, wholesale and retail by

NOAH RIDGELY,
Proprietor.

At the Dispensary, No. 68, Hanover street Baltimore.

Persons to observe that none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines, without the signature of the proprietor.

NOAH RIDGELY.
Late Michael Lee & Co.

July 31—4w