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AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

New-York, Oct. 15.

During this month, nearly all the Agri-
cultural and Manufacturing Societies hold
their anniversary celebrations, and exhibit
specimens of Stock and Domestic Manu-
factures. It is an interesting and joyful
season with the substantial yeomanry—the
bone and gristle of the country.

The traveler who would acquaint him-
self with the character & habits of the hardy
cultivators of the soil of New England
and New York, should commence
his journey at the beginning of Oc-
tober and pass through the principal towns
in the counties. He would be constantly
meeting the farmers driving their fine cat-
tle, sheep, and other animals—the

farmer's wives with elegant carpets, table
cloths, linen, bannet, and every descrip-
tion of household manufacture—the do-
mestic manufacturer with the choicest
fruits of his own skill, aided by the power of
machinery—the farmer's sons with the ro-
sey-cheeked daughters of the land—the cler-

gymen with their wives—the lawyers and
doctors, and all descriptions of people flock-
ing to the Fair. At these exhibitions the
traveler may view, enclosed in the hun-
dred pens, the most valuable domestic ani-
mals—sheep filled with the products of the
loom, and the most beautiful specim-
ens of female art and industry—he may
hear of astonishing productions of the soil,
enormous crops in reward of the husband-
man's labor. He will behold thousands of
our farmers interchanging opinions and
listening to each other's suggestions; he
may note the Agriculturist, in his pub-
lic address, diffusing knowledge relat-
ing to the business of life, in a strain of
manly eloquence, which will convince him
that the cultivators of a rarer soil, do not
neglect the cultivation of the mind; he will
behold the pious pastor in the midst, and
in the name of an assembled people, lifting
up the voice of gratitude to heaven for the
early and latter rain, the gentle dews, and
the warm influences of the sun, which have
crowned the labors of the husbandman
with a plentiful harvest, and filled his bag-
ket and his store. He may mix with them
at the festive board, and notice joy and
satisfaction on the countenances of all; and
if he pleases to witness, the celebration of
the Farmer's Holiday to the end, he may
join with their sons and daughters in the
festivities of the evening, in the hall where
innocent mirth and gay good humor reign.

These celebrations and the distribution
of prizes exert a beneficial and happy in-
fluence. The spirit of improvement is
excited, and the people become better ac-
quainted, more assimilated in their views,
and are thus enabled to profit by each other's
knowledge and experience. We are glad
to observe that Agricultural and Manu-
facturing Societies are becoming more popu-
lar every year, and improvement in the
breed of animals, manufactures, and
mode of cultivation, is making rapid
 strides.

We have already received the accounts
of several celebrations in our state and
New England. As it will be impossible to
insert these accounts at length, we shall
furnish a compendious notice of them all,
beginning with those received from some
of the counties of this State.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

The exhibition before the Agricultural
Society of this county took place on the
23 and 24 instant, at Cooperstown.—
The first day was devoted to the
examination of 'Stock and Domestic
Manufactures'; the second to the pub-
lic exercises of the Society, awarding
of premiums and suitable festivities. The
annual address was delivered by Pascal
Branchet, Esq., President of the Society;
the members dined together at Main's
hotel, and the joyous festival was closed in
the evening by a splendid ball, at which
there was, of course, a brilliant display of
taste and beauty from various parts of the
county, and all was innocence and mirth.
Among the premiums awarded, we notice
the following:

FOR TILLAGE.

Samuel Coleman, of Otsego, 46 bushels
and 44 lbs. winter wheat from one acre, 6
dollars. John Dethick, 26 bushels 10 lbs.
spring wheat from 1 acre, 6 dollars. Darin
Warren, Otsego, best acre of peas, 47
bushels 55. Nathaniel M. Callum, Middlefield,
best do. oats, 90 bushels and one peck, 5
dollars. John Verber, Exeter, best acre of
tenthred corn, 127 bushels 15 quarts, \$10.
Reuben M. Callum, best half acre of pota-
toes, 180 bushels, 4 dollars. Samuel Cor-
don, Butterfield, best half acre of sweet

dist turnips, equal to 21 tons per acre,
5 dollars. David Tait, Redfield, best
quarter acre of flax, 137 lbs. 13 oz. 4
dolls.

STOCK.

The committee speak of the animals be-
longing decidedly preferable to those exhib-
ited at any former period since the organi-
zation of the Society.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The examination of the articles presen-
ted, say the committee, has been a source
of the highest gratification. Among these
were some superior grass bonnets, some
fine specimens of maple sugar, and a
variety of woollen cloths, pressed
cloths, carpeting, table linen, and linen
shirting.

PREMIUMS ON FARMS.

Samuel Mullet, Hartwick, 20 dollars.
Amasa West, Hartwick, 18 dolls. Henry
Scott, Milford, 16 dolls. Olot C. Cham-
berlain, Richfield, 14 dolls. Luther Smith,
Springfield, \$12. Garret Wycoll, Otsego,
10 dolls.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The fourth anniversary of the Society
in this county has taken place. The col-
lection of people was greater than at any
of the former celebrations, and an in-
creased spirit and interest was manifest-
ed. The first day was devoted to the
examination of animals and domestic man-
ufactures; the second to the ploughing-
match, public exercises, awarding of pri-
ms, public dinner, and the day closed
with a splendid agricultural ball, at which
nearly 100 ladies, the best hope of
Jefferson, graced the floor. The proce-
sion of farmers, with their hats graced
with heads of wheat, were accompanied by
a fine band of music and appropriate danc-
ing to the church, where the usual cere-
monies were observed, and two original agricul-
tural addresses by the choir.

ALBANY COUNTY.

The official account of the Cattle Show
and annual fair which took place in this
county on Tuesday and Wednesday last
has not yet been published. We learn that
the collection of animals and domestic man-
ufactures exhibited a decided improve-
ment in this excellent farming district
since the last year. Thirteen teams start-
ed for the premium in the ploughing-
match, and performed their operations with
wonderful celerity and exactness, turning
under almost every spear of grass. The
animals, manufactures and household im-
plements made a fine show in the Lancas-
terian school room. 'We beheld,' says the
Albany Argus, 'with honest pride, some
fabrics of linen and wool which evinced
the rapid improvement of our country-
women in the useful arts, and amply pro-
ved that, if proper encouragement was given
to the manufacturing interests, we need not
resort to the looms of European natives
for any articles of comfortable raiment,
nor for many of the ornaments of luxury.
Among the implements of husbandry ex-
hibited at the late fair in this city, we ob-
served some sickles, manufactured by John
Godfrey, of this city, which were pro-
nounced by competent judges vastly su-
perior to any imported, and fully equal to
those of Pennsylvania manufacture. The
address, which is spoken of as an excellent
production, was delivered by Jesse Buel
Esq., The Society partook of a farmer's
dinner, at Skinner's Mansion House, and
the anniversary passed off with instruction,
pleasure, and satisfaction to all. We will
not omit to mention the noble munificence
of the hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer; in
addition to his annual subscription of five
hundred dollars, paid for the last three
years to the Albany County Agricultural
Society, he has renewed his subscription
for the same sum, to be paid annually for
three years to come.

From a Late London Paper.

CAUTION TO THE LADIES.

YORK ASSIZES, August 16.

Davidson v. Wilson.—Mr. Colman o-
pened the pleadings, Mr. Scarlett had to
state the case opened by his learned friend.
The plaintiff now applied to them for some
reparation in damages, for the loss he had
sustained, in being disappointed of a mar-
riage he had contracted, and from which
he could reasonably expect comfort and
happiness.—A celebrated writer, (Lord
Bacon) who would be admired as long as
the English language existed, and whose
observations on manners and human na-
ture formed the surest authority to which
their attention could be directed, had said,
"A young man marries for a mistress, a
middle aged man for a companion, and an
old man for a nurse."—This remark was
authorised by the highest species of philo-
sophy, and the justest views of human na-
ture.—"It is not good for man to be alone."
Solitude, at any age, was not good. We
were made for communicating and enjoy-
ing the pleasures of consolation by a re-
ciprocally of attention and kindness. He
made these remarks, because he observed
a smile on some faces at the age of his client,
who, he admitted, was sixty eight.
(Laughter.) And if he could provide
himself with a nurse, on account of the
defendant's conduct, he was entitled to dam-
ages, and must feel the loss he suffered, as
possible as some younger men. The de-

fendant was of an age to be answerable for
her promise. She had attained the dis-
cretion which years conferred, and was
not a giddy, thoughtless, extravagant girl.
She was not at a period of life, as in many
cases, to make her marriage unhappy; but a
steady, discreet, sensible lady, of an age
quite proportionate to the plaintiff. Miss
Wilson, he understood, was sixty four.
(Peals of laughter resounded through the
court, and infected the learned gentleman
himself.) He wished he possessed the
genius and eloquence of a celebrated
writer, who charmed his readers with a de-
scription of love at the age of 60; or that
he felt the poetic fire of a writer of our
own age, (Lord Byron) who had made the
love of an old man of 80, the subject of a
tragedy. The love he had to state to the
jury was one of the soberest views which
the passion presented. But there was
great advantage, after all, in aged love; it
possessed the comforts and advantages of
a steady and matured union of sentiments.
If there was no real friendship but in a
perfect community of interests, a true
friend was not to be found by these par-
ties in any state. The plaintiff, a sea-
faring man, by gallantry on board his vessel,
and distinguished and advanced himself.
He had been married, and had a family,
and his wife died in 1805. Since that
time he had lived at Ayton, where the de-
fendant resided with her father, mother,
and younger sister. They became ac-
quainted, and were inspired with mutual
esteem. Her brother, his particular friend,
was now dead, and her father, mother and
sister, followed, leaving her alone. Be-
fore that period, there had been great in-
timacy and constant intercourse between
the parties, and the friendship ripened in-
to love. Left alone, though not in for-
tune, for she had ten thousand pounds, the
plaintiff continued her intimate friend and
adviser. Finding the time in which her
family had resided too large and inconve-
nient, she quitted it, and took lodgings of
a Mr. Williams, of Gainsborough, leaving the
plaintiff to arrange her abode at Ayton.
At this period, he should lay before them
evidence of that contract, the breach of
which laid the ground of the present ac-
tion, though he felt wroth to expose the
enlightened communications which passed
between the two parties. She induced
him to engage a house, in which they might
live together as man and wife. How was
it then the union had not taken place? He
would show them. His client had not
been so absurd as to despise the additional
comforts to be derived from a wife's for-
tune; but her fortune had not been his ob-
ject. He had said, "With respect to for-
tune, I ask not a farthing; settle it as you
please; except what may be necessary for
our living comfortably."

As matters approached a crisis, he ad-
vised her to communicate her intentions to
Mr. and Mrs. Dodd. That was the cause
of the present action; for one or both of
them dissuaded her from fulfilling her en-
gagement. He would now lay before
them the correspondence, which though it
did not contain the strong expressions of a
girl of eighteen, predominated in the sober
discretion and prudence which were re-
quired in a wife.—(The learned counsel
here read extracts from several letters, to
show her unbounded confidence in her
plighted lover, in which the maiden lady
made various arrangements respecting her
property.) In her letter of the 18th Oct.
1830, she gave the first intimation of her
intention to change her condition. She
voiced some views which she was will-
ing to commit to paper, these were com-
municated at a personal interview, but as
he could give no evidence at it, its nature
must be inferred from the letters. In these
letters, she gave directions for taking a
house, and expressed a hope that "time
would bring all things about." What did
that mean but the wedding day? (Laughter.)
Then she alluded to the month
of May, which proved distinctly what the
lady meant to take. She apologized for
not going to Ayton, on a certain day,
to drink tea, but asked one on which she
would go for the electrifying machine
(laughter) what was this but a good ex-
cuse to meet her admirer, whom she be-
fore disappointed, by not keeping her en-
gagement. Then she talked of accepting
an invitation to the festivities of York
Spring Assizes, of which persons partook,
who did not work so hard as he; and these
who heard him. This May was approach-
ing. That was the happy time that was
to bring all things about.—That was the
month celebrated by the poet at the month
of marriage.—

Then from the virgin's cheek a blush
bloomed.
Shed, rose and fell, the live carnation round.
Her lips blushed deeper scarlet.
Her cheek glowing beneath her hair,
With palpitation wild, her tumults scarce
Her voice—and all her yielding soul in love.

During the repetition of this court was
convulsed.
"Whenever you marry again, gentlemen,
May is the proper time." She intimates
to her admirer, how gay she would be
at York, attending concerts
and other amusements, suited to her pros-

perty, and directs him to take the house
only for six years, which was extremely
modest, as by that time the house might
not be large enough. (Laughter.) She
corresponded with him after her return
from York, till the merry month of May,
and in one letter complained of the incon-
venience of getting her spectacles into the
post-office, and of being too much watch-
ed; which ladies in her circumstances were
apt to think. (Laughter.) In these let-
ters it was evident that she thought of
changing her situation; that she approved
of the plaintiff's attachment; and was only
waiting till the month of May "brought all
things about." On consulting Mr. and
Mrs. Dodd, a change of mind took place,
and she wrote a cold and doubtful letter.
He asked an explanation, and the answer
with the same coolness and reserve.
He did not blame the Dodds for the advice
they had given; every person had his own
views of happiness.

Mr. Justice Bailey.—It was kind advice,
to prevent them from doing a foolish thing.
Mr. Scarlett.—Another letter was writ-
ten, to say the house would not be wanted,
"observed, "Your obedient servant, Rachel
Wilson;" instead of as formerly, "Your
sincerely." From these circumstances they
would see the ground of complaint; and if
she had thought proper to break her con-
tract, some compensation ought to be made
to the plaintiff. After being acquainted
with her fifteen years, he was bound to
on all the miseries of solitude, and de-
prived of his prospects. He should prove
the promise from the letters from which he
had read extracts.

Mr. Justice Bailey.—And the breach too,
I suppose!
(His lordship recommended arrange-
ment, but the attempt failed.)
Mr. George Dodd was examined, to
prove that letters had passed between the
parties, and that a number produced were
in Mrs. Wilson's hand writing.

After another attempt at arrangement,
Mr. Scarlett said, at the recommendation
of his lordship, he acceded to the proposi-
tion, to take a verdict for a small sum, and
proceed no further. Considering the ages
and situations of the parties he could not
expect such damages as if they were
young, and there was more love and sen-
timent in the connection.

Mr. Raine.—I am glad it is put an end
to.
Mr. Justice Bailey.—It is all I think
under the circumstances, the plaintiff is en-
titled to.
The Foreman.—We should have given
no more.

A verdict was accordingly taken for the
plaintiff—Damages £20.
YORK, (Ireland,) Aug. 15.
Execution of Ann Barber, for the Murder
of her husband.

At 12 o'clock this most wretched wo-
man suffered the punishment of her aggra-
vated crime. She had yesterday become
somewhat more gentle and resigned. She
admitted her guilt in general terms, and
appeared penitent. Her mother and her
youngest daughter, and her sister visited
her in her cell, and all of whom were mu-
tually affected in the deepest manner. A
short time before 12, she was led into the
Grand Jury room.—She had then again
become violent and clamorous. Her
shrieks were bitter and moving beyond any
thing that it is possible to imagine.—She
was drawn from the Grand Jury room to
the scaffold, according to the terms of the
sentence, on a hurdle. The heart rending
cries that accompanied her approach, filled
every face with dismay. As the hurdle
came to the threshold, so that she could see
part of the platform she bitterly exclaimed,
"O Lord God that I should come to this!"
During the few moments that intervened
till she reached the fatal spot, she kept
incoherently crying, "O Lord save me, O
God help me, O Lord preserve my soul!"
When the last services of religion were
performed she looked frantic and wild, dropt
on her knees and with fearful violence clasp-
ed the clerk's hands and caught up parts
of the words of devotion which reached
her ears. The appalling expressions were,
"O Lord Jesu save my soul!" "O
God deliver my soul this day to Heaven!"
"O Lord I forgive my enemies!" "O God
bless my friends." When the Lord's Prayer
was repeated the last time, she was at-
tempted to repeat after the chaplain—she
instantly complied and kept uniformly be-
fore the chaplain in her expressions. The
prayer—Engine put in motion—was pro-
nounced with dreadful energy. While the
cap was drawing over her face, she fre-
quently repeated, "O Lord take my soul
to Heaven, O Lord I forgive them that
were the means of bringing me here." "O
God bless my children." Just when the
ropes were tightened round her neck she ear-
nestly cried, "O Lord Jesus, I am coming
to thee, the drop fell, and in less than a
minute life was extinct.—throughout the
scene, shocking to humanity in its darkest
form, she manifested a vigor of motion and
strength of nerve which could not be ex-
pected from her appearance and manner at
her trial. At the same time her features
and the expressions of her eyes indicated
a distraction and agonies, which show-

ed that she knew not well what she was
about. In the most solemn part of the de-
votional service she gazed wildly around
to see the rope by which she was to be sus-
pended. The multitude of spectators was
greater than was ever seen on a similar
occasion at York.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal.
REV. MR. MARRITT.

"From the romantic retreats of far-famed
Relfe—borne on the gentle winds of adversity
fortune—a lonely stranger brings his tale
of action, and lays the new star's trea-
sure at Columbia's feet!"

Such are the strains in which the Rev.
Mr. Marritt introduced himself to the Amer-
ican public.

This gentleman has produced so much
excitement in Boston and its neighborhood,
that we have felt much curiosity to learn
his history and character. The news-
papers had every day announced the places
to which he intended to preach, and almost
every day repeated the complaint that
thousands who thronged to hear him, were
obliged to retire without being able to ap-
proach within the hearing of his voice. We
were told that he was constantly obliged to
enter the pulpit, through the window of
the building; because the pressure of the
multitude for many hours before the time
of service, rendered access to the doors
impossible.—It was therefore, with no little
astonishment, that we received a sketch of his
life, drawn by himself, and published under
the poetical title of *Tears of Contrition*. We
hasten to give our readers a brief ac-
count of its contents.

John N. Marritt was born in Dublin,
December 2^d, 1784. His father was a
member of the Methodist Society, without
however withdrawing himself from the
Church of England; and was a pious and
good man. While he lived, he instructed
his son in the principles of religion, or to
use the language of the son which is too
elegant to be omitted, "he first laid the founda-
tion of mild instruction round the infant
germ." But John, though well-instructed
in his childhood, at the age of fourteen
became a reader of novels, and resolved
to become a hero of renown, by achieving
some great action; and to accomplish this
purpose, he says "I attended every ball
within the circle of my connections; paid
my addresses at the shrine of every fashion-
able beauty, and devoted every leisure hour
to the study of my dress and appearance." At
this period of his life, he one night fell
asleep while reading "the Arabian Nights"
a novel, which he says did not interest him,
and would in all probability have been
burned to death—if the curtain had been
drawn. Happily, he slept in safety till morn-
ing; "unconscious that one turn would
have precipitated him into the burning pool."

At the age of nineteen he was converted;
and a plain unquestionable miracle was
employed to produce this effect. An ad-
mirable voice from Heaven three times re-
quired him "to pray with his family." When
in obedience to this supernatural
command, he had with much reluctance,
opened the Bible in his mother's chamber,
the first words that met his eye were,
"My grace is sufficient for thee;" closing
the book unconsciously, he again opened it,
and read: "Behold he prayeth."

These miracles were followed up by
miraculous communications to others, as
well as himself. While under conviction,
he attended a fashionable assembly on Sa-
turday; when he says "I looked—and look-
ed—but all the prospect blackened with the
mist of Tartarian darkness—beast by fe-
lows of combinate hell let loose for the pur-
pose of opposing my attempts to press into
the library of God's dear children." From
these unwelcome intruders upon a fashion-
able assembly he very naturally fled in
some agitation; when Heaven sent a mes-
senger to him in the person of a female
servant of his mother's, who said to him, "I
have prevailed upon a throng of grave,
and have received divine intimations from
Heaven, that God is now willing to pardon,
and make you his by adoption."

When the work was finished, he attended
a fellowship meeting, and gave a public
account of his conversion. He had scarce-
ly concluded, when an aged minister rose
up and declared that Mr. Marritt's father
and, eleven years before, told him that he
had received the most positive assurance
from Heaven, that at some future period
his son would be made the subject of con-
verting grace.

In six weeks after this time, he attempt-
ed to preach, and in six months became a
constant preacher. Notwithstanding much
opposition from his worldly friends and
some personal violence from the mob when
he attempted to preach in the streets, he
persevered; and contentment was his
downy pillow, and his father's blessing,
and securely dwelt within his shelter. It
seems that about this time he embarked in
speculations and trade, which in less than
a year terminated in the loss of his fortune,
and in deep insolvency. He at the same
time became a teacher from his reli-
gious professions, but two miracles were
wrought to bring him back to the fold; and
he found, as he says, pardon and peace.

On the first of February, 1819, he at-
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downy pillow, and his father's blessing,
and securely dwelt within his shelter. It
seems that about this time he embarked in
speculations and trade, which in less than
a year terminated in the loss of his fortune,
and in deep insolvency. He at the same
time became a teacher from his reli-
gious professions, but two miracles were
wrought to bring him back to the fold; and
he found, as he says, pardon and peace.

On the first of February, 1819, he at-
tempted to preach, and in six months became a
constant preacher. Notwithstanding much
opposition from his worldly friends and
some personal violence from the mob when
he attempted to preach in the streets, he
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darked for America with his brother, to retrieve their ruined fortunes, and in due time arrived at New York.

"Silent in some hermit's grove, and lulled to rest on mossy carpets far from the malarious unwholesome air, he might have spent his tranquil hours, but as he sped his trackless footsteps through the labyrinthian wastes of fancy's rich, enchanted land, a voice to be heard from the vaulted palace of the sky, and in sounds seraphic dwelt and hung around his soul. Obedient to the heavenly call, he had a long adieu to take to his hills, and with his staff like Bunyan's pilgrim, followed the guiding star, till it shot its sparkling gleams and mingled with its mates around Columbia's banner."—Page 5.

"Hail Columbian daughter of the sky!—First of nations—Hail! Thy ready arms are ever open to receive the wretched—Pale, ghastly, want, distorted, flies thy happy shores. Superstition with her cloaked face, and blood-shot eyes, ragged starts, and shrieking, flies her from thy peaceful dwellings; and thy numerous stars conduct the weary wanderer to thy tranquil haven. Thou aspirant to the pinnacle of human glory, and with thy eagle viewest the sun without a closing eye and towerest aloft to censure the slumbering inhabitants of the globe to know themselves, and follow in that path, which, when safely trod, will open on the plains of bliss, immeasurable and full!"—page 161.

Comment on this is useless. We have given the principal facts contained in the volume. It would seem to require no common talents to write so many pages of professed biography, and communicate so little information. Mr. Moffitt leaves us in doubt whether he is married or single; he does not inform us where he has been, or what he has been doing since his arrival in America; and among those who have read his book, it is by no means agreed whether his "Tears of Contrition" are shed for the depravity of our common nature, or for some acts of gross personal immorality.

FOREIGN.

New York, Oct. 24.

By the arrival last evening of the ship Hercules, captain Cobb, from Liverpool, we have received a file of the London Courier, to the evening of the 14th of September. The most welcome news they contain, is the rise of the markets in Great Britain. And if reports be true, some of our most vigilant and active merchants have profited gloriously by the event. Although the advices which the ship brought were known to some few, early yesterday morning, yet so admirably were things managed that the news did not get wind until late yesterday afternoon, when it was discovered that large quantities had been bought up, on speculation, and expressed sent off north and south for the same object.

Evening Post.

London, September 14.

THE HARVEST.

City one o'clock.—The Funds have fallen this morning nearly a half per cent.

We hope our agricultural friends who possess kilns, have used them to dry the corn housed in a wet state, after being thrashed, as they will find the corn so dried, to make excellent flour. The pea crops are generally ruined throughout the country, by the continued wet, and will be of but little use to the grower, except for fodder; the beans have also suffered. The barley and oats have likewise been greatly injured, but we hope not to the extent we have heard. Upon the whole, we do not recollect a more trying season for the farmer than the present one.

Although ever since the commencement of reaping in this vicinity, great quantities of rain have fallen; at intervals the heat has been oppressive, with scarcely any wind. This unpropitious weather advanced the state of wheat in our market on Sunday 5s. per bushel, and there has been scarcely 12 hours without rain during the present week. On early lands the crops were harvested in a tolerable state, but a large breadth is laid flat, and is sprouting out, and a great quantity is cut down, and now standing out, in a very damaged state. In the early corn districts, a considerable part of the grain was got in before the rains commenced, and this will make the calamity fall heavier upon the farmers in less favoured counties.

We regret to hear deplorable accounts of the state of the crops of corn in Wales, in consequence of storms and wet weather. Indeed there are extensive tracts where the hay harvest is not yet concluded, but the crops remain on the ground, adduced with rain.

Extract of a letter from Worcester, dated Tuesday last, 11th instant.—"We have dreadful weather here. Much corn is washed away by the flood, caused by the heaviest rains ever known at this time of the year, and what was out of its reach is much injured. It is molochous to see how that appearance of smiling plenty, which the country exhibited a month ago, is changed. To us and to thousands, it is a matter of serious import, but the great farmers and millers rejoice."

Harvest.—The late heavy rains have been more severely felt in the Continent than in England. All the country on the banks of the Rhine has become a scene of inundation and distress. As the harvest is still standing, it is feared that the injury done will even exceed that in 1817.

Grain of various descriptions experienced a considerable advance in price in our market on Saturday last. Wheat, which sold for 70s. per quarter on the 13th (there being little or none disposed of on the 25th) went off readily at 82s. 5d. while oats, which only fetched 24s. on the preced-

ing Saturday, were also freely sold at 50s. per quarter. Good barley was likewise in demand at an advanced price.

London Paper.

The very uncertain weather which has for a time prevailed has been most unfavourable to the harvest in this country (Cornwall). The wheat crops, though generally light, have suffered greatly from the heavy rains. The barley crops may be considered as more favourable than the wheat, but they also have suffered from the weather. The oat crops are good in quantity and quality.—West Briton.

Liverpool, (Market) Sept. 15.

We have experienced during this week much unsettled and wet weather, and there has continually been much activity in our corn market. Large sales have been made both to speculators and dealers in wheat, at an advance of 1s. 3d. in 1s. 6d. per bushel; some purchases have also been made in Canada wheat, in bond, at 8s. 6d. to 9s. per bushel.

Rice, in consequence of the bad state of the weather and the advance in the corn market, has been in great request, and about 800 tierces Carolina have been sold ordinary at 15s. to 16s. 6d. and good at 17s. to 20s. for fine.

We have experienced this week, particularly since Wednesday, a very animated demand for cotton from the dealers and spinners, who being much out of stock, have come into the market with great confidence, the holders generally have met this demand freely; considerable business has been done, and an advance of 3d. per lb. realized upon Sea Islands, and 4d. upon most other descriptions. The total sales amount to 15,500 bags, of which about 1500 have been taken on speculation.

Referring to what we have already written to you by this conveyance, we have now to state that at our corn market to day the prices again advanced considerably: English wheats 12s. 1s. 15s. Irish, 11s. 12s.; Canada, in bond, held a 38s. and 40s. per barrel. The buyers from the distant parts of the country all acknowledge that the injury doing to such part of the crops as remains in the fields is irreparable; the grain being sprouted very much and becoming of little or no value. In this immediate neighborhood it has become very bad within the last few days, and if the weather continues damp and warm much longer, it will be worth nothing.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, July 25.

Corn trade of Egypt.—The immense quantity of grain which has been sent to the coast of the present year to Constantinople has induced me to ascertain as nearly as possible how much that capital imports annually from the land of Egypt. I submit the result of my researches, as a sort of statistical account, which will prove to you the richness and fertility of this country.

Wheat, 1,500,000 quintals; (ancient weight of France); pulse, 900,000 quintals; grain of different sorts, such as maize, lentils, lupins, &c. 950,000 quintals; rice, 700,000 quintals; flax, 30,000 quintals; hemp, 15,000 quintals; dressed oil, 12,000 quintals; cotton, 22,000 quintals; indigo pastel, 2,000 quintals; soda, 60,000 quintals; nitron, 1,000,000 quintals; salt of nitre, 50,000 quintals; wool, 50,000 quintals; raw and refined sugar, 33,000 quintals; hides raw and dressed, 40,000.

There have been exported up to this day for Constantinople, 600,000 quintals of wheat, and 400,000 quintals of rice. These exports, it is affirmed, have already doubled those of ordinary seasons, and the governor is afraid that not one half of them has reached its proper destination. He has been at least informed, that several cargoes and entire convoys have been intercepted by the Greeks.

Many persons have wished at the departure of vessels laden with grain, that they might never reach the ports to which they were consigned, and that their cargoes might be divided between the two hostile camps. It would appear that their wishes have been realized.

It is doubtful whether Mahomed Ali could have furnished such a quantity of provisions, if he had not been public spirited enough to complete the line of inland navigation from Damaboult to Alexandria, and which enables the boats to dispense with the dangerous passage across the bar of the Mediterranean.

The grain sent annually to Constantinople is not the only tribute which the Pacha is obliged to pay to the Ottoman Porte. He is also bound to find subsistence, (for a specified number of days) to the green caravan which passes every year from the coasts of Barbary to Mecca, and to those which set out every third year from the states of Morocco for the same pilgrimage.

The subsistence of the holy cities of Medina and Mecca, is likewise supplied by Egypt, and it is Ali who regularly sends a competent gratuity for their consumption.

Caution to young Merchants.

A very respectable merchant handed us yesterday, says the Philadelphia Journal, the following statement of the result of an investment of flour, extracted from documents in his possession, at the same time requesting its publication as a caution to young merchants to avoid speculating in the article of flour, especially at the present time. The calculations are made at the rate of 6 dollars per bushel.

In October, 1820, 800 barrels of flour were shipped from Baltimore to Bristol at a freight of 4s. 7d. sterling per bushel; it cost in Baltimore 44s. 2s. per bushel; sold in England, in Dec. at 32s. 6d. and 25s. 2d. netted 22s. 13s. 3d. sterling, or 18s. 7d. sterling per bushel.

The expenses in England, exclusive of insurance, were 11s. 4s. 4d. or 7s. 6d. sterling per bushel.

Present price of flour in En-	35s. 2d.
glund,	7 5
deduct charges as above,	27s. 7d. stig.
	27s. 0d.
\$6 is equal, at par, to	27s. 0d.
20 cents for lining, hauling,	0 10
inspecting, &c.	
	27s. 10d.
As above,	27 7

Loss per bbl. purchasing at 6s. 3d. stig.
Exchange at par.

AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA. PROCLAMATION

By Major General Andrew Jackson Governor of the Province of the Floridas, exercising the powers of the Capt. General and of the Intendant of the Island of Cuba, over the said provinces, and of the Governor of said provinces respectively.

Whereas, by the seventh article of the treaty concluded between the United States and Spain on the 22nd day of February, 1819, and duly ratified, it was stipulated that the Officers and troops of His Catholic Majesty in the territories hereby ceded to the United States, shall be withdrawn, and possession of the places occupied by them, shall be given within six months after the ratification of the treaty, or sooner if possible. And whereas, it has this day been made known to me, that the following officers of His Catholic Majesty, to wit: Marcos de Villar, Bernardo Prieto, Louis Gayarre, C. v. Lemaire, Arnaldo Guillard, Carlos de Villiers, Pedro de Vegas and Mariano Estay, and who according to the said seventh article, ought to have withdrawn from the said ceded territory, with the troops of His Catholic Majesty, have without the permission of the existing authorities, contrary to the said seventh article, remained in this city and its vicinity; & whereas it has been made known to me, that the said officers acting in a distinct body, independent of, and disavowing even a temporary allegiance to the government of the United States, as existing in the Floridas, have been engaged in stirring up disaffection thereto, and in sowing discontent in the minds of the good people of this said province; and whereas it appears that they are the authors of the following false, scandalous, and indecent publications:

"In speaking of Col. Callava's appearance before General Jackson, H. B. ought to have stated, that none of the interrogatories and highly offensive accusations of the General were faithfully interpreted to Colonel Callava, any more than the replies of the latter to the former. It was, therefore, out of the power of our chief, not knowing what was said to him, to make the auditory understand how innocent he was of the foul charges with which his unsullied honor was endeavored to be stained. Such, in sum, are the observations we had to make on the statement of H. B. and we hope that he and the public will be convinced that we acted from no principle of partiality; that if on the one hand we shuddered at the violent proceedings exercised against our superior, we knew also what was due to a government which is on the most friendly footing with our own. We are, &c."

THE SPANISH OFFICERS

Resident in this place.

And whereas the said publication is calculated to excite resistance to the existing government of the Floridas, and to disturb the harmony, peace and good order of the same, as well as to weaken the allegiance enjoined by my proclamation, heretofore published, and entirely incompatible with any privileges which could have been extended to the said officers, even if permission had been expressly given them to remain in the said province, and under existing circumstances, a gross abuse of the liberty and indulgence heretofore extended to them.

It is, therefore, to make known to the said officers to withdraw themselves, as they ought heretofore, to have done from the Floridas, agreeably to the said seventh article, on or before the third day of October next after which day, if they or any of them, shall be found within the Floridas, all officers, civil and military, are hereby required to arrest and secure them, so that they may be brought before me, to be dealt with according to law, for the contempt and disobedience of this, my proclamation.

Given at Pensacola, this 25th day of Sept. one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and of the independence of the United States, the forty-sixth.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Governor of the Floridas, &c.

By the Governor,
Geo. Walton, Secretary of West Florida.

THE GRAVEL.

The excruciating sufferings sustained by persons afflicted by gravel in the kidneys, &c. induced me to communicate a remedy which has, in numerous instances, afforded relief.

This remedy was discovered and its efficacy first tested by Dr. Williams, a late eminent physician in Virginia. He had for several years suffered extremely by gravel. As an experiment, Dr. W. put a small quantity of the gravel which he had voided, into three wine glasses, one containing gin, a second containing a solution of lime (lime water) the third glass containing pure strong coffee. After waiting a few days, on examination, he found that the gravel deposited in gin was not, in the slightest degree, altered—that

deposited in lime water appeared a little softened, that deposited in strong coffee, was reduced to an impalpable powder.

Encouraged by this experiment, Dr. W. immediately adopted the use of pure strong coffee not mixed with sugar, milk or any ingredient. In a short time he voided gravel reduced to sand, with little pain & was relieved.

The above important facts were stated to me by a respectable physician, who has administered this remedy with similar success.—T. M.

Baltimore, October 29.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

The eastern mail that left this city at 2 o'clock on Thursday last, was robbed three miles this side of Elkton. It appears there was but one passenger in the stage, who knocked the driver down, dragged him from his seat, bound him to a tree, and rifled the contents of the mail. The driver was discovered early next morning in the situation described. These are all the particulars we have yet learned. Every exertion is making by Mr. Skinner, the postmaster, and the gentlemen concerned in transporting the mail, to ferret out this daring villain. The gallows is now standing, on which four mail robbers have been hanged already, and that venerable piece of architecture, promises to be of still further utility to the country.

Since the above was in type, we have been furnished with the following advertisement.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Will be given for the apprehension of the person who robbed the mail, three miles this side of Elkton, on Thursday evening last. He is represented to be a man 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height, wearing a blue coat and white pantaloons.

J. S. SKINNER,

Post Master, Baltimore.

The Franklin Gazette of October 28th furnishes the following account of the MAIL ROBBERY.

The Postmaster of this city received an express yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the Postmaster at Elkton, Maryland, informing him that the great southern mail was yesterday morning, about two o'clock, robbed by a passenger, who got into the wagon at Havre-de-Grace. He knocked down the driver about two miles the other side of Elkton, Maryland; drove the mail into the woods, and there tied the driver, and cut open all the packets, & rifled them of most of their contents. He remained busy in opening the letters until day-light, when he was alarmed by a person who happened to be passing by in pursuit of a physician for one of his family who was sick. The villain made his escape before the driver was released; the person not being willing to come to his relief until he had gone to a neighboring house about one mile and a half off, where he procured the assistance of two men to return with him to where the driver was tied. Most of the inhabitants of Elkton went in pursuit of him. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; had on a blue coat and white pantaloons, and carried with him a small bundle. The mails from Kentucky, New Orleans and Tennessee were in the portmanteau.

The person who brought the express saw a man answering the description of the above person near Wilmington, Delaware, in company with two others. He gave information to the Postmaster at Wilmington, who sent persons to detect him; he has been taken, but we have not heard the result of his examination. He was taken in company with two other persons who were riding in small wagons. They stated they were foreigners, who had arrived at Baltimore a few weeks since, and were coming on to Philadelphia to take passage to Europe.

By a letter received this morning from the postmaster at Elkton to the postmaster here information is given that all the open letters and notes will be sent to the general post office. The letters not opened have been received at the office here, and will be daily forwarded to their destinations. We regret to state, that amongst those received here, there are few double letters, most of them being single. The mail from Charleston, South Carolina, of the 19th of October, and the Nashville mail of the 10th of October were untouched.

After the above was in type, the postmaster received the following letter from the postmaster at Elkton:

Elkton, Md. Oct. 26th, 1821.

Enclosed you will receive the post-bills found among the loose letters of the robbed mail, for your office and the office to the eastward of your office. All the letters that were broken open were sent to the General Post-Office, among which there were some for persons in your city, containing checks, notes, drafts and bank notes, a list of which I will forward you by to-morrow mail.—There has not yet been any success from the pursuit which has been made in this neighborhood after the robber; but it will be continued to-morrow. Some men have been taken up in Wilmington.

Letters missing from the Mail which was robbed near Elkton.

Washington, Penn. Oct. 20, unpaid 15 single letters, three double, one treble, paid 1 single, 2 double, 1 treble.

Sarasota, Oct. 17, 3 single, unpaid.

Baltimore, Oct. 25, unpaid 9 single, 2 double, 1 more than treble, rated 50 cents.

Washington City, October 25, unpaid 2 single, 4 double, 1 treble, 4 treble.

Alexandria, Oct. 24, unpaid 2 single, paid 1 treble.

Richmond, Oct. 23, unpaid 5 single, 2 treble, paid 3 single, 1 double.

Norfolk, Oct. 23, unpaid one rated 31 85 cents.

Petersburgh, Oct. 23, unpaid 1 single, 2 double, 2 treble.

Georgetown, D. C. October 25, unpaid 2 single, 1 double, paid 1 single, 1 double.

Washington, Rv. October 16, unpaid 7 single, 2 double, 2 treble, paid 1 single.

New Orleans, Sept. 30, unpaid 2 more than treble, one of them rated at \$1 25, the other at \$2 25.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2.

THE PRICE OF GRAIN AND THE FOREIGN NEWS.

We are at length favoured with all the intelligence brought by the late arrival of the ship Hercules from Liverpool, which gives London advices down to the 14th and 16th September, and news from Turkey as late as the 10th August. Upon the intelligence brought by this ship, is founded the present activity in purchase of grain. We moralize not at all upon the changed changes in human affairs.—If the calamities of distant countries, bring us advantage and we express our sorrows, we are called hypocrites, downright—and if we look to our own benefits exclusively and rejoice at the opening prospect, we are equally obnoxious to the imputation of unchristian insensibility and want of philanthropy.—The dawn of prosperous times however seems to promise to dispel the gloom which years of suffering have thrown around us, and should the toils and labours of the husbandman be requited with successful harvest for a few years, and those harvests become worth what they now promise, confidence and comfort and individual independence will be restored, and the admonitions of adversity may be treasured up as Becons to direct us in our future course.

What gratitude should fill our hearts, it shielded from further affliction, the redundancy of our products in lessening the calamities of others, should reward us with affluence and ease.

The accomplished editor of the National Gazette seems rather inclined to revive the ardour of speculation of business, by assuming it as more than probable that the failure in crops in Europe, particularly in England, has been much exaggerated. He relies on Bell's Weekly Messenger for Agricultural statements, and from these seems to draw his conclusions. The extracts given in the London papers from every part of the kingdom, which state that the crops on early lands were to-day well gathered in, and which give a special account from all sections of the country, wherein they show where the crop is totally lost, where it is much injured, and where less, would be quite as worthy of reliance, as any report that Bell's Messenger could give.—If the rapid rise in the price of grain is owing to the suddenly raised price of a long forward spirit of speculation, then the prices may be expected to fall, but if to "actual want" of the crops, then notwithstanding an oscillation in the market, grain will probably take a stand at a considerable advance of the late prices.

Upon the whole we are disposed to conclude a good deal in the disastrous accounts of the state of the crops in England, Wales, Ireland, and upon the continent, and we look forward to the next spring's market, as a substantial evidence of this opinion. The very short crop in our own country, and the warlike attitude of continental Europe may in some degree influence that market.

In times of less caution and suffering than those we live in, we should not have been surprised if the unsettled state of Europe had given rise to speculation and adventure. In all the accounts we get from abroad and at home, no one seems to be inclined to risk an absolute opinion as to the result.—In an affair of so much doubt and difficulty there cannot be loss of character in wrong conjectures; to reason on circumstances and events and appearances in our vocation, and a wider range for speculation has not recently been presented to us.—The occasion is irresistible and we must indulge it.

The ultimatum of Russia to the Ottoman government, and the departure of Baron Strougonoff from Constantinople, are the events which most strongly mark the state of things.—The terms of the first seem to have been intended for rejection, and the fastidious punctilio of the last indicates nothing else rather than a pacific disposition.—We learn from all quarters that in Russia a war with the Turks is much desired, and laying out of view all indications, we can readily suppose that such a war is by no means deprecated in the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. The Russian Emperor is certainly sustained by an able ministry, & however a war with Turkey may fall within the scope of his policy, it is the part of wisdom to engage in that war consistently and with the appearance of justifiable grounds.—When the Emperor of Russia, as a constituent member of the Holy Alliance, was engaged in repressing the impetuous disposition of the Neapolitans against the cause of legitimacy, the Greek Revolution broke out, and he could not turn from subduing the insurrection of the Neapolitans to aid the insurrection of the Greeks. On the contrary, he publicly proclaimed his intention to have no interference in the matter, and this avowed he procured to be solemnly recognized by the Porte. In the progress of things it was easy to find out that certain treaties existing between Russia & the Porte had been violated by the latter in compelling the war, and thus an occasion was presented to put in a remonstrance and to rise from remonstrance to an ultimatum. It is

thus we account for delay and the progressive series of Russian measures. Russia bounds her right of interference upon the treaty of Karamanli in seventeen hundred and seventy-four, confirmed by that of Jassy 1792 and that of Bucharest in 1812—by which she restored to the Porte divers Towns and Countries and Fortresses upon certain conditions, that the Porte would protect the Christian Religion & Churches, extend certain enumerated benefits and protections to his Greek subjects, particularly on the score of Religious freedom, the erection of churches and exemption from all unequal Taxes and every thing like cruel treatment or oppression—and the Princess of Wallachia & Moldavia were to have their Christian representatives resident at the Porte to superintend their interests—it is to preserve and maintain the letter and spirit of these stipulations that Russia has given in her ultimatum, and a Frankfurt report which we do not entirely discredit, has been made her advance at the head of two hundred and eighty thousand men within the Turkish Territory to restore tranquility and to bring the Greeks back to their duty. To all this let us add, that Austria, the faithful ally of Russia, is now impatient on the borders of Turkey with a large and well appointed army of invasion, which waits only for Alexander's nod—while Russia herself has a force under arms of almost a million of Soldiers. As a set off against these indications of war we are told, that every proper measure was taken to prevent the departure of Ragusa, Stragorod—after he left Constantinople the guard of honor still watched his palace, that dispatches had gone after him, & that the Grand Seigneur had actually acceded to some of the terms of the ultimatum. But can we suppose that this will do, when the Ambassador would not remain at every entreaty, longer than his specified hour? If he had been in the slightest degree left to his own discretion, he would have no doubt waited a short time, for no minister would take the responsibility of war upon himself on such terms—his refusal to wait an instant after the appointed hour was a doubt conformable to precise instructions, and such instructions upon such an ultimatum can come from war.

The late conference of the Duke of Wellington with the French Emperor is evidence of the expectations of war, whether the answer of the French Government is in fact or pretext we cannot decide, but if a fact, it is a melancholy one, for if France can not raise a military force to sustain herself and to defend the balance of power in Europe, less that army should endanger the reigning dynasty, she is wholly incompetent to self preservation, and the sooner the Duke of Wellington is restored to his command of an army of protection on her borders the better for her. The conduct too of the British Consul at Patras, Mr. Green, is index enough of the feelings of our government in the present state of affairs—for such a communication with the Duke as he has officially charged with by the Ministerial Senate in behalf of the Christian people of the Peloponnese, is the act of an agent in the war, a spy in the enemy's camp—far alone could have prevented them from putting him to death.

The increased quantity of grain already imported into Constantinople from Egypt on the 25th July taken in connection with the maritime successes of the Greeks and their growing power by Sea, would not seem to us to be the more provident policy at a time of anticipated peace—it looks to us like providing timely for a war.

While on the subject we must express our surprise at the monstrous amount of grain annually furnished from Egypt to European Turkey, amounting by our measure to about three millions of bushels of wheat, and of corn and other grain, to almost two millions of bushels.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.
IMPORTANT.
It is now fully understood and admitted, that the only benefit which a debtor can obtain by an application to the Commission of Insolvent Debtors is the release of his person from imprisonment. The right of creditors to obtain the full amount of their just claims out of any property acquired by an insolvent debtor subsequent to his application for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this State, it is also admitted, is not affected by any release or discharge which such debtor has obtained or obtains. Our insolvent system, under present construction of the law, is therefore become comparatively harmless to the complaints of creditors, as to its injurious effects, we presume, will cease to be known of so little importance to creditors to know that their debtors applying for the benefit of a law which only release their persons from imprisonment, while all their property, rights, time and future acquisitions remain available for their debts, that we shall discontinue the publication of the list of applicants for the benefit of the insolvent laws, after this day. Red. Gaz.

By a letter from Mr. Hall, we learn that Major General Brown received a severe attack of the palsy on Wednesday last. He was deprived of speech and of the use of the right side and limbs. On Thursday evening the symptoms were more favourable, and there was a prospect of his ultimate though distant recovery. The General was about remaining in Washington. N. Y. Com. Jdn.

MARRIED.
On Tuesday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. William Shugart, to Miss Ann Bailey, both of this county.

Thomas & Groome,
Inform their customers and the public generally that they have lately received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a large supply of
FALL GOODS,
which with those before received, renders their Assortment of
DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, QUEENS-WARE, CHINA GLASS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.
Very general and complete.
Easton, Oct. 27th. 1821—Nov. 3—fr.

Negroes Wanted.
The highest price in cash will be given for eight or ten head of young Negroes, which are wanted for the use of the purchaser. Enquire at the Bar of the Easton Hotel.
Nov. 3—3w

NOTICE
To all persons concerned.
I intend to close my business in this county as soon as possible, those persons who are indebted to me are hereby requested to come forward and settle their several accounts, notes, &c. &c. as far as they are able, before I give notice to my dwelling house on Harrison Street, where I have still on hand the balance of my stock of goods consisting of a few pieces of Gingham Cloth, good Cambric, Vest Patterns, Furniture, Gingham, Silk & Silk Shawls, Ribbons, Combs, Buttons, and a variety of other articles, which I will sell cheap for cash only.
LOTT WARFIELD.
P. S. To a good purchaser I will sell the House and Lot in Harrison Street where I now live, on accommodating terms. This property has lately been thoroughly repaired and is calculated to accommodate a large family.
Easton, November 3 L. W.

Notice.
All persons indebted for property sold at the Vendue, at the late Captain William Mackey's, are requested to call on the subscriber and make payment on or before the 16th of November, as after that date their notes will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.
PHILIP MACKAY, Jr. Esq.
of William Mackey, dec'd.
November 3—

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of a decree of the Dorchester county court, the subscriber will offer at public sale at Mr. Wilson's Tavern, Cambridge, on Monday the 26th of November, at 11 o'clock if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, the real estate of the late Levin H. Campbell Esq. to wit a Lot containing about 62 acres beautifully situated on Cambridge Creek—some wood lands near Cambridge, and parts of two tracts of land in Transquakin, "Canada's Regulation of Property," and "Inverness."
Terms of sale a credit of 6 and 12 months on bond with approved security, bearing interest from date.
JOSEPH MUSE, Trustee.
Cambridge, Nov. 3—fr

TO RENT.
For the ensuing year, the house on Goldborough street in which Mr. Peter Stevens now lives. The terms will be made easy to a good tenant. Apply to Dr. George F. Martin in Easton, or to the subscriber.
SUSAN SETH.
Near Wye Mill.
November 3—

Negroes
To be hired, either for one, or three years, from the first day of next January. Consisting of Men, Women, and Boys, one of the Men has been several years employed in a very respectable family, as Hauler and Cartage Driver, & another as Waiter and Gardener, occasionally.
Application to be made to Richard Hall, Esq. of Queen Anne's County, or to the subscriber living at St. Joseph's, Talbot County.
JAMES MOYNIHAN.
Nov. 3, 1821

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In obedience to the law and the order of the honorable Orphans Court, of Dorchester county. This is to give notice that the subscriber of Dorchester county, having obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Starkey, late of Dorchester county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereon, to the Subscriber on or before the third Monday in June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. As witness my hand this first day of November 1821.
WILLIAM G. STARKEY.
Administrator of William Starkey.
November 3—4w

Notice.
A Meeting of the Episcopal Female Tract Society, of Talbot County, will take place at Mrs. Elizabeth Nicol's, Easton, on Tuesday the 13th inst. at 11 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the Subscribers, (and of those wishing to become Subscribers,) is earnestly desired.
November 3d, 1821

NOTICE.
I intend to publish the next Legislature of Maryland to pass an act to vest in me and my heirs, a title in 12 lot No. 9 of Nanuties Manor lands, and a piece of land called Surplus land.
ROBERT DENNIS.
Dorset county, August 23—3w

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
Cloths, Quilts, Cambric, Flannels, Linens, Bombazines, Rattinets, Calicoes, Gingham, Cambric and Fancy, Muslins, Irish Linens, Diapers, Lawn, Steam, Shirt, singa, Domestic, Flannels, and Sheet, ing, Maskin and Canton, Crapes, Senhaws, Florineas, Satins, Ribbons, Givora, Hosiery, Shawls, Handkerchiefs.

COTTON YARN, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
HARDWARE, BOKERY 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 29—fr

Notice
It 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 FUMPHREY
aged about 31 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 Rice or King at Baltimore, and says he is free. It is the owner's request 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—

LEE'S AGUE & FEVER DROPS.
Middleton, Maryland, October 10th, 1821.
Sirs—The whole of the Ague and Fever Drops, has been sold, and an additional supply is immediately wanted. We are now very happy to inform you, through this medium, that the result (after a correct trial) of your Lee's AGUE and FEVER DROPS, has been of the most flattering kind, not only a few cases, but a great number of very disagreeable & irksome complaints, but in every case as far as our enquiries have reached, has been perfectly cured, and some indeed by a few doses only. Under a confidence, sir, of these Drops fully answering the recommendation they have, we do not hesitate for a moment to recommend them accordingly to the public at large. You are at perfect liberty to make use of this recommendation in any way you may think proper.
We desire to remain, sir, yours, respectfully,
O'NEAL RICHMOND & CO.
To Mr. Noah Ridgely.
The above mentioned Drops are to be had at the Store of Thomas H. Dayson & Co. Agents for the Proprietors.
None can be genuine without the signature of
NOAH RIDGELY.
Late, Mich. Lee & Co.
October 27—

Public Notice
It is hereby given to all persons concerned that application will be made to the General Assembly of Maryland, at their ensuing Session for an Act to appoint and authorize some disinterested person as Trustee to sell the real estate of Mark Benton, late of Queen Anne's County deceased, for the use and benefit of his Heirs and those who are interested in the division of the said estate.
ALEXANDER MAXWELL,
SOPHIA BENY,
REBECCA PENNINGTON.
Oct. 27—4w

To Rent.
The subscriber offers for rent on reasonable terms, to a good Tenant, for the ensuing year, the house and lot in Easton, situated on the Landing Road, now occupied by Wm. K. Austin. The house is convenient and has a large garden with a suitable adjoining.
For Terms apply to
TRISTRAM BOWDLE.
Oct. 20th, 1821.

ALTERATION OF THE HOUR OF STARTING.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,
Captain Pickens,
Will on Thursday the first day of November next, for the remainder of the season, start from Easton and Baltimore at 7 o'clock in the morning, instead of 8 o'clock, as heretofore, leave Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock, on her passage up, and arrive at 12 o'clock on her passage down.
Breakfast will be provided on board.
Oct 14—

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 here 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. Tuomason, 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. 15 4w—Jan 6m

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—4w

SAUEL 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.
consists of
Miscellaneous, Classic, School and Children's Books, to great variety.
BLANK BOOKS, WRITING PAPER, LETTER Do, WRAPPING Do, IRONMONGER'S Do, BONNET BOARDS, BINDER'S Do, SLATES & PENCILS, INK POWDER, WATERS, &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 BOOK, 50
No charge for Keys.
S. S. W. & Co. are also agents for D. & G. Bruce Type foundry's New York—Orders for Type will receive prompt attention.
Sept. 1—

To be Rented.
The Houses and Store Rooms and Cellars, on Washington Street, opposite the Court House, now in the occupation of the Rev. Mr. Warfield, Mr. Macklin and Mr. Barrett. For terms apply to the Subscriber. Possession given the first of January next. For persons in Business there are among the best situations in Easton.
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
October 20— 1821

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In obedience to the law and the order of the honorable Orphans Court of Dorchester county—this is to give notice that the subscribers of Dorchester County have obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Vachel Keene, late of Dorchester County deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereon to the subscribers on or before the 24th Monday in April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
As witness our hands this 10th day of October 1821.
STEWART KERNE,
GEO. GRIFFITH, Jdws of Vachel Keene.
Oct. 20—3w

NOTICE.
By virtue of a decree of the Honorable the county court of Worcester, sitting as a court of Chancery, will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder all the real estate of Joshua Sturgess situate in Worcester county.
This estate consists of a House and Lot containing about 6 acres of land, more or less, lying near Sandy Hill in said county.
The sale will take place at the house of William Sanford at Sandy Hill on the 24th day of November next, at 3 o'clock P. M. The terms will be a credit of 12 months, upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
The creditors are hereby requested to take notice that they must exhibit their claims with the proper vouchers, within six months from the day of sale to the clerk of said court.
JOHN T. TAYLOR, Trustee.
October 24—3w

A Teacher.
A gentleman well qualified to teach the various branches of an English Education, wishes employment in some respectable Country School for the ensuing year.
References as to his character and abilities may be had by applying at the Gazette Office.
Oct. 24—3w

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 small farm, who has been ploughing two years. Also, to be put out all their arable land (twelve years of age, two little negro boys.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, Sept. 23—

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.

IN WORCESTER COUNTY COURT

On the Equity side to May Term, 1821.
Littleton, A. Furbell. The bill filed in this cause states that Wm Hogshire, deceased, in his life time was indebted to the Com- paignant that Thos. Hogshire, and that Thos. Hogshire took out letters of administration on his personal assets and has fully administered the same and that the same is sufficient to pay his debts, that the said William deceased, left real estate in said county which descended to the defendants—the bill therefore prays that the said real estate or as much thereof as may be necessary may be decreed to be sold for the payment of the debts of the said William deceased being made to appear that the defendant's above named, do not reside within the State of Maryland, it is hereby ordered that notice of the substance & prayer of the bill herein filed, be given to said defendants, by publication in some newspaper published at Easton, once a week for 3 successive weeks, before the 2d Monday of November next, and that said defendants be therein warned to appear in Worcester county Court, on or before said second Monday of November next, either in person or by solicitor, to show cause why a decree shall not pass as prayed by the bill.
By Order,
JOHN C. HANDY, CLK
Snow Hill, Worcester county, 2
October 20, 1821.

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 co- 4-4 & 7-8 Irish Linen
lours and qualities Steam loom shirting
Double & single milled Long Lawns
Cambrics Dom. Muslins & Satins
Casimires Do. Shirtings Brown & Blacked
Cords & Velvets Nankin and Canton
Bocking Baires Crapes
White, Red & Yellow Senhaws & Barmes
Flannels Lencateas, Florineas & Satins
Point & Dufla Blac- oca & Satins
kets Black and coloured Striped Silks for La-
Bombazines dices & Pelouses
Washed Bombazines Cotton and Silk Ho-
Silk do shawls and Handker-
Tartan Plaids for Gen- chies
tleman's Use Mor. Furbell and Oak
Rattinets Chair Sheet
Circassian Plaids for White Cotton Velv-
Ladies Dresses et for Painting
Vestings of various Glaces, Ribbons
kinds Combs
Cambric, Book, Mull &c. &c.
& Jaconet Muslins Calicoes
ALSO
HARDWARE, QUEENS-WARE, GLASS & CHINA.
TOGETHER WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES.
Liquors and Teas,
They have likewise a large supply of Du-
pou's & British Tower proof Roving, 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 Coun-
try Kersey.
Easton, Oct. 6th,

Stop the Thieves!
FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Were stolen from the subscriber, living in Christiana hundred, New Castle county Del. on the night of the 15th ult. two horses, the one a dark brown stall mare, about 15 years old, 15 hands high, very much of the English blood bred, blind of the near eye, four white feet and legs, bald nose, a white streak up her face and white under lip. She is a mated trotter, a pleasant good hackney, works well in the plough, was shot all round and was in good order. The other is a blood bay, with black mane, tail and legs, five years old, about 13 1/2 hands high, short neck, no white in her face and a streak across his left hind joint, about one inch in length. He was in good order, shed all round, paces principally in a clumsy hackney, and very strong and good to work in almost any way. He is a little bulky about his ham joints which is a particular in direction of strength, but may be taken by strangers for a fault.
The thieves are supposed to have belonged to a company with two men who had purchased of the subscriber a few days before, a new horse, for which they paid fifty two dollars, out of which forty one on examination proved to be counterfeit. They appeared to be turned out of thirty years of age, one of them had on a small coloured coat, Jean pantalons, calf skin shoes, fashionable fur hat about 6 1/2 inches high, was about 5 feet, 10 or 11 inches high, with apparently sandy hair and whiskers, and dressed in the neighbourhood by the name of John Thompson. The complexion and hair of the other is dark, he is about 5 feet high, well dressed as the other, his hat had a rim rather broader than what is termed fashionable. He passed in the neighbourhood by the name of Thomas Dommere. They both appeared to have tender hands.
It is supposed the horses have been taken to the forest, as it is thought they were seen taken through Smyrna the day after they were stolen.
The above reward will be given for the detection of the thieves and the return of the horses, or twenty dollars for the thieves, and ten dollars for each of the horses, and all reasonable charges paid on the horses being brought home.
WILLIAM JOHNSTON.
October 20th—4

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10, 1881.

NO. 205

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 in-
serted 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 Philadel-
phia and Baltimore,
CONSISTING OF

Cloths
Casimere
Cassimere
Flannels
Linen
Blankets
Bombazette
Rattinets
Calicoes
Ginghams
Cambric and Fancy
Muslins
Irish Linens
Diapers

COTTON YARN, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, ROBEY 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 29—11

FALL GOODS.

Groome & Lambdin,

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

GOODS,

Selected with care from the latest importa-
tions.

Amongst which are

4-4 & 7-8 Irish Linen
Steam loom shirtings
Long Lawns
Dom. Flannels & Stripes
Do. Shirtings Brown
& Bleached
Nankin and Canton
Craps
Senshaws
Florence
Sattins
Levanteens, Floren-
ces & Sattins
Striped Silks for La-
dies Peleices
Cotton and Silk Ho-
siery, Worsted ditto
Shawls and Handker-
chiefs
Moc. French and Cal-
Skin Shoes
White Cotton Velve-
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 Du-
pont's & British Tower Proof Powder, Patent
and Mould Shot of every size. All which
they will sell at the lowest terms for cash,
or in exchange for Feathers, Wool or Coun-
try Produce.

Easton, Oct. 6th.

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

Public Notice

Is hereby given to all persons concerned
that application will be made to the General
Assembly at Maryland, at their ensuing Ses-
sion for an Act to appoint and authorize some
disinterested person as Trustee to sell all the
real estate of Mark Benton, late of Queen
Anne's County deceased, for the use and ben-
efit of his heirs and those who are interested
in the division of the said estate.

ALEXANDER MAXWELL,
SOPHIA SENY,
FREDERICK PENNINGTON.

Oct. 27—16

SAMUEL & WOOD & Co.

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

No. 212, Market 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.

CONSISTING OF

Miscellaneous, Classic, School and 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
Printing Ink, which they furnish at factory
prices, viz.

NEWS INK 30 cents per pound.

BOOK, 30

BEST BOOK, 50

No charge for Keys.

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

Sept. 1.

Easton Academy.

The Trustees have taken the earliest op-
portunity of informing the parents and guar-
dians of the Scholars belonging to the En-
glish Department, and others who may de-
sire to place their children therein, that they
have engaged Mr. DAVID RICE as the As-
sistant Teacher. The recommendations fur-
nished by this gentleman of his moral and lit-
erary character give reason to believe that he
will prove himself a useful and engaging in-
structor; and those in this neighborhood who
have the pleasure of his acquaintance 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 Seminary will con-
tinue to invite the growing youths 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. 15 4w—1am6m

Stop the Thieves!

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Were stolen from the subscriber, living in
Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del.
on the night of the 15th ult. two horses, the
one a dark brown stall mare, about 13 years
old, 15 hands high, very much of the English
bait breed, blind of the near eye, four white
feet and legs, bald nose, a white streak up her
face and white under lip. She is a natural
trotter, a pleasant good hackney, works well
in the plough, was shod all round and was in
good order. The other is a blood bay, with
black mane, tail and legs, five years old, about
15 1/2 hands high, short neck, no white re-
collected about him, except some bridle
marks, and a streak across his left hind joint,
about one inch in length. He was in good
order, shod all round, paces principally, is a
clumsy hackney, and very strong and good to
work in almost any way. He is a little bulky
about his ham joints which is perhaps an in-
dication of strength, but may be taken by
strangers for a fault.

The thieves are supposed to have belonge
to a company with two men who had purchas-
ed of the subscriber a few days before, a grey
horse, for which they paid fifty two dollars,
but of which forty one on examination proved
to be counterfeit. They appeared to be turne
d of thirty years of age, one of them had on
a snuff coloured coat, jean pantalots, calf skin
shoes, fashionable fur hat about half worn,
was about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, with
apparently sandy hair and whiskers, and pass-
ed in the neighbourhood by the name of John
Thompson. The complexion and hair of the
other is dark, he is about 6 feet high, was as
well dressed as the other; his hat had a rim
rather broader than what is termed fashiona-
ble. He passed in the neighborhood by the
name of Thomas Dommere. They both ap-
peared to have tender hands.

It is supposed the horses have been taken
to the forest, as it is thought they were seen
taken through Enigma the day after they were
stolen.

The above reward will be given for the de-
tection of the thieves and the return of the
horses, or twenty dollars for the thieves, and
ten dollars for each of the horses, and all rea-
sonable charges paid on the horses being
brought home.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

October 20th—11

To be Rented,

FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

The Store House at present occupied by
William Barnett—

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

Thomas & Groome.

Oct. 15th 1881.

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE—ON

REASONABLE TERMS.

From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 27.

THE CLAIMS ON SPAIN.

We expected that soon after the ad-
journing of the commissioners appointed
under the Florida treaty, we should have
been able to lay before the public a con-
cise abstract of their proceedings during
their late session. But, little of a conclu-
sive nature having been determined on,
and great indulgence having been allowed
to the claimants who wished a suspension
of cases involving the least doubt until an
argument was heard—it was impossible
for us to obtain or furnish much satisfac-
tory information. In fact, the principal
part of the time of the commissioners was
employed in examining the memorials filed
with the secretary of the Board, previous
to, or on the 10th ultimo, which amounted
to about three hundred in number. Of
these memorials, many, we understand,
were so defective, in the statement of the
particulars of the claim, or in complying
with the orders of the Board as to require
amendment; and of those suspended for
argument, some involved very important
and doubtful principles while others were
suspended merely at the request of the
claimants or their agents.

Many claims, as stated by the memori-
alists themselves, were so obviously out
of the pale of the treaty, that they were at
once rejected on the claimant's own show-
ing. We mention two or three of these
to show the kind of cases which have as-
sisted to constitute the enormous amount
claimed by our citizens from the Spanish
government—heretofore stated, we believe,
at between thirty and forty millions of dol-
lars. For instance, a woman presented a
claim for damages sustained by her in con-
sequence of the detention of her husband
by Spanish authority; another for injury
done to a vessel accidentally run aground
by a Spanish vessel; another for a capture
by a French privateer, which dispatched
the captured vessel to Cuba, but before its
arrival there, a recapture by a British
vessel occurring, a heavy decree for sal-
vage by a British court of admiralty fol-
lowed, &c.

Of the important points suspended for
argument, the following, among others, may
be enumerated:

1. Cases of American vessels captured
by privateers, (bearing French commis-
sions and colors, but owned and manned
in whole or in part, by Spaniards) carried
into a Spanish colony, under the sight, or
with the knowledge of Spanish authorities
—the American crew there dismissed, the
cargo plundered, distribution of the prize
made among the captors—no proceedings
ending in a condemnation instituted be-
fore any court—and all application made
by the American owners to the Spanish
authorities for redress, evaded or refused.

2. Cases of contracts made by Ameri-
can citizens with the Spanish government,
and not complied with by the latter—in
other words, whether any but cases of torts
are embraced by the treaty.

3. Claims for contingent losses—the
loss of contingent interests, or the loss of
probable profits.

4. Cases of seizure of vessels by the
French government, in the ports of Spain.

Arguments in writing are required to be
made by the board on all the questions
that are thus suspended, at their next ses-
sion. A liberal construction will no doubt
be given to the treaty, but it is the duty
of the board, at the same time, to guard the
interest of those claimants whose rights
are indisputable; for the admission of a
false claim will necessarily diminish the
amount received by rightful claims, should
the sum quoted by the treaty fall short.

We would by no means suggest to
claimants any step that would incur unne-
cessary expense; but, where they cannot
attend, personally, the meetings of the
board, it appears to us to be their interest
to have counsel to represent them.

We understand that the number of me-
morials filed with the Secretary of the
Board to this date, exceeds five hundred.
The board, it will be remembered, has ad-
journed to the first Monday in January.

THE SPLENETIC CORPS.

A friend observing the epithets flying
about among editors, remarked, that if we
might trust the accounts editors give of
each other, they were the most splenic
race of animals in existence. The obser-
vations suggested the inquiry whether we
are not bringing our honorable fraternity
into disrepute in the eyes of the world. One
writes that his brother editor is eaten up
with spleen—another insists that his neigh-
bor hoards spleen as a miser does his dol-
lars—another is full of ill-will—another is
a miserable hypochondriac—and all are
more or less troubled with constipation. It is worth
a thought whether we had not all better
mend our ways in this respect, and have a
little more reason and less small war.

(N. Y. Evening Journal.)

The British Opposition papers abuse
their Irish fellow-subjects for their atten-
tion to the King. They call their address-
es the 'Pleasures of Borneo,' and give as
a reason why there are no loads in Ireland,
the great number of 'load-carts' which are
now found to live there.

THE EARL OF ROCHESTER.

This nobleman, whose brilliant wit and
talents rendered him so distinguished in the
Court of Charles II. and who, during a
temporary disgrace with his sovereign
made himself a mighty favorite with the
lower orders, by his exhibition under the
mask of an Italian mountebank on Tower
Hill, felt so much diffidence in the House
of Lords that he never was able to address
them. It is said, that having frequently
attended, he once essayed to make a
speech, but was so embarrassed that he was
unable to proceed. 'My lords' said he, 'I
rise this time—my lords, I divide my dis-
course into four branches.' Here he fal-
tered for some time; at length he was able
to add, 'My lords, if ever I rise again in
this house, I give you leave to cut me off
root and branch forever.' He then sat
down to the astonishment of all present.

LIES.

Mr. Cobbett in a letter addressed to
Mr. James Cropper, of Liverpool, on the
subject of East India sugar, relates the
following anecdote as a specimen of lie-
telling:—'Friend Jacob had a rich ship at
sea, and their were great fears for her
safety. He had not insured soon enough.
He went to friend Isaac to insure. The
policy was to have effect from the next day
at 3 o'clock, if then signed by friend
Isaac. Before the hour arrived, friend
Jacob had heard that his ship was strand-
ed; and he was afraid that friend Isaac
(who lived a little way out of town) would
hear of it too before the hour. There, he
sent his clerk (equally friendly) with this
message: 'friend Isaac, friend Jacob bids
me tell thee, that he has heard from the
ship, and, if thou hast not signed the pol-
icy, thou needest not do it.' Friend Isaac
who had not signed the policy, but who,
taking it for granted that hearing from the
ship meant hearing of her safety, told the
clerk that it was past 3, and that he would
step into his parlour and fetch the policy,
which he did, having first clapped his name
to it and dried the ink. Now here was a
lie on both sides. Yet, not in words; for
friend Jacob had heard from the ship; and
it was past 3 o'clock, and Isaac did go and
fetch the policy. The sequel was a law suit
between the two friends during which all
the facts came out.'

Bellefonte Centre County, (Pa.) Oct. 17.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

On the 8th day of October, inst. Judge
Forster of McKean County, was shot ac-
cidentally by his son. The circumstances re-
lating to this melancholy event are as follows:
The son had left home for the purpose of
hunting wolves; after he had been gone
some time, the father went out for the same
purpose. As it is common among hunters,
one of them set up an howling, after the
manner of a wolf, and was answered by the
other. They continued howling in this
manner until they approached each other
within a very short distance. The father
had hid himself behind a log, placing brush
upon his back to disguise himself, so that
when the wolf, (as he supposed) came
near enough to shoot, it would not be
frightened away.—Having raised himself
a little for that purpose, the son observing
the motion fired, taking the object fired
at to be a wolf. The ball entered the
right side of the neck and passed out at
the left hip.—The son, on finding what
had happened, took off his coat & vest, plac-
ed them under his father's head, & started
home for the purpose of getting aid; but
his senses fled before he reached his father's
residence—he became deranged, and was
found in that situation, not knowing, or
having power, at that time, to relate the
dreadful heart rending tale.

DETROIT, Oct. 19.

Last Tuesday night the following tra-
gical occurrence took place, a short dis-
tance above this city. Five or six In-
dians (Chippewas, we believe) were sitting
by their fire, when one demanded a drink
of whiskey from another who held a bot-
tle between his knees—he was refused, &
immediately drew his knife and killed his
comrade, who had denied him, by stabbing
him in his neck.—The father of the mur-
dered Indian, on seeing the fate of his son,
sprang upon the murderer, seized him
by the throat, bore him to the ground, and
gave him several stabs with a short knife.
Thinking he had killed him, he went to
see his son, but no sooner had he quit
the murderer, than he sprang upon his feet
and fled. He has not been seen since, &
it is supposed that he has died of his
wounds in the forest where he has hid
himself.

ELECTRICAL EELS.

The following ludicrous circumstance is
given in a late Paris paper:

A gymnast, electrician, or electric eel,
had arrived, alive and in good health, from
Surinam. The savans and naturalists
were all in motion, and hastened to the gar-
den of plants to see with their own eyes,
and touch with their own hands, this living
electrical machine. The greater number
were satisfied with a single touch, and

consequent shock; but one unfortunate

Doctor, either urged by a greater zeal for

science, or governed by a more insatiable

curiosity, resolved to try the utmost ex-
tent of the animal's powers, and seized it

with both his hands, but had quickly re-
ason to repent his temerity, for he immedi-
ately felt a rapidly repeated series of the

most violent and successively increasing
shocks, which forced him to caper about in
the most extraordinary manner, and to utter
the most piercing screams from the ago-
ny that he felt. He then fell into convul-
sions, in consequence of which his muscles
became so contracted, or from some strange
property in the fish, it became impossible
to detach the animal from his grasp. In
this situation he remained for a considera-
ble time, and would, in all probability,
have expired under the agony of his sensa-
tions, if some one of the persons present
had not suggested the plunging of his hands
in water, when the eel immediately drop-
ped off. He, (the Doctor,) has been ever
since most dangerously ill.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

Writers on the subject of population are
struck with wonder at the progressive enu-
meration of the United States. We are
unremittingly counting from hundreds to
thousands, and from thousands to millions.
Peace, plenty and 'room enough'—together
with early marriages, are certainly the
primary causes of our wonderful increase.
But it should also be taken into the calcu-
lation, that many of our fair country wo-
men bring forth two or three children at a
time; so that an honest man may soon have
a large family about him. Among other
instances;—the wife of Mr. Nathaniel
White, of Morrisville, (Penn.) was on the
14th of last month, safely delivered of
three sons whose aggregate weight amount-
ed to eighteen pounds. The account adds,
'they are living and are likely to live.'—
What would Buffon, were he now 'living
and likely to live,' as these brave boys are
—say to this? would he still insist that
every thing degenerated in America? Would
he not acknowledge that our Tennesseans
and Kentuckians, were as large, and as
brave—our New Englanders as cute—our
New Yorkers as commercial—our Phila-
delphians as grave—our Baltimoreans as
fashionable—our Virginians as nobly am-
bitious—our Carolinians and Georgians as
polished and hospitable—our Ohioans
[gentle reader which do you prefer one or
the other?] as thriving—our Louisianians and
Missourians as agricultural—and all our
women—maids, wives and widows, as hand-
some, handy, virtuous and intelligent as
any in the world. Let the comparison be
made, and we defy any natural philosopher
of them all to shew better daughters, food-
er wives, or happier mothers. Where,
then, is the wonder that in this country,
population thrives?

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

The ship Sea Fox, (says the New-York
Gazette of Friday last) capt. Wyer, sailed
from this port on Saturday morning, for
Port-au-Prince, &c. on the same evening, a-
bout 11 o'clock, was upset by a sudden squall,
85 miles from Sandy Hook. Lieut. East-
brook of the British Navy, his lady (the
daughter of Dr. McNeill, of Jamaica,
L. I.) and two children; Mr. Christopher
F. Speyer, Mr. J. O. Walker, Miss Ma-
tilda Dawson, and black woman servant,
and four of the crew were lost. Mr. George
Dawson, Mr. Levi Dawson, Wm. Bee, a
black man, capt. Wyer, his mate, and two
of the crew, were the only persons saved.
The survivors were taken up by the ship
Iris, from this port for Turk's Island, and
after being on board two hours, were tak-
en on board the schooner Delaware, capt.
Howe, and landed on Sunday night at
Tarpaulin Cove. The vessel and cargo
totally lost.

It is hardly possible for the human mind
to realize a more heart-rending dispensa-
tion of Providence. Miss Dawson, an
amiable young lady, who had just com-
pleted her education, on the eve as it were
of embracing her parents, actually sunk
from the arms of a brother who was strug-
gling to save her! Mr. Walker was a most
excellent young man, and has left an ami-
able young wife & child in this city. Lieut.
Eastbrook was a half-pay officer in the
British navy, and with his wife and
two children, perished together.—The
subject is too painful to dwell on; but we
cannot withhold our sincere condolences
with those who have been thus deprived
of connexions and friends so dear to them.

The British King's visit to Ireland, the
wits say, has made the whole kingdom,
'United Irishmen,' once considered the
most dangerous enemies of the crown and
mitra.

The following is given as one of the
Irish toasts:

'May George the Fourth forever reign,
And never, never die;
And afterwards may George the Fifth
Reign twice as long as he.'

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SIGNAT THIS OFFICE.

FROM FLORIDA.

We recently received the Florida of the 8th ultimo; which contains the following articles of intelligence. Governor Jackson's family were to leave Pensacola on that day for his seat in Tennessee. He was to follow in a few days, and his return to his government was contingent—and not to be expected unless required by circumstances.

On the 4th ult. the officers of the military corps, stationed at Pensacola and Barrancas, united with the citizens of Pensacola; in tendering the Governor and his family, as a mark of respect, a public dinner and a ball. About 80 gentlemen attended the dinner. The following well expressed and appropriate toasts, among others, were drunk.

The Navy.—In its youth, it humbled the pride of Britain, & exalted our country among the nations—its maturity will be worthy of it.

Decatur and Victory.
Florida.—It has become free without a revolution—its star, though but just risen from the ocean, is swift to join the glorious constellation, "The Union."

Star Spangled Banner.
The memory of Robert Emmet and Xavier Mina.—Freemen of every nation, shall weep the fate of Freedom's martyrs.

Roslin Castle.
The State of Alabama.—We love her as sister, but we would not be wed.

"I canna, winna, manna, marry yet."
Woman.—Virtue and fidelity, constancy and truth, are her legitimate attributes—None but the vicious blaspheme her name or decline her services, and even vice blushes at her presence.

Come hie to the wedding.
VOLUNTEERS.

By Governor Jackson.—The government of the United States—May its administration always be as wise, as its principles are pure.

After the Governor had retired, was given.

Our Governor.—His glory is as the sun in his meridian, and like his last rays, it shall remain, when the hero has sunk to rest.

On the evening of the same day, the ladies joined the party, and united in concluding the Fete with a ball; much more amply attended than could have been anticipated.

Governor Jackson has addressed to the people of the Florida a very able explanation of the transactions, which have occurred, and a vindication of his conduct. This document, we shall present to-morrow. Its length prevents its insertion this day. He concludes by leaving East Florida in charge of W. G. D. WORTHINGTON, Secretary of the same, and West Florida under Col. GEORGE WALTON, Secretary thereof. He has instructed them, he says, promptly to punish the violators of the law; and to require of all that allegiance to the government, enjoined in his proclamation on taking possession of the country.

GENERAL JACKSON.

From the Floridian of October 8.

CITIZENS OF THE FLORIDAS.

The temporary organization of the government of these Provinces, according to the act of Congress of the last session, and to the powers conferred on me by the President of the United States, I have the satisfaction to announce, is now complete. If it possess imperfections, or defects, the reflecting man will make due allowance, when he considers that its duration will be but short and that it is the best that circumstances would permit, taking into view the difficulties I have had to encounter. Where the rule or law, is certain, I have considered it my duty to follow it strictly, but where this has not been the case, I have endeavored to make the best provisions in my power, believing that government of some kind, was absolutely necessary. It is my sincere hope that the subject will attract the earliest attention of the Congress of the United States and that the inhabitants of these provinces will be relieved from the state of uncertainty and doubt, which at this moment must necessarily prevail.

In the organization of the present temporary government, and in its execution, I have kept steadily in view, the securing to the inhabitants of the Florida all the privileges and immunities guaranteed to them by the treaty. The principal of these, is the protection of their persons, property and religion, until they shall be incorporated into the union, and become entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. In performing this important part of my functions, I have endeavored to pursue the spirit of our political institutions. I have made no discrimination of persons—my house has been surrounded by no guards, no one has been kept at a distance by repulsive formalities, all have had free admittance, and found a ready ear, when they required my aid for the protection of their rights. The American government, at the same time that it is the freest, is perhaps the strongest in the world; because, the most wealthy and most powerful in society, are as weak in opposition to it, as the most humble and obscure. It knows no distinction between an ex-governor and a peasant. In the course of my short administration, one case has unfortunately occurred, which required the exercise of that authority which is no respecter of persons. That the necessity should have existed has occasioned me pain, and regret; and especially as it has been misunderstood by some of the inhabitants of this country, from a want of sufficient acquaintance with the facts of the case, as well as with the character and principles of our government. It was my duty under the treaty, exercising the government in

the Western, to secure to the inhabitants all the evidence of their right of property. The improper conduct of the captain-general of Havana, in withholding documents or archives of this nature, from an agent expressly sent to receive them, increased the necessity of vigilance on my part. It was made known to me by satisfactory evidence, that there were documents of this character in the hands of an individual here, and that these documents were necessary to establish the right of property in this country. The fact ascertained, my duty was clear, and no alternative was left me. That individual was ordered to surrender them, so that in pursuance of the second article of the treaty, and of my proclamation, the inhabitants might be secured in their right of property. The individual thus ordered to deliver them, instead of obeying as he ought the commands of the government under which he was protected, and which could know no superior, excepting the Congress or President of the United States, shifted them into the hands of the person who lately administered the government of this province, and who had been authorized by the captain general of Cuba to surrender the country agreeable to the stipulations of the treaty. This person, whether from misapprehension, or from worse motives, considered himself not responsible for my act of his to the government of the Florida, and appeared entirely insensible to the impropriety of not having made a delivery of these documents of his own accord. Whatever diplomatic privileges he might have been entitled to, these privileges had ceased upon the surrender of this country, and he was then not known to me, or recognized as having any other rights than those of a common individual. It was not enough for him to consider himself a public agent of the King of Spain, and reside here for the purpose of transacting official business with the agents of the United States, but it was necessary that he should have made known the object and purpose of his stay; had he done so, he would have been informed at once by me, that my own functions having ceased as commissioner, no one but the President of the United States had any power to give him permission to remain here as a diplomatic agent, enjoying the privileges of a foreign minister. The natural consequences of his conduct are too well known, and need not be detailed.

With the exception of this solitary instance, I feel the utmost confidence in saying, that nothing has occurred, notwithstanding the numerous cases in which I have been called upon to interpose my authority, either in a judicial or executive capacity, to occasion any thing like distrust, discontent, or want of confidence, and I cheerfully take this occasion to express my satisfaction with the peaceful, obedient and orderly conduct of all those whose allegiance has been transferred to the United States by the cession of the country. It is true, the recent occurrence connected with the one referred to, has compelled me to take measures I conceived necessary for the character, dignity and harmony of the government I administer, and which at the same time were the mildest the circumstances would admit. I allude to the conduct of a number of the Spanish officers remaining here after the cession without my permission, but which would certainly not have been withheld from them so long as they demeaned themselves respectfully to the existing authorities, and refrained from any improper interference with the measures of the government. This respect is due from foreign officers in all countries—their situation is materially different from that of other aliens, and their conduct ought therefore to be more circumspect. In the United States those are severely punished, who are guilty of writing in a libellous manner of proceedings in courts of justice. For what tends to bring the judiciary into disrepute, shakes the public confidence in that part of the government, that is looked upon as the most sacred depository of individual rights. Hence in both these points of view, without noticing the singular conduct of the Spanish officers acting as if they considered themselves a distinct and separate body—an imperium in imperio—they were guilty of great indiscretion and impropriety, in publishing a most indecent libel against the judicial proceedings of the highest tribunal in the Florida. Had I consulted my personal feelings, having entertained a favourable opinion of some of them, and omity to none, I should have been disposed to have suffered the act to sink into oblivion. But the dignity and honor of the government forbade that conduct so outrageous should pass unnoticed. I might appeal to those very persons and ask what would be the consequences if a band of American officers should offer such an insult to the government of a Spanish Province? But the inhabitants of the Florida may rest assured, that whatever may be the impropriety or imprudence of some, it will have no effect upon my feelings towards the rest—the innocent will not be confounded with the guilty, and all will continue to experience the same protection and respect for their rights, which has heretofore been extended provided they demean themselves with that propriety which becomes every good citizen and subject; and should any of them under the influence of momentary passion, or feeling, be dissatisfied with the measures I have pursued, on a return of their sober judgment, I feel confident they will be compelled to approve.

Considerations of a personal nature, & the situation of my family, requiring my absence from these provinces for a short period, I make known that in the meantime the government of East Florida is placed under the charge and direction of J. W. D. WORTHINGTON, Esq. Secretary

Col. Geo. Walton, Secretary thereof. Each of these gentlemen are clothed with the powers appertaining to the government under the late treaty with Spain, and subject to such instructions as they may respectively receive from the President of the United States, through me. They are charged faithfully to protect and maintain all the citizens and inhabitants of whatsoever description in the said provinces in the peaceful enjoyment of all their rights, privileges and immunities, secured to them under the late treaty with Spain, & under the constitution of the United States as far as the same is applicable. I have instructed them promptly to punish the violators of the law, and to require of all, that allegiance to the government enjoined by my proclamation issued on taking possession of the country.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Gov. of the Florida, &c. &c.
Pensacola, October 6, 1821.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Daily Advertiser of November 2.

OUR MARKET.
Since the arrival of the ship Orien yesterday afternoon, there has been a great deal of activity in our market; heavy sales of flour have been made at from 7 to 7 1/4 dollars. There has also been more activity in the Cotton market, at prices which were heavy before her arrival.

A friend has handed up the following letter from one of the first houses in Liverpool, dated the 18th September, with a postscript of the 20th September.

"Sir—On no former occasion do we remember so great a change in the corn market, as since this day week, nor sales having taken place to the same extent; every article of corn and flour kind has been sought for with great eagerness, and bought at a considerable advance. This rather unexpected change is of course attributable to the state of the weather for the last 5 or 6 days, for which the crop must have suffered much. At the Corn Exchange today we never saw better attendance of country dealers as well as speculators. The sales were considerable, but short of what they might have been, had the appearance of the weather not been more favorable during the hours of market. In some instances higher prices were got for Wheat, Oats and Barley; and the market closed at prices upon the whole better than could have been obtained yesterday.

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
English	12 9 a 13 3	4 a 4 2	6 a 7
Irish	11 6 a 12 9	4 a 4 4	5 a 6
Scotch	11 a 12 6 3	10 a 4 3	5 a 6
Foreign	7 a 8 3		
Beans, English per qr.	45 a 50		
Flour, in bond, per bbl.			
Canada sweet,	none		
sour,	55 a 37		
American sweet,	38 a 40		
sour free,	42 a 46		
Oat Meal, English	37 a 38		
Irish and Scotch,	36 a 37		

POSTSCRIPT.

20th—The weather has again become most unfavorable for the harvest and puts the corn dealers in high spirits.—It appears the prices of yesterday differed with those of the same day in 1816, only 6d."

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT, OCT. 27.

FAILURE OF THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND.

The intelligence of this event has already caused considerable speculation and materially affected the price of our bread stuffs. Expresses were sent to this and other places, and in Boston, on the 28th, purchases were made, till holders refused to sell.

The price however of wheat in England, according to these recent accounts is still short of the average price of the same article for the last 10 years. A Leicester paper quotes wheat at 82s. the quarter.—This is 2s. 11d. short of the average price for 10 years; as appears from the following extract from a report made to the British Parliament, giving "an account of the average price of wheat, per quarter, in England and Wales from the 25th March, 1811 to the 22d March, 1821:

Year ending	Wheat per quarter
March, 1812,	97s. 10d.
do 1813,	138s. 8d.
do 1814,	98s. 8d.
do 1815,	70s. 6d.
do 1816,	61s. 10d.
do 1817,	87s. 4d.
do 1818,	90s. 7d.
do 1819,	82s. 9d.
do 1820,	69s. 5d.
do 1821,	62s. 5d.

Average price per quarter for ten years, 84s. 11d.

The King and Coal Heaver.

After the grand procession on Friday last, his Majesty left the Castle of Dublin, for the Lodge in the Park, in his private carriage, which went at a slow rate, allowing every one to come quite close who pleased. In Parliament street, the King's attention was attracted by a Coal Heaver, who God blessed his Majesty, and asked leave to touch him with his fingers, when the King, with the greatest good humor, said, "My honest fellow, here is my hand," and gave the black paw that was presented a right hearty shake. The man was all amazement at the Royal condescension, and again blessing his Majesty, held up his hand, and, looking at it with ecstasy, exclaimed, "Well by all the Powers, you shall never be washed as long as I live!"

CAPTURE OF THE PIRATES!
By the schooner Mary Ann, Captain H. L. L. arrived yesterday we received a Havana paper of the 24th inst. from which we have translated the following highly pleasing article:

HAVANA, Oct. 24, 1821.

Arrived from Liverpool, the American ship Lucie, Captain Missbrook. On the 16th, this ship was taken possession of by the famous pirates who cruise off St. Antonio, and as these picaroons were about plundering her, the United States brig Enterprize, fortunately hove in sight, and succeeded in capturing the piratical fleet, consisting of four schooners and one sloop. The sea robbers had the audacity to hoist the red flag. Besides the vessels captured, there was an open boat attached to the same gang, which effected her escape. The prizes have been sent to Charleston, where the crews will be tried. The ship was brought in by a midshipman of said U. States brig.

We have been horror struck by the depredations and piracies lately committed by these buccaners, and we congratulate the mercantile world on the capture of those unprincipled men, the more particularly, as by their apprehension, important discoveries will be made, by which we will find out who are their companions, who their protectors, and by whom fitted out; together with other information.

Another Account.
We have been politely favored with the following extract from the Log Book of the ship Lucie, Captain Missbrook, which was received, yesterday in a letter from Captain M. dated at Havana, 24th October, 1821.

TUESDAY, October 16.

At 5 A. M. when hauling round Cape Antonio, saw a large brig on shore on the Cape; and when we came abreast of her, she hailed us, saying, this is the Aristides, of Boston, from Liverpool, taken by the pirates two days since, and run ashore by them. At this instant, we were fired at by a pirate, and shortly after was boarded by her, three others in company, all under Spanish colors. As soon as they got on board, they drew their sabres, cocked their blunderbusses, and drove us all below. After they possessed themselves of our officers and passengers' watches and other valuables, with blunderbusses at our breasts, threatening us with instant death in case of refusal, they then proceeded to break open the trunks of dry goods in the steerage; in the mean time liberated some of our crew to bring the ship to anchor, which they did in three fathoms water. While we were confined in the cabin, we saw from the window a large schooner and a brig, standing close round the Cape, which appeared to be armed vessels; the brig at this time, being near to the Aristides, taking off her crew, fired at one of the pirates, that had run down from us in that direction. Our captors, on seeing this, precipitately left us, and began to tow and sweep their vessels in shore. At 8, the large schooner came up with and hailed us, under the Columbian flag; enquired if we had been taken by the pirates, and being answered in the affirmative, instantly opened a well directed fire upon them from a 24 pounder.

When the firing had ceased, she again hailed us to say if the brig astern did not prove to be an American man-of-war, on our hoisting our signal she would immediately come to our assistance—she then hailed off. This vessel proved to be the Columbian armed schooner, La Centilla, commanded by Charles C. Hopper. About 9, the brig, which proved to be the U. S. brig Enterprize, came up with us and enquired if we had got possession of our ship again? Being answered yes, Captain Kearney demanded all the boats and men we could spare, to go in pursuit of the pirates; and in less than ten minutes five armed boats left the Enterprize, pulling after them.—About 11, the boats being near the schooners, the largest one being full of dry goods, was set fire to by themselves and abandoned. About half past 11, she was in a blaze to the mast head, all sail being set. At meridian she blew up. So ends this day.

Wednesday, Oct. 17.—Began with heavy squalls, thunder, lightning and rain.—At 4 P. M. cleared up. Saw coming round the Point, (Mangrove Point, on the chart) the other two schooners and a sloop, (no longer pirates,) with American colors at their mast-heads, prizes to the Enterprize. At 9 was boarded by capt. Hopper, supplied him with sundry articles of provisions, which he would not accept of on any other terms than paying even more than was demanded for them. At 10, capt. Kearney boarded us, from whom we learn that the Aristides will be totally lost; her rudder and stern post is torn off, and four feet water in the hold. The British brig Larch, of St. Andrews, from Kingston, for Havana, was taken at the same time we were, and re-taken by the Enterprize. After capt. Kearney had dispatched the boats after the pirates yesterday, he stood round the Cape with the brig to the southward, and there captured another of the robbers, who had taken a French brig the day before, bound to Campeachy."

Charleston, Oct. 27.

PIRATES CAPTURED.
We learn from Captain Cack, of the sloop Ann, arrived at this port yesterday, from Matanzas, that three of the villains who have lately infested the neighborhood of Cuba, plundering every vessel which fell in their way have been apprehended at that place by the municipal authorities, assisted by the Americans in port. Two of them had been executed, and the other was in prison, awaiting the sentence of the law. One of the marauders, when taken, was dressed in the clothes of the Captain of one of the plundered vessels.—
Courier.

MAIL ROBBERY.
The following is the deposition of Andrew Lynch, the driver of the mail wagon, lately robbed near Elkton. It interestingly contains the following particulars:

Be it remembered, &c. &c. appeared Andrew Lynch, driver of the United States mail-wagon, from Elkton to Harris de Grace, who being duly sworn, deposed & said, that after he took in his mail bags at Harris de Grace, or ferry on this side the river, he observed a person standing near the wagon, who he supposed to be a passenger, of about five feet nine inches high, had on a blue coat and white pantaloons, said person requested to be taken into the wagon; deponent permitted him to take his seat, & started about 10 o'clock at night of 25th inst.—As deponent approached Charleston he was inquired of by the person, whether he stopped there—answered him, that he sometimes did. On said occasion, he posted on without stopping—no conversation passed between deponent and the person until he had got about a mile on the east side of North East; that while the mail was changing at North East, said person remained in the mail wagon, and deponent stood at the door of the Post Office, whilst the mail was changing, when the person enquired of the deponent, if there was not a house on the top of the hill, but a little distance from it. From that time nothing transpired, until deponent had got within about 5 miles of Elkton, when said person asked him, how far he had to drive on his route, & was told between 2 & 3 miles. After proceeding a short distance, in a low bottom near a branch, deponent received a stroke from the person on the back of the head which was repeated 3 times, as he supposed, with a club, he fell forward much stunned after recovering somewhat, he discovered the person on his back, drew his hands behind him, confined them with pieces of a silk handkerchief, & tied him to the foot of the wagon. The deponent inquired of the person what he was going to do with him, and received for answer, be quiet & behave yourself, & I will not hurt you more than I have done. I intend to over haul the mail, and drove the wagon about 200 yards off the road into an old field, unhooking the tail boards and drew out the large mail bag, took out his knife, and ripped it open, and proceeded to open the papers and letters, and take out their contents. At this time deponent supposed it to be about 1 o'clock in the morning of 26th inst. and continued opening and tearing letters for the space of about two hours as deponent supposed—during this time deponent asked him how long he intended to detain him in that situation, and complained of being cold; on repeating the question a second time, was told he would put his coat round his shoulders: he came to him with a sailor's jacket, threw it round his shoulders, and returned to opening letters. The jacket was a lead-colored fustian. After a short time he jumped into the wagon, and took out the way mail, when deponent observed it was unnecessary for him to open that, as there was little in it—he said he should, this is the mail that stops at Wilmington it is likely there is something in it for the Wilmington Jockey, cut it open and proceeded to examine the letters—shortly after, whilst he was cutting open the letters, stopped and listened, observed, somebody was coming and it was time for him to be off. He did not then start, but continued a few minutes longer opening letters, then all at once took up his bundle and started in the direction for North East—suddenly turned about, passed the heads of the horses, and proceeded in the direction for Elkton, and disappeared in the woods, it being then about day light. He had scarcely disappeared when deponent desisted a man on horseback—deponent hailed him, and informed him that the mail had been robbed; that he wished to be released as he was tied to the wagon. The person answered, he could not then assist him, that he was going to a person on the top of the hill, but would soon return and release him. In about three quarters of an hour he did return, accompanied by a man and boy, unknown deponent, and told him the reason why he did not come to his assistance before, was that he was apprehensive of danger. Deponent understood this gentleman's name to be Biddle, who resides in the neighborhood of Elkton. This gentleman said he had to go to a Doctor's cross the river, and could not remain longer.

Sworn and subscribed to at Wilmington the 27th October, 1821, by

his

ANDREW W. LYNCH,

oath

Before THOS. McDOWELL,

Notary Public.

MAIL ROBBERY.

The following letter from the Post Master at Elkton, addressed to the Post Master at Wilmington, Del. appears to open a clue which may lead to the detection of the person who committed the late robbery of the mail.

Post Office Elkton, Md. Nov. 1st. N. G. WILLIAMSON, Esq. Sir—There was found last evening several articles of clothing, about a mile south of this place, in the woods, by a negro boy, while getting chips at the back of a new building (covered with shavings) and believed to have been a part of the dress belonging to the mail robber who had been committed said robbery—search had been made in the woods, but nothing more found.—The description of the clothes found are as follows—One fine linen shirt, with name cut out—one pair of fine white

trousers—

one pair of white

socks—

one pair of white

gloves—

one pair of white

shoes—

one pair of white

stockings—

one pair of white

trousers—

one pair of white

socks—

one pair of white

gloves—

one pair of white

shoes—

one pair of white

stockings—

one pair of white

trousers—

one pair of white

socks—

one pair of white

gloves—

one pair of white

shoes—

one pair of white

stockings—

one pair of white

trousers—

one pair of white

socks—

one pair of white

gloves—

one pair of white

shoes—

one pair of white

stockings—

one pair of white

trousers—

one pair of white

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one pair of white

gloves—

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stockings—

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trousers—

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stockings—

one pair of white

trousers—

one pair of white

socks—

one pair of white

gloves—

one pair of white

shoes—

one pair of white

stockings—

one pair of white

trousers—

one pair of white

socks—

one pair of white

gloves—

one pair of white

shoes—

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

GREECE.

Land of the brave! where lie inurn'd
The shrouded form of mortal clay,
In whom the fire of valor burn'd
And blazed upon the battle's fray—
Land where the gallant Spartan few
Bled at Thermopylae of yore,
When Death his purple garment threw
On Helle's consecrated shore!

Land of the muse! within thy bowers
Her soul entrancing echoes rung,
While on their course the rapid hours
Paused at the melody she sung—
Till every grove and every hill,
And every stream that flowed apace,
From morn to night repeated still
The winning harmony of song.

Land of dead heroes—living slaves—
Shall glory gild thy clime no more,
Nor banners float above thy waves
Where proudly it hath swept before!—
Hath not remembrance then a charm
To break the fetters and the chain,
To bid thy child—on nerve the arm—
And strike for freedom once again!

Not coward souls—the light which shone
On Lencera's war-empurpled day,
The light which beamed on Marathon
Flash lost its splendor, ceased to play:
And thou art but a shadow now,
With helmet shattered—spear in rust—
Thy honor but a dream—and thou
Despised—degraded—in the dust!

Where sleeps the spirit that of old
Dashed down to earth the Persian plume,
When the loud chant of triumph told
How fatal was the despot's doom!—
The bold three hundred—where are they
Who died on battle's gory breast?
Tyrants have trampled on the clay,
Where death has hushed them into rest.

Yet, Ida, yet upon thy hill
A glory shines of ages fled,
And fame her light is pouring still
Not on the living—but the dead!
But 'tis the dim sepulchral light
Which sheds a faint and feeble ray,
As noon beams on the brow of night,
When tempests sweep upon thy way.

Grave! yet wake thee from thy trance—
Behold thy banner waves afar—
Behold the glittering weapons glance
Along the gleaming front of war!
A gallant chief of high emprise
In urging foremost in the field,
Who calls upon thee to arise!
In might—in majesty reveal'd.

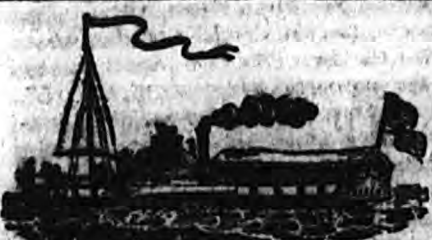
In vain, in vain the hero calls—
In vain he sounds the trumpet loud—
His banner tatters—see, it falls
In ruin, freedom's battle shroud!
Thy children have no soul to dare
Such deeds as glorified their sires—
Their valor is but a meteor's glare,
Which gleams a moment, and expires.

Lost land! where genius made his reign,
And reared his golden arch on high—
Where science raised her sacred fane,
Its summit peering to the sky,
Upon thy clime the midnight deep
Of ignorance hath brooded long,
And in the tomb, forgotten, sleep
The sons of science and of song.

The sun hath set—the evening storm
Hath passed in giant fury by,
To hast the beauty of thy form
And spread its pall upon the sky:
Gone is thy glory's diadem,
And freedom never more shall cease
To pour her mournful requiem
O'er blighted, lost, degraded Greece!

FLORIO.

New York, Oct. 6, 1821.



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 ad-
dition to her present route, commence run-
ning 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 hereto-
fore.
Sept. 29—7w
The Editor of the Federal Republican, Na-
tional Intelligencer, Bond of Union and Es-
tate Gazette, will insert the above once a week
for seven weeks, and forward their accounts
to this office.

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, that large and com-
modious three-story Brick Building, situate
on the corner of Washington & Cabinet Streets,
now in the occupation of Alexander Hanks;
Esq. also the Cabinet Makers Shop adjoining,
occupied by James Walkwright, the Foun-
tain Inn 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 sub-
scriber near Easton.

J. CALDWELL.
August 18th, 1821.

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR:

The following Property, etc:
Tenement No. 2 on Washington Street, now
occupied by Mr. Thomas B. Pinkin, as a Sed-
dler's 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—eodw

NOTICE,

That the subscribers of Snow Hill, Wor-
cester County, have obtained from the Or-
phan's Court of Worcester County, Mary-
land, letters testamentary on the personal
estate of William S. White, late of said
county deceased—all persons having claims
against the said deceased, are hereby warn-
ed to exhibit the same properly authenti-
cated to the subscribers at or before the 1st
day of May next, they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of the said
estate. Given under our hands this first
day of November, 1821.

JOHN P. DUFFIELD, } Executors
LITTLETON S. WHITE. }

Snow Hill, Oct. 20th 1821.

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

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. MUSE, President.

October 6—tf

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 want-
ing to merit a continuance of the same.

THE JANE & MARY

is incomplete 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 punct-
ually attended to by the Captain on board
and by their Clerk, (Captain Robert Sped-
den,) at Easton Point.

The Public's Obedient Servant,
CLEMENT VICKARS.
P. S. They have a large & commodious gran-
ary for the reception of grain, and their Clerk
will regularly attend every Saturday 3 o'clock
at Doctor William W. Moore's Druggist
Shop, for the reception of orders.

C. V.

Easton Point, Feb. 17

Union Tavern.

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

His table will be supplied with the best
products of the markets, and his bar constan-
tly 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. NABB.

July 7—tf

FOUNTAIN INN.

The subscriber having taken the
FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot
county, respectfully solicits the pa-
tronage 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. Partic-
ular attention will be paid to travelling gen-
tlemen and ladies, who can always be accom-
modated with private rooms, and the greatest
attention paid to their commands. He intends
keeping the best liquors of every description.
Boarding on moderate terms, by the week,
month, or year.

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

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

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Fi Fa to me directed at the
suits of John Scott vs me
Charles Bird & Co. and Barnard Ouir, use of
Benjamin Whitcomb against William A. F. O.
Kemp, will be sold on Monday the 12th of
November on the Court House Green between
the hours of 12 & 3 o'clock all the right, in-
terest, claim and title of said Kemp, in and to
the farm on which said Kemp now resides, he
the quantity what it may—taken and sold to
satisfy the debt, interest and cost of the
above Fi Fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.

Oct. 29—7s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Fi Fa to me directed at the
suits of Mary Orr, Administratrix of Samuel
Orr, deceased, against Moses Smith, Defen-
dant and Benjamin Hopkins, Philemon Gibson,
Benjamin Smith & Thomas Sewell securities,
will be sold on Monday the 12th of November,
1821, on the Court House Green between the
hours of 10 & 12 o'clock, the following prop-
erty, to wit: one House and Lot near the Hole in
the Wall, one other House and Lot the prop-
erty of Thomas Sewell, and one Cow the prop-
erty of Moses Smith—taken and sold to sat-
isfy the debt, interest and costs of the
above Fi Fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.

Oct. 20—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Fi Fa to me directed at the
suits 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 & sold to satisfy
the debt, interest and costs of the above Fi
Fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.

Oct. 20—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Fi Fa to me directed from
the Court of Appeals, at the suit of Eliza-
beth Sullivan, against John Crow, will be
sold on Tuesday the 20th November, on the
Court House Green, between the hours of
11 and 12 o'clock, the following property,
to wit: All the right, interest, claim and
title of John Crow, in and to a House and
Lot, situated on the post road from Easton
to Centerville, about 4 miles from Easton.
Also, one negro man named Choice, one
new Gig, one Bay Horse, one Sorrel ditto,
one Horse Cart and Harness—Taken and
sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of
the above Fi Fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.

Oct. 27th—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me
directed, from the Court of Appeals, at the
suit of George Reed, use of William H.
Tilghman, use of Henry and Matthew Driv-
er, against Livi Lee, will be sold on Tues-
day the 20th of November, on the Court
House Green, between the hours of 12 and
3 o'clock, the following property, to wit:
All the right, interest, claim and title of
the said Lee, in and to the Mill, Mill Seat
and premises—Taken and sold to satisfy
the debt, interest and costs of the above
Venditioni.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.

October 27—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me
directed, from the Court of Appeals, at the
suit of Robert Hardcastle, against Wil-
liam A. Leonard, will be sold on the Court
House Green, between the hours of 12 and
3 o'clock, on Tuesday the 20th of Nov-
ember, all the right, interest and claim of
William A. Leonard, in and to the Farm
on which said Leonard now lives. Also,
one Horse and Carriage—Taken and sold
to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the
above Venditioni.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.

October 27th—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Fi Fa to me directed at the
suits of Anthony Ross, Assignee of Bechan
Caussey against Wm. E. Cannon, will be sold
on Monday the 12th of November 1821,
all the right interest, claim and title of said
Cannon in and to the farm on which he now
resides, situated on Choptank River and com-
monly called Goose Point—Levied and taken
to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the
above Fi Fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.

October 20—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of the following writs of Ven-
ditioni Exponas to me directed at the suits of
Gabriel Thomas and Dickerson, surviving
partner of Baynard & Dickerson, will be sold
on Monday 12th of November, on the Court
House Green, between the hours of 12 and 1
o'clock all the right, interest claim and title
of Daniel Smith in and to a lot of ground sit-
uated in the Trappe, beginning at a stone set
in the ground and running from thence north
forty four degrees, east four perches and 19
links, then north fourteen degrees, east 4
perches one link and one half of a link then
north eighty nine degrees west 4 perches
and 3 links, then south 10 degrees, west seven
perches, then home to the beginning, con-
taining and now laid out for 24 square perches
and one fourth of a perch of land, more or less
—taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest
and costs of the above Fi Fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.

Oct. 2th, 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—3w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law and the order of
the honorable Orphan's Court, of Dor-
chester county—This is to give notice that
the subscriber of Dorchester county,
have obtained from the Orphan's Court of
Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of
administration on the personal estate of
William Starkey, late of Dorchester county
deceased, all persons having claims against
the said deceased, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same with the proper vouchers
thereof, to the Subscriber on or before
the third Monday in June next, they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all ben-
efit of said estate. As witness my hand
this first day of November 1821.

WILLIAM G. STARKEY,

Administrator of William Starkey.

Negroes

To be hired, either for one, or three years,
from the first day of next January.

Consisting of Men, Women, and Boys,
one of the Men has been several years
employed, in a very respectable family, as
Oatler and Carriage Driver, & another as
Waiter and Gardner, occasionally.

Application to be made to Richard Hall,
Esq. of Queen Anne's County, or to the
Subscriber living at St. Joseph's, Talbot
County

JAMES MOYNIHAN.

Nov. 3

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Dorchester
county court, the subscriber will offer at pub-
lic sale at Mr. Wilson's Tavern, Cambridge,
on Monday the 26th of November, at 11
o'clock if fair, if not the first fair day there-
after, the real estate of the late Levin H.
Campbell Esq. to wit: a Lot containing about
63 acres beautifully situated on Cambridge
Creek, some wood lands near Cambridge,
and parts of two tracts of land in Transquakin,
"Emmala's Regulation of Property," and "In-
verara."

Terms of sale a credit of 6 and 12 months
on bond with approved security, bearing in-
terest from date.

JOSEPH E. MUSE, Trustee.

Cambridge, Nov. 3—ts

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year, the house, on
Goldsborough street in which Mr. Peter
Stevens now lives—The terms will be
made easy to a good tenant. Apply to
Dr. George T. Martin in Easton, or to the
subscriber.

SUSAN SETH,

Near Wye Mill.

November 3—

Notice.

All persons indebted for property sold
at the Vendue, at the late Captain Wil-
liam Mackey's, are requested to call on the
subscriber and make payment on or before
the 16th of November, as after that date
their notes will be put in the hands of an
officer for collection.

PHILIP MACKAY, Jr. Ex'r.

of William Mackey, dec'd.

November 3—

NOTICE

To all persons concerned.
I intend to close my business in this coun-
ty as soon as possible, those persons who are
indebted to me are hereby requested to come
forward and settle their several accounts,
notes, &c. &c. as farther indulgence will not be
given. I keep my books at my dwelling
house on Harrison Street, where I have still
on hand the balance of my stock of goods
consisting of a few pieces of Coarse Cloth,
good Casimeres, Vest Patterns, Furniture
Calico, Silk & Silk Shawls, Ribbons, Combs,
Buttons, and a variety of other articles, which
I will sell cheap for cash only.

LOTT WARFIELD.

P. S. To a good purchaser I will sell the
House and Lot in Harrison Street where I
now live, on accommodating terms. This
property has lately been thoroughly repaired
and is calculated to accommodate a large
family.

L. W.

Easton, November 3

Thomas & Groome,

Inform their customers and the public gener-
ally that they have lately received from Phila-
delphia and Baltimore a large supply of

FALL GOODS,

which with those before received, renders
their Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
IRONMONGERY,
QUEENSWARE,
CHINA GLASS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS, &c. &c.
Very general and complete.
Easton, Oct. 27th, 1821—Nov. 3—tf

Negroes Wanted.

The highest price in cash will be given
for eight or ten head of young Negroes,
which are wanted for the use of the pur-
chaser. Enquire at the Bar of the Es-
tate Hotel.

Nov. 3—3w

To Rent,

For the ensuing year that large and con-
venient Carriage Shop, on Washington Street,
at present occupied by Mr. Isaac Thomas, and
which was heretofore occupied by Messrs Hop-
kins & 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.

Notice.

A Meeting of the Episcopal Female
Tract Society, of Talbot County, will
take place at Mrs. Elizabeth Nicol's, Es-
tate, on Tuesday the 13th inst, at 11 o-
clock. A punctual attendance of the
Subscribers, (and of those wishing to
become Subscribers,) is earnestly desired.

November 3d, 1821

To Rent,

The subscriber offers for rent on reason-
able terms, to a good Tenant, for the en-
suing year, the house and lot in Easton, sit-
uated on the Landing Road, now occupied
by Wm. K. Austin—The house is conve-
nient and has a large garden with a snug
stable adjoining.

For Terms apply to

TRISTRAM BOWDLE.

Oct. 29th, 1821.

Notice

Is hereby given that there was committed
to the Gaol of this County on the 12th inst
as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself

THOMAS RIDGELY.

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 says he served his apprenticeship
with a Mr. Daniel Blarney 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—8

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 ex-
tensive experience, for believing that a dose of
these pills, taken once every week during the
prevalence of BILIOUS, YELLOW and M-
LIGANT FEVERS, will under the blessing
of Providence, prove an infallible prevent-
tive; 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 good effects, being
now able to attend to her domestic concerns.
In my opinion this medicine is unequalled in
stomach or bowel complaints—not being
attended with that griping pain common to
other medicines.

JOHN SCOTT.

Dulany street, Baltimore.

LEE'S WORM LOZENGES.

The proprietor has now the pleasure of an-
nouncing that the following case came under his im-
mediate observation. His little daughter about
5 years old, appeared very visibly to lose her
flesh; no particular cause could be given for
her thus going away, she was at length taken
with fever, which, with other symptoms, led
him to believe she had worms—He gave her a
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 vast quantity
of very small worms. The proprietor is now
in possession of the large worms—those in-
clined to see them can be gratified by calling
at his Dispensary.

LEE'S ELIXIR.

have been obliged to take... the Revolution, and pay for it in... through he knows be professed to... whole amount of it in... When Mr. D... called, I... in payment thirty seven... which he refused, under the... they were not a legal tender... articles are in better than mine... are not mistaken, they will come in... One... would not clutter... a better substitute for gold and... an bank notes, as not being so... counterfeit. You will oblige me... a paper on this question, and... heretofore since it as an appendix... on banking.

Your friend and countryman,
THOMAS FITZCLARBER.

For the *Easton Gazette*.

Editor,
Attention was drawn in an article... last Saturday's paper purporting to... policy for Bible Societies, which... was read by me with much... A slight perusal of the paper... discovers that the author was an... display to the world his rhetorical... when he met a pompous and... and notorious person... and suddenly an edition of some... hour of anxiety, when the writer... was more than usually discomposed... and not the happy tone of a... A true spirit of religion... with a deep interest in any im... subject, can never give birth to so... direct a combination of words, but... suggests rather without hyperbole... without bombast, strength without... Such sudden and violent efforts... particularly their appearance in a... place standing in the most elevated... pretty generally an effect contrary to... they are designed, but when direct... religious subjects, instead of adding... tional lustre to the result which the... our words they excite only the dis... of the more reflecting part of man...

The truth of these remarks every... ray every hour confirms and should... have the tendency to impart a little... prudence to those who, in will... the pleasing reflection when he finds... self smoothly gliding down the stream... me, free from toil and jar, in declar... that some future day that he had not... in ignorance in spite of experience... assured Mr. Editor that I do not appear... are you to do in the way of a... ic but of a solid correction, wishing to... rd as a candidate, to those follies, into... we are all so apt to fall. The great... two himself, both in his public and private... was always reviewing his life, and... leaving no stone unturned in his search... standard of perfect excellence. More... these failures, dignity and importance... the subject upon which he treated, preceded... severity and harshness of expression, as... the great means to have been his... it is more laudable than otherwise... first great delight to laugh at some men's... ways.

And in conformity with this good maxim... will give all the praise I can, let me say... ally & softly whisper into Philo's ear... as like King Midas's servant, who could... to more than reveal a great secret, but... his first step at least, ought to be in... understanding the English language, before... a great deal.

The theory of Bible Societies is too... well understood, and the world too... lightened, to derive from such mis... heresies, particularly in a spirit of lib... ity is more prevalent among us, than... regeneration for gospel truths. If the writer... had previously admonished Society at large... that he intended to rally their lukewarm... and in a series of communications to... show the importance of a universal... conference, to us noble a cause, the attention... of all would have been drawn to him; and... by an assumption of a more near, elegant... classical air than that which he has used... might occasionally have excited well... ed and instructed.

The great teacher Johnson says that it is... not by flow and start, we must expect to... make far more solid science, but firm and... constant perseverance. He, who would... apply those means, which he devotes to... fashion and the frivolous, superficial of... the world to the acquisition of principles, for... in the present case to calumny, the uncal... lence of biblical associations would seem... his progress, and his mind expanded... undisturbed. But how differently has he... and in the midst of this present... course has launched forth into thap... by thinking to carry all before him by... tick inspiration, and doubtless, while he... was moving with all the rapidity he... could give to it, was delighted with the... acquisition of exciting curiosity, & bearing... along the crowd what noise was raised... by such an one. The holy Bible... away to be trifled with. The doctrines of... Christianity are to be touched casually by... any rare three into whose ears they... have been trusted for dissemination. Mis... appearing sometimes that themselves call... ed upon to repel the sharp arrows of fal... lacy, and then it is with humility that they... examine the Scriptures, and in doing so... realize longings that they explain them... the simple language of nature is the... most plain. The heart, and not the... mind, must be touched which will most... generally happen, when we care not to... seek for various expressions, and filled or... ornament. Gospel truths develop them... selves—the simple miracle is enough with... out human exaggeration; and while the... mindless literary Calomny, how to his... vain strides he attempts to force upon the... world a belief of his superior acquirement... let me surely remind him—that, learning...

will always continued respect, and humility... ever exalted.

ADDISON.

PUBLIC EXECUTION.

On Friday, the 19th of October, at... Prince's Hall, Somerset square, Mr. J... a negro woman, nearly seventy years... old, suffered the punishment prescribed by... law, for a murder committed some... months since, on the body of another ne... gro, named Sidney Williams. The cir... cumstances which led to the detection of... the old woman, were some spots of blood... on her face, the print of her fingers on the... fence, and the tracks in the yard near the... dead body, being exactly the size of her... shoe. She persisted, to the latest moment of... her existence, in declaring her innocence.

Police Office, New York, Nov. 6.

A young man was taken up in Washing... ton, near the foot of Vesey street, and... brought before the Police, about 6 o'clock... yesterday afternoon, on suspicion of being... the *Mail Robber*, who knocked down and... bound the driver of the mail wagon, and... committed the late depredation on the mail... between Baltimore and Harre-de-Grace. He... was examined at length by Mr. Justice... Abel, and committed for further examina... tion this morning. He was a tolerable de... cent looking person—55 or 60 in good... money, and \$15 or 16 counterfeit was... found in his pocket.

The person who overdraw one of our... city banks and eloped, has been pursued... and taken on board the ship *Electra*,... down the river, bound to London.

Ref's Gazette.

It will be seen by our ship news, that... the *Son Fox*, which spent off New York... some days ago, was taken in with by the... ship *John and Adam*, arrived bare this... morning. On getting to the wreck, the... officer conceived "he heard hu... man voices; he immediately returned to... the ship, procured axes, and boarding the... wreck, and cutting open the deck, released... four fellow beings from the horrors of a... most awful death. The names of the new... men—Bradford Morry, Wm. Woodbury, Jacob Smith, William Mitchell.

Ref's Gazette.

Extract of a letter received in Boston, dated... 14th Sept 1831.
"I have been slowly, when being this year... abundant and cheap. Flour 25 francs per... bush equal to \$3.80; Carolina Rice 21... francs; Sugar of all descriptions abundant... and at low prices."

Flour! Flour! Flour!

The speculators and all the wounded... persons, were yesterday in a great flutter... at a Liverpool ship just telegraphed. Every... eye was turned to the requisition, and... it was said that a dealer who was in for it to... the tune of 10,000 barrels, borrowed a... telescope in order to have a better peep at... the *Esperanza*; when in and behind, cap... tured, telegraphed that flour in England... had fallen to its old price, and crops were... better than expected. The knowing ones, who... had sold out, went off to dinner with... pleasant shake of the hand, and drank three... glasses extra, while those whose enterprise... had outstripped their prudence, and who... would not look before they leaped, walked... home with long faces & disengaged on the... necessities of commerce.

N. Y. Adv. Nov. 10.

Extract of a letter from W. Brown, Esq... second to a gentleman in Boston, dated...

January 23d, 1831.

Trade is completely at a stand at Pen... sylvania. The disaffected to the present... Government's administration, (to the number... of 3 or 4000 men in arms) hover around... our city. Several rendezvous have taken... place, and some lives were lost. Our... Governor, an officer of great military know... ledge and experience, is very active, but... in the meantime, all intercourse with the... interior has ceased, none of our produce... comes to market, the public offices and... shops are shut; no payments are made, no... sales effected, and all confidence is lost. God... grant this state of things may soon... terminate, and trade resume its wonted vi... gor.

Disseminations have been commenced by... order of Mr. Lord Mayor, against the Lo... nian Gas Company, whose establishments... have been declared a nuisance, it having... been ascertained by report & doubt that the... river Thames was rendered unfit for use... by the gas water running into it. The... report of the jury appointed to investigate... the matter, stated that the river was con... taminated to a visible extent of at least... 300 yards from the gas stream, and that... they had bottled some for experiment, and... had found it poisonous to a most serious... degree.

The Newcastle Gas Company have been... subjected to four hundred and fifty pounds... sterling of damages, besides costs, and the... amount of the surgeon's bill, for the injury... sustained by a female in the accidental ex... plosion of one of her works at the defunct... works, by which a house was blown up, a child... killed, and the plaintiff's wife materially... injured.

Glasgow, Oct. 31.

The Albany wheat market experienced... a depression on Monday and yesterday, in... consequence of the information received by... the steam boats of Sunday evening and... yesterday morning. The prices are how... ever very respectable, and we anxiously... hope our country friends will avail them... selves of the present advance. At the close... of the market last evening the prices were... 12s 10d for per bush for wheat in this... city.

GENERAL JACKSON.

It is announced that His republicanism... *General Jackson*, the first, is about to leave... Florida, and that his return is not to be... looked for unless circumstances render it... necessary. Such an instance of abdica... tion of supreme power is recorded in James... the Second, but it could not be considered... as voluntary. The only instance of such... self denial in the full tide of popularity of... which history makes mention, is that of... Charles the 5th, and it has been a matter... of assignment and speculation with phil... osophers ever since as a phenomenon of hu... man nature. We have also informed that... one American monarch had conferred his... powers, which we have his own word for... it, are greater than any man ought ever to... possess, on J. W. D. Worthington, as to... East Florida, and on Col. George Walton... as to West Florida. Thus he is not only... empowered to exercise an absolute despotism, but to delegate to whomsoever he shall... please to designate to the exercise of the... same powers.

The following two authorities in point... present themselves on a hasty examination.

"An office of trust cannot be assigned."

"A judicial officer cannot make a deputy."

"None a ministerial officer, where an of... fice is granted to be executed by him in... person; nor if it imports a trust and con... fidence in the person."

Common Digest. Title office, C. & D.

But why do we asperse our laws against... a man who openly avows that he sets... laws and constitutions at defiance, and... that his will alone is paramount to both.

Ex Post.

The General Convention of the Protest... ant Episcopal Church, recently assembled in... Philadelphia, finished their session on... Saturday. Among other acts, was one... fixing the General Theological Seminary of... the Church permanently at New York, and... incorporating with it the Seminary now... existing here, with the consent of the... Board of Managers. The control of the... General Seminary is to be vested in a... Board of Trustees, to be composed of all... the Bishops of the Church, of one Trustee... from every Diocese, of one additional Trustee... for every eight Clergymen in the same, and... of one additional Trustee for every... 2000 dollars contributed in any diocese... for the support of the seminary, until the... aggregate of such contributions exceed... \$10,000, when another Trustee is to be... added for every \$10,000 contributed. The... Board, until the next General Convention, is... to be composed of the Bishops, together... with the 24 Trustees heretofore established... by the General Convention, and the 14... Trustees of the New York Seminary; and... to have power to constitute professors and... appoint professors, and to frame such... rules and regulations as they may deem... proper, consistently with the constitution... and canons of the church.

FLOUR MARKET.

The news of this morning, will doubt... less produce a great effect upon the Flour... Market. In New York, before the *Esperanza*... was known to be below, Flour was \$7.25. It... was offered at \$6.50, after the advices... by that ship had reached the coast. Sales... here on Wednesday were 6 7/8 & 6... 50. Yesterday, only 6.

Nat. Gaz. Nov. 11.

We understand that flour was down to... six dollars and twenty-five cents in George... town, on Tuesday.

The London Courier of Thursday evening... Sept. 20th, says "All fears, as to the... opening of the ports for the importation of... foreign grain, have, we understand, nearly... subsided. The crops in Scotland, we learn, are very good. The wheat is ex... cellent, and the weather there has been... comparatively favourable. Hence it is not... possible that the averages will allow the... sale to be opened in November, as the... ports of inferior corn must keep their... doors, even should good corn rise, which is not... likely, if the weather prove tolerable."

We learn, indeed, that a further re... duction in the price of corn is expected... to take place to-morrow, in several... coasting vessels laden with it, arrived at... the river yesterday, and a great many... more are expected this day. The corn... porters began to break bulk this morning... in consequence.

The Courier of the 21st of September... says—"The corn market this forenoon is... in a complete state of stagnation. No sales... whatever can be effected, and such has... been the eagerness of the farmers to take... advantage of the late advance, that the av... erage is unprecedentedly large. Since Mon... day, nearly 20,000 qrs. of wheat have... reached London."

Disproportion of Punishment.—Our... readers may recollect, that, on the applica... tion of a person before the Circuit Court for... the Ohio District, of frequent embel... lishment of letters from the United States... Mail, the sentence of three months' impris... onment was pronounced against him. On... the 31st inst, a person of the name of John... Deane was convicted at Richmond, Va., of... breaking into a church and stealing therefrom... a missal, a stole, and various other articles... consecrated to the rites of that church; and... he was sentenced to confinement for three years... in the Penitentiary.

For this sentence we do not object; for... it was no more than a rege deserved, who... stole what could not in all probability have... been of any use or value to him, and who... must therefore have been a thief in grain. But... there is a contrast in the distribution of... punishments for these offences, so great, that... we can only account for it by the con... sideration, that in one case the property... purloined was only taken from the *Mail of the United States*, whilst in the other case... it was feloniously taken from a Church.

Now it appears to us, that, both in the... moral and legal sense, nothing ought to be... more awarded than the vehicle which in the... depository occasionally, not only of the... property, but if we may so speak, of the... sentiments of the People of the United States.—*Nat. Int.*

A handy black servant a black store last... week, and with a very unpropitious air... inquired, "Has you a few quires of letter... paper of the very best rate, for a gentleman to... write his letters on?" (Yes, was the reply.)... "How many will you have?" I asked. (said he,)... "my stay at de Spring may be 'bout two or three weeks. Give me 'nough paper to... write four letters."

A young gentleman having had the... misfortune to bury five wives, being in... company with a number of ladies, was... severely rallied by them upon the circum... stance. At last one of them rather impet... uously put the question to him, "How he... managed to have such good luck." "Why, my... friend," says the other, "I know they could not... live without contamination, therefore I let them go their own way."

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Lott... Mr. Charles M. Brownell, to Mrs. Francis E. McGinnis, all of this county.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF

FALL GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Clark & Green,

Have just received and are now opening in... elegant and extensive assortment of

CHOICE FRESH SEASONABLE

GOODS.

Selected in Philadelphia & Baltimore, from... the latest importations, which, in addition to... their former stock, renders their Assortment... very general and complete.

Their friends and the public generally will... find it much to their interest, by visiting, as... well as they purchase such articles as they may want.

At the highest prices allowed for Country... Goods, Feathering and Wool.
Easton, November 17—18

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At the highest prices allowed for Country... Goods, Feathering and Wool.
Easton, November 17—18

Public Vendue.

The subscriber will expose to public sale... on Thursday the 20th November, at the late... residence of Mr. Albert Stewart, deceased. All... the personal estate of said deceased, (Newcom... excepted) consisting of a quantity of new... Corn and Provisions of various kinds, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a Cider Press, &c. &c. Also the termination of a lease for the year 1832, of the Farm on which the said deceased lived, whereon has been sown seventy five bushels, part Lawler, the balance red wheat, all put in, in good order, by the 20th of October, and looks well. A credit of 9 months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security. All sums of and under five dollars the cash must be paid before the removal of the property.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
W. M. B. THURMAN, Esq., of Albert Stewart, dec'd.

November 17—18

Notice.

All persons indebted to Thomas B. Pink... on Book Account are requested to make immediate payment to Charles Goldsborough, agent for the Assignees of the said Pink, otherwise their respective accounts will be put into an Officers hands for prompt collection.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH.

Agent for the Assignees of Thomas B. Pink.

Nov. 17—18

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphan's Court,

and day of November, A. D. 1831.

An application of Thomas F. Bennett, Esq., of Rebecca Ferry, late of the County of Talbot, deceased, is entered, that he be appointed administrator of the estate of the said Bennett, deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton, to the effect that the above is truly and correctly a copy of the proceedings of the orphan's court of Talbot county, Maryland, in the premises, and that all persons having claims against the said estate, or who are indebted to the said estate, do present the same to the said administrator, on or before the 15th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 17th day of November, 1831.

THOMAS F. BENNETT, Esq., of Rebecca Ferry, dec'd.

October 17—18

Stray Horse.

On the night of the 25th October, came to the farm of Robert H. Goldsborough, called Cuttingham, a blood bay Horse, a best of his kind, with black eyes, a full tail, and two white hind feet with a star in the forehead and ear. The owner may have him by proving property, and paying charges, and for this advertisement.

RUSSEN BARNICOPE, Owner.

Nov. 10—18

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

BRASILY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE OF

MELCHAMBER TOWN.

Easton Academy.

The Trustees have taken the earliest opportunity of informing the parents and guardians of the Scholars belonging to the Easton Department, and others who may desire to place their children therein, that they have engaged Mr. David Rice as the Assistant Teacher. The recommendation furnished by this gentleman of his moral and literary character, give reason to believe that he will prove himself a useful and energetic instructor; and those in this neighbourhood 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.

The 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 absence 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 young youth of the neighboring counties to participate in those advantages of education which it is capable of affording, & which are so essential to the maintenance of virtue and civil society.

By the Board,

HS. HAMMOND, President.

Easton, Sept. 13 1831—London

ALTERATION OF THE HOUR OF

STARTING.



THE STEAMBOAT

MARYLAND.

Captain Fickens.

Will on Thursday the first day of November start for the remainder of the season, from Easton and Baltimore at 7 o'clock in the morning, instead of 8 o'clock as heretofore. Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock on the same day, and at half past 11 o'clock on the same day.

Breakfast will be provided on board.

Oct. 16—

To be Rented.

The Houses and Store-Rooms and Mill on Washington Street, opposite the Court House, now in the occupation of the Hon. Mr. Warfield, Mr. Mackin and Mr. Barratt. For terms apply to the Subscriber. Possession given the first of January next. For persons in business these are among the best situations in Easton.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

October 20 1831

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

This line will commence the Winter establishment on the 1st of Oct.—Leaving for Easton from Baltimore Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock in the morning & arriving at Washington the next evening. Returning leaves Mr. Robert Kennedy's, agent of the ship, on Monday, every Monday, Wednesday & Friday morning at 8 o'clock, and arriving at Easton the next 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 are may add the most economical, as the fare from Easton to Washington 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, George Town & Falls, Head of the Potomac, Warrenton and Middletown. Passengers and others can be supplied with Hot and Cold Water, Stoves, or Double Carriages by applying to Solomon Lowe, Easton, or Alexander Porter, Washington.

SOLIMON LOWE, Easton.

JOHN KEMP, Centerville.

CHRISTOPHER HALL, of Head of the Potomac.

ALEXANDER PORTER, Washington.

Nov. 10, 1831—18

A Miller.

The subscribers are desirous of employing at Wye Mill, in Talbot County, a Miller for the ensuing year, a miller who can bring good recommendations for his industry, industry, and sobriety of character, with a thorough knowledge of his business, with accurate liberal wages on application to us. One with a small family and who can furnish a good wife will be preferred.

HOPKINS & FOREMAN.

Nov. 10—18

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law and the order of the Honorable Orphan's Court, of the Eastern County—This is to give notice that the subscriber of Dorchester County, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Tierney, late of Dorchester County deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor, to the Subscriber on or before the third Monday in June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. As witness my hand this first day of November 1831.

WILLIAM G. STARKY.

Administrator of William Tierney.

November 5—18

POETRY.

ADDRESS TO THE MUMMY AT BELMONT'S EXHIBITION.

The following lines are from the pen of a writer. We never thought to have met with any thing in the same strain that pleased us so much.

—*Edmund Stevens.*

And they that walk in death, (how strange a story!)

In stiffer streets, three thousand years ago.

When the Memnonium was in all its glory,

And they had not begun to overgrow.

These temples, palaces, and piles stupendous,

Of which the very ruins are tremendous.

Speak for thou long enough hast seen them.

There's not a negro's nose, let us have it

There's standing on thy legs above ground.

Revisiting the glances of the moon,

Not like this ghost, no disembodied creature.

But with thy bones and flesh, and limbs and features.

Tell us—do you doubtless they can't recollect.

To whom should we assign the Sphinx's name?

Was Cheops or Cephrenes architect

Of either Pyramid that bears his name?

Is Pompeii's Pillar really a monument?

Had Thebes a hundred gates as sung by Homer?

Perhaps thou wert a Mason, and for a while

By oath to tell the mysteries of thy trade;

Then say what secret mystery was hidden

In Memnon's statue, which at sunrise played

Perhaps thou wert a priest, if so, my struggles

Are vain, for priestcraft never won the judges.

Perchance that very hand, now pinioned fast,

Has felt a sword with Pharaoh, thus to

Or drop'd a half penny in Homer's hat?

Or don'd a thine own to let Queen Dido pass?

Or held by Solomon's own invitation,

A torch at the great Temple's dedication.

I need not ask thee if that hand when armed,

Has any Roman soldier man's and knuck-

led?

For thou wert dead, and buried, and embalmed.

But Rome's and Remus had been suck-

led.

Antiquity appears to have begun,

Long after thy primal race was run.

Thou couldst develop, if that withered tongue

Might tell us what those signless orbits

Have seen.

How the world looked when it was fresh and young.

And the great design still had left it green,

Or was it then to all that history's pages

Contains no record of its early age?

Still silent incommunicative all,

Art even to record, then keep thy voice;

But pry thee tell us something of thyself.

Reveal the secrets of thy prison-house.

Since in the world of spirits thou hast abode.

What have thou seen—what strange adventures

Thou number'st?

Since first thy form was in this box extend-

ed.

We have above ground, seen some strange

initiations.

The human empire has begun and ended.

New worlds have risen—we have lost old na-

tions.

And countless kings have into dust been hum-

bled.

While not a fragment of thy flesh has crum-

bled.

Didst thou not hear the pebbles of thy head

When the great Persian conqueror Cambyses

March'd armies of thy tomb with thundering

tramp?

O'erthrew thy Giza, Giza, Apis, Isis,

And shook the Pyramids with fear and won-

der.

When the gigantic Memnon fell, thunder!

If the tomb's secrets may not be confest,

The nature of thy private life unfold;

A heart has thro'd beneath that leather

breast.

And tears, shown that dusty cheek have

fell'd.

Have children climb'd those knees, and kiss'd

that face!

What has thy name and station, age and

rank?

Status of birth—immortal of the dead

Impenetrable type of immortality!

Perchance thou wert who quitted thy narrow bed,

And slumber'd undisturbed within our pres-

ence.

Thou wilt hear nothing till the Judgment

day.

When the great trumpet shall thrill thee with

its warning.

Why should this worthless fragment, call'd

the mummy, gaze for ever

O let us keep the soul embalmed

In living virtue, that when both must sever,

Although corruption may our frame consume,

On immortal spirits in the skies may bloom.

Stop the Thieves!

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

There were stolen from the subscriber, living in Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del., on the night of the 13th ult. two horses, one a black horse, full grown, about 15 years old, 15 hands high, very much of the English blood, black, filled with the new eye, light under the face and legs, white streak up the face and white under the eye. He is a faithful worker, a good steady worker, and in the plough, was used all round and was in good order. The other is a young bay, with black mane, tail and legs, five years old, about 15 1/2 hands high, about neck, no white yet collected about him, except some white hairs, and a streak across his left hind joint, about one inch in length. He was in good order, used all round, particularly in a clearing, and very strong and good to work in any way. He is a little bulky, about 15 hands high, which is perhaps an indication of strength, but may be taken by the eye for a fault.

The thieves are supposed to have belonged to a company with two men who had purchased of the subscriber a few days before, a grey horse, for which they paid fifty two dollars, but of which forty one was immediately provided to be counterfeited. They appeared to be turned of thirty years of age, one of them had on a small colored coat, tan trousers, calf shoes, fashionable but not smart half worn, was about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, with apparently sandy hair and whiskers, and passed in the neighborhood by the name of John Thompson. The other was about 6 feet high, well dressed as the other, but has not a hair, rather better than what is termed fashionable. He passed in the neighborhood by the name of Thomas Donora. They both appeared to have tender hands.

It is supposed the horses have been taken to the forest, as it is thought they were even taken through Smyrna the day after they were stolen.

The above reward will be given for the detection of the thieves, and the return of the horses, or twenty dollars for the thieves, and ten dollars for each of the horses, and all reasonable charges paid on the horses being brought home.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

October 20th—1821

FALL GOODS.

Clark & Green,

Have just received and are now opening a

Choice assortment of

CHOICE FASHION GOODS.

Selected from the latest arrivals in Philadel-

phia and Baltimore.

CONSISTING OF

Cloths

Casimeres

Garnets

Plains

Waives

Flannels

Waives

Flannels

Waives

Flannels

Waives

Flannels

Waives

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To be Rented

FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

The House and Garden occupied by Mr. Thomas B. Pinkard, as a Sadler Shop, is now for rent.

For terms apply to

JOHN GOLDBROUCH.

Sept. 23

Public Notice

Is hereby given to all persons concerned that application will be made to the General Assembly of Maryland, at their coming Session, for a bill to amend the act in relation to the division of the land.

ALEXANDER MAXWELL,

JOHN SENEY,

THOMAS PENNINGTON.

Oct. 27—1821

For the accommodation of the Members

of the Legislature, and those

having business with it.

THE STEAM-BOT MARYLAND.

Will on the first Monday of December, 1821

depart on her present route, commencing

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 is here-

after.

Sept. 23—1821

The Editor of the Federal Republican, Na-

tional Intelligencer, Bond of Union and En-

glish Gazette, will insert the above notice a week

for seven weeks, and forward their accounts

to this office.

To Rent

For the ensuing year, that large and commodi-

ous three story brick building, situated on

the corner of Washington and Cabinet Streets,

now in the occupation of Alexander Mander,

may also be occupied by the Cabinet Makers Shop adjoining,

occupied by James Wainwright, the French

House on the corner of Cabinet and West

Streets, in the occupation of Wm. Cooper, and

the new Brick Store House second door on

the East side of Washington Street—for

terms apply to the Editor, or to the subscri-

ber near Easton.

J. CALDWELL.

August 18th, 1821.

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR:

The following Property, viz:

Tenement No. 2 on Washington Street, now

occupied by Mr. Thomas B. Pinkard, as a Sad-

ler 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

Dwyer.

Possession will be given on the first day of

January.

SENELEY GROOME.

Easton, Sept. 10th, 1821—1821

NOTICE,

That the subscribers of Snow Hill, Wor-

cester County, have obtained from the Or-

phans' Court of Worcester County, Mary-

land, letters testamentary on the personal

estate of William S. White, late of said

county deceased—all persons having claims

against the said deceased, are hereby warn-

ed to exhibit the same properly authenti-

cated to the subscribers at or before the 1st

day of May next, they may otherwise be

lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said

estate. Given under our hands this first

day of November, 1821.

JOHN P. DUFFIELD, Executors

LITTLETON S. WHITE, Executors

Snow Hill, Oct. 20th, 1821.

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.

RAUEL L. KERR.

Easton, Sept. 22—1821

CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY.

The English department of the Cambridge

Academy has become suddenly and unexpect-

edly vacant the 1st current, we 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—1821

Negroes

To be hired, either for one, or three years,

from the first day of next January.

Consisting of Men, Women, and Boys,

one of the Men has been several years

employed in a very respectable family, as

Butler and Carriage Driver, occasionally

Application to be made to Richard Hall,

Esq. of Queen Anne's County, or to the

subscriber living at St. Joseph's, Talbot

County.

JAMES MCINTOSH.

Nov. 3

EASTON'S BATHING PLACE.

THE BATHING PLACE.

June & Mary.

The subscribers having formed a

partnership in the business of the

Bathing Place, in the town of Easton,

have the honor to announce to the

public, that they have taken the

premises, and are now open for the

reception of the public, and are

prepared to receive the public, and

are prepared to receive the public,

and are prepared to receive the

public, and are prepared to receive

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public, and are

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 24, 1821.

NO. 207

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per an-
nual payable half yearly in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding a square in-
serted three times for One Dollar and Twenty-
cents for every subsequent insertion.

Thomas & Groome,
from their customers and the public generally
that they have lately received from Phila-
delphia and Baltimore a large supply of

FALL GOODS,

high with those before received, renders
their Assortment of
**DRY GOODS,
IRONMONGERY,
QUEENS WARE,
CHINA GLASS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS, &c. &c.**
Very general and complete.
Easton, Oct. 27th. 1821—Nov. 3—tf.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Dorchester
county court, the subscriber will offer at pub-
lic sale at Mr. Wilson's Tavern, Cambridge,
on Monday the 26th of November, at 11
o'clock if fair, if not the first fair day there-
after, the real estate of the late Levin H.
Campbell Esq. to wit: a Lot containing about
22 acres beautifully situated on Cambridge
Creek—some wood lands near Cambridge,
and parts of two tracts of land in Transquakin,
"Ennalls's Regulation of Prosperity," and "In-
years."
Terms of sale a credit of 6 and 12 months
on bond with approved security, bearing in-
terest from date.
JOSEPH E. MUSE, Trustee.
Cambridge, Nov. 3—ts

PUBLIC VENDUE.

The subscriber will expose to public
sale on Wednesday, 28th of November,
at the late residence of Samuel Turbutt,
deceased, a part of the personal estate of
the said deceased (Negroes excepted) con-
sisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,
Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen
Furniture—A credit of six months
will be given on all sums over five dollars,
the purchaser giving note with approved
security—all sums of and under five
dollars the cash must be paid before the
removal of the property—sale to commence
at 9 o'clock.
G. TURBUTT, Exr.
of Samuel Turbutt, dec'd.
November 10—

To Rent,

For the ensuing year that large and con-
venient Carriage Shop, on Washington Street,
at present occupied by Mr. Isaac Thomas, and
which was heretofore occupied by Messrs Hop-
kins & 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,

The subscriber offers for rent on reason-
able terms, to a good Tenant, for the en-
suing year, the house and lot in Easton, sit-
uated on the Landing Road, now occupied
by Wm K. Austin—The house is conven-
ient and has a large garden with a snug
stable adjoining.
For Terms apply to
TRISTRAM BOWDLE.
Oct. 20th, 1821.

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 KERR.
Easton, Sept. 29—

NOTICE

To all persons concerned.

I intend to close my business in this coun-
ty as soon as possible, those persons who are
indebted to me are hereby requested to come
forward and settle their several accounts,
notes, &c. &c. as far as indulgence will not
be given. I keep my books at my dwelling
house on Harrison Street, where I have still
on hand the balance of my stock of goods
consisting of a few pieces of Coarse Cloth,
good Casimires, Vest Patterns, Furniture
Calico, Silk & Silk Shawls, Ribbons, Combs,
Buttons, and a variety of other articles, which
I will sell cheap for cash only.
LOTT WARFIELD.
P. S. To a good purchaser I will sell the
House and Lot in Harrison Street where I
now live, on accommodating terms. This
property has lately been thoroughly repaired
and is calculated to accommodate a large
family.
Easton, November 3—

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of this county
on the 12th inst. as a runaway, a negro man
who calls himself **JOSEPH GARNER**, aged
about 40 years, six feet high, has a
scar between his eye brows, & says he is
the property of John Homeldorf of Virgi-
nia. The owner is requested to come for-
ward, prove said negro, pay charges and re-
lease him from goal, otherwise he will be re-
leased agreeably to law.
WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Shff.
of Frederick County, Maryland.
Nov. 10—3w

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of this county
on the 24th inst. as a runaway, a negro
man who calls himself **JOHN LEE**, aged
about 23 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, has a
scar under his left eye & one on his right
cheek, has a great variety of clothing and
says he belongs to Mr. Smith, of Alexan-
dria, D. C. The owner is requested to come
forward without delay, prove said ne-
gro, pay charges & release him from goal,
otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.
WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick County, Maryland.
Nov. 10—3w

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick County, Maryland.
Nov. 10—3w

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick
County, Maryland, on the 17th inst. as a
runaway a mulatto woman, who calls her-
self **LINNY COLMAN**, aged about 23
years, 5 feet 2 inches high, had on when
committed a striped Calico Frock, a pair
of new Shoes, and sundry other clothing,
states that she was formerly the property
of Lawyer Mason, of Alexandria, D. C.
The owner is requested to come forward,
without delay, prove said woman, pay
charges and release her from goal, other-
wise she will be released agreeably to law.
WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick County, Md.
Nov. 10—3w

Notice

Is hereby given that there was committed
to the Goal 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 profes-
sion, and says he served his apprenticeship
with a Mr. Daniel Riar or Riar 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
goal, otherwise he will be released agreeably
to law.
W. M. BEALL, Jr. Sheriff of
Frederick County Md.
October 6—8

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 Manitoke
Manor lands, and a piece of land called Surplus
lands.
ROBERT DENNIS.
Dorset county, August 25—3w

THE LADIES BIBLE SOCIETY OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Will meet on Monday the 17th Decem-
ber, (the third Monday) at 11 o'clock, in
the morning at the Episcopal Church in
Cambridge; when those ladies throughout
the County, willing to unite with the Soci-
ety in accomplishing their important object,
are respectfully invited to attend.

By Order,
ELIZA GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.
Nov. 10—4w

Negroes

To be hired, either for one, or three years,
from the first day of next January.
Consisting of Men, Women, and Boys,
one of the Men has been several years
employed, in a very respectable family, as
Oxider and Carriage Driver, & another as
Waiter and Gardner, occasionally.
Application to be made to Richard Hall,
Esq. of Queen Ann's County, or to the
subscriber living at St. Joseph's, Talbot
County
JAMES MOYNIHAN.
Nov. 7's

Negroes Wanted.

The highest price in cash will be given
for eight or ten head of young Negroes,
which are wanted for the use of the pur-
chaser. Enquire at the Bar of the Easton
Hotel.
Nov. 3—3w

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON
HARRISON STREET.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Directions for the preservation of the Slips
of the Sweet Potatoes, and for their cul-
tivation.

The Slips are nothing more than the
small potatoes or roots last thrown off by
the plant. They are preferred to larger
ones on the several grounds, of economy,
of food and of room—of their being more
easily preserved, and less likely to rot in
the ground after they are planted. The
writer of this, during fifteen years never
succeeded in getting more than one large
sweet potato to vegetate or grow in the
open ground. The ignorance of the mode
of culture has probably been the cause of
their not having been raised here.

The slips should be put up for preserva-
tion without bruising them (or as the direc-
tions from New Jersey expressed it, they
should be handled as carefully as eggs) in a
dry state, in perfectly dry sand or earth,
and kept in a warm place as free as possible
from moisture.

Those who wish to be perfectly assured
of their success, will raise a small hot bed,
with or without glass, about the 10th of
April, on the south side of a fence, wall or
building—On this they will lay the slips
or roots so close as to touch each other, so
that a bed of six feet square will be suffi-
cient for a bushel of them. They should
then be covered with about an inch of
earth. If the cultivator has no hot bed
frames, the bed at night may be covered
with a mat or with straw.

In 10 or 14 days some of the shoots will
appear above ground; when about one half
or even a third so appear, they are all to
be taken up to be planted. The lightest
soils are best adapted to them. As their
roots almost universally strike directly
downwards, like those of the carrot, they
are always planted on hills raised about
nine inches, or about the height of a potato
hill, after its last faithful hoeing. These
hills should be four feet and a half
apart in every direction—The slips, two
in each hill, one foot apart, are then put
in either with the fingers or a stick, or any
instrument capable of making a sufficient
hole, and the crown or top should be with-
in an inch or half inch of the surface.
When thus started or sprouted, it will be
easy to distinguish the end which sends out
roots, from that which puts forth shoots for
the open air. The slips should be put in
perpendicularly or nearly so, the root end
downwards. They would grow without this
precaution, but would be delayed and in-
jured in their growth. A little dung dug,
or hoed in, will much aid their progress,
unless the land be rich. They cannot bear
moist or any rich grounds or places,
where the water stands after showers.
Their vines grow too luxuriantly in such
situations, and their roots are softer and
more watery. The late season was too
wet to enable us to raise them in their
highest perfection, but a majority of them
were still very good.

After they are planted they require the
same treatment as the squash or pumpkin,
that is, simply weeding them. In the Jer-
seys, they raise the runners from the ground
when they weed them, so as to prevent
their taking root, which they do more read-
ily than any plant, and which the Jersey
farmers think injurious to the main roots.
The subscriber permitted nature to take
its course, but he should certainly make
the trial another year of the New Jersey
method.

The product for two successive years
has been at the rate of 250 bushels to the
acre, with no great care, nor indeed so
much as that bestowed on common pota-
toes. They were planted this year early in
June, and were killed on the 10th of Octo-
ber, which is at least 45 days less growth,
than they would have in common years, or
if the seed had arrived earlier. They will
begin to be palatable and fit for table about
the 15th September or the 1st of October
as the season may have been hot or cold;
but the general crop ought not to be dug
till the vines are killed. They will endure
seven or eight successive hard frosts after
the common potatoe stalks have been kill-
ed. So many persons have applied for
slips, that it was the advice of some of
them, that these hints should be published.
It is not pretended that the culture is of
any agricultural importance—it is merely
an horticultural experiment very pleasant
to those who have a taste for such pursuits
—and also gratifying to those who love the
sweet potatoe. They certainly can be raised
here of excellent quality full as often as
we can raise good grapes, peaches, or even
pears.
JOHN LOWELL.
P. S.—They should not be gathered in
by the hoe, or even spade—they must be
raised like the carrot by the dung-fork.

LARGE PARSNIP.

We saw, yesterday, at the Exchange, a
large parsnip, raised by G. F. Warfield,
Esq. which weighed 3 1-2 lbs. We learn
that this gentleman has also some Deeds

of enormous size, with a view of which we
hope shortly to be gratified.

Telegraph.

MAMMOTH TURNIPS & BEET.

An enormous BEET was exhibited at
the Exchange, yesterday, weighing 18
lbs. raised by Capt. Harris, of Rockhall.
The following are the respective weights
of 4 Turnips, raised by E. L. Finley,
Esq. near this city; No. 1, the Red Round
turnip, without the top, 1 1/2 lbs. the top of
do. 3 1/2 lbs. No. 2, White Norfolk do.
without the top 9 3/4 lbs. No. 3, White
Norfolk do. without the top 8 1/2 lbs. No.
4, Red Round do. 7 lbs. without the top.
In Maine, a Turnip was raised this year,
weighing 16 lbs. 15 inches in diameter, 6
inches deep, top flat and handsome.
Patriot of Nov. 20.

From Baldwin's London Magazine.

A NEW HYMN BOOK.

It is doubtless pretty well known to the
most of our readers (for old stories travel
fast) that a celebrated Dissenter of the pre-
sent day laid holy and violent hands on
sundry favorite jigs and country dances,
and putting decausous verses to them, and
sobering down the time to a chapel-like
placidity, set them before his congregation
and his organist, declaring that "it was a
pity the devil should have all the best
(tunes)." Thus the young and devout mil-
liner, who haunted about in flowers during
the week, and whose years were occasion-
ally flattered, yet shocked, with faint
sounds of the *White Cockade* and *Money*
Musical and *Go to the Devil* and shake your-
self, as she carried the band box along by
the side of the palings of Vauxhall gardens,
was rewarded for her resolute and decor-
ous resistance of the tunes, by hearing them
float about her on Sunday evenings with
a propriety that sank her into a justifiable
tenderness. While the eye was turned up
to the brazen branches of the chandelier,
and the hands were crossed upon the tippet,
the feet might be trying little pardonable
steps under the shade of the hassock, and
the heart dances a devout minuet with
young Mr. Jones in the next pew for a
partner. Old ladies, maiden they may be,
are by this new light of music, reminded of
the vanities and reveries of their youth,
and blessed with the opportunities of con-
necting the old airs with the profound or-
gan, and of dismissing for ever the volatile
rhapsodies of the dancing-master's kit.
Music so chastened becomes a *Magdalen*,
and repents of its errors. Its beauty is
deemed pardonable, being thus controlled
by a staid dress, and tamed to an orderly
tenderness. Country dances become the
elect. The graceless *Paddy Carey* walks
forth like the old gentleman in the *Ancient*
Marinere, a wiser and a better man! The
Dusty Miller whines like *Mr. Worm*; and
Koulez vous danser drops its erring request,
and goes off with a *dying, dying fall*.
It is absolutely necessary, in this strange
age of reform and refinement, that the so-
lemnity and depth of the rich old church
music should be changed for the light and
frivolous airs, which are associated only in
our minds with *dance and song*, and sun-
burnt mirth? Will not these grave and
awful hymns, which made our fathers vir-
tuous and lifted the souls of men to the
skies, strike sacerally on living years, and
lead the hearts that bow best to holy and
serious joy? Indeed, we suspect the most
fatal reverse of what is good must follow
this marriage of the chapel and the ball-
room. It is not possible to conceive that
any mind can retain that passionless quiet
which is the soul of devotion, when the dis-
ordered spirit of the dance passes with new
allurements over it.

We have been led to make these few ob-
servations, by the strange publication now
before us: *The Beauties of Handel, Mozart*,
Pleyel, Haydn, Beethoven & others, adap-
ted to the words of popular psalms & hymns.
We cannot but regard this work as more
outrageous in its intentions, and more dan-
gerous in its effects, than that sprightly in-
troduction of pleasure into the Dissenter's
organ loft, of which we have been complain-
ing. The book is evidently planned for a
Sunday piano. The serious family need no
longer start up in horror at the twinkle of
a harpsichord key, for those tunes which,
on the Saturday, clothed words of gay
passion and laughing pleasure, are other
guess sort of creatures' on the Sunday,
and become infused with a holy rapture.
We really look upon this work as the op-
era of the devout, the play for the insincerely
pious. Will the reader believe that all,
or nearly all, the joyous airs of Don Gio-
vanni are thus converted? We have some-
where read, that poor Ned Shuter, the co-
median, who was the soul of humor during
the week, moaned and pined in tabernacles
on the Sunday, and lived "with a differ-
ence." Music seems now becoming a *Ned*
Shuter! But it is not alone to this un-
lucky adaptation of music we so much object;
we must also protest against the awful ar-
rangement of some of the words, to suit
the acknowledged tenderness of the air, by
which the mind is thrown into a doubt,
whether it is listening to what is human or
divine. In one page we have the *Serenade*
from Don Giovanni, with words as demure
and suspicious as the music calls for.

another page, the celebrated air, *'I ci*
darem, is made questionably serious, by
such lines as these:

Oh speak that gracious word again,
And cheer my broken heart;
No voice but thine can soothe my pain,
Or bid my fears depart!

What young lady, after a day's prepa-
ration in such a chapel as we have hinted
at, and with her heart over-brimmed with
Haste to the Wedding, or the *Emperor*
Alexander—could sit down to her evening
piano, & play & sing such hymns as these
with sincere devotion? The very certain-
ty that she was *swindling the day*—that
she was passing *flash notes*—that the music
she was playing had an *alias*, and that too
of a very suspicious description—would
go some way to the despoiling of her sin-
cerity. She is told that Don Giovanni
must not be thought of—with the Italian
errors which associate with it during the
week—but with a slight clipping it is
made fit for use on Sunday. We shall
now proceed to point out a few of the airs,
and to give our readers some notion of the
words accompanying them.

Fly not yet! that beautiful invocation to
late hours and love, is not forgotten in this
selection.—And the lines are provided af-
ter the following fashion:—

Since life and sorrow must be spent,
So be it—I am well content.
And meekly wait my last remove,
And seeking only growth in love,
And seeking only growth in love.

Would any given boarding school girl,
with this tune running in her head, consider
that love which grows at Mr. Newman's
nursery in Leadenhall street:—*'Mercy on*
us, as uncle Noll says, 'what a prodigious!'
Almost the next air to the one we have
just mentioned, comes *The pretty maid*
of Derby, *Oh!* (a sufficiently serious title
of itself) and this sprightly piece, which
would be sprightly though Sternhold and
Hopkins, and Whitefield and Wesley,
held it down, is comfortably fitted with the
following words:—

Oh tell me no more
Of this world's vain store,
The time for such riffs with me now is o'er;
A country I've found,
Where true joys abound,
This heavenly dwelling in that happy ground.

Is this a hymn?—
In the words to *John Anderson my Jo!*
we might almost suspect that the principle
(if principle it can be called) upon which
this singular work is wrought, is intended
to be quaintly promulgated;
Come ye that love the Lord and let your joys
be known.
Join in a song with sweet accord while we
surround the throne.
The sorrow of the mind be banish'd from
this place,
Religion never was design'd to make our pleasure
less.

We give the following verse, quite sure
that our readers will read it in the air,
and all the original language, so closely
in fact, is it a *parody of Moore*:—

So where mercy waits thee,
But while hope elates thee,
Oh still submissive be!
Dangers may o'ertake thee,
God will ne'er forsake thee,
Oh humbly bend thy knee!
The world may p'riaps reject thee,
Dearest friends neglect thee,
But God will still protect thee,
Then most grateful be!
Think of all his mercies,
While thy voice rehearses
What he has done for thee.

The very *Oh!* in the third line is re-
tained, that the sigh may not be lost to
which the music gives so tender an echo.
Let the reader try these words with the
tune of *Awake with Melancholy!* and see
how they go.—

Time thy moments steal away,
First the hour and then the day;
Small the daily lot appears,
Yet it soon amounts to years.
That another year is gone,
Now it is no more our own,
It's brought or promised good,
Than the year before the flood.

We have the *Mermaid's song*, filled
with trumpet and joy, and grace, which
becomes it as properly as Harry's in-
troduction of Dr. Barney floating down the
Thames among the water gods, in his wag.
The Hungarian waltz, and the *Misa* *Don-*
nette waltz are also given. But enough
of this wretched and irreverent work.

We cannot conclude without seriously &
earnestly protesting against the attempt
which writers of late have made to in-
troduce voluptuous songs under the garb of re-
ligion. Moore & Lord Byron have alike been
guilty of this; and it is, perhaps, owing to
them, that we have the professed hymn
book before us. The Sabbath hath been
ever a day of rest; let not its quiet now
be disturbed by these deceitful and seduc-
tive infringements. The hypocrisy of this
intention is its main aim, and it is
to this we direct our most serious oppo-
sition. If hymns are played and sung upon
the Sabbath, let hymns be played & sung;
and not those doubtful songs which divide
the heart between heaven and earth—which
appeal to the senses in a holy disguise, &
set up sainted vice as a divinity.

A man of the name of *Hogflesh* has
been fully committed to the County Jail,
in Hampshire, England, for stealing bacon.

PIRACY.

LOSS OF THE BRIG ARISTIDES.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Conthouy, late commander of the brig Aristides, to Mr. Edward Cruik, the owner, in this town, giving the particulars of the capture, &c. of that vessel by Pirates.

U. S. Brig Enterprise, at Sea, Oct. 24.

Dear Sir—The melancholy news which I am about to relate, will be extremely affecting to you. I sailed from Liverpool on the 28th Aug. and had a very pleasant passage as far as the west end of Cuba; which we made on the 15th of Oct. at 6 A. M.—When off Cape Antonio, we were assailed by five piratical vessels, three schooners, a sloop and a row boat. The latter after firing several shot at us, came alongside with nine men in her. The men got on our deck, armed with cutlasses, pistols and daggers.—On coming on deck, one took the helm, another knocked me down and seized my watch, and the others ran into the cabin.—By this time the other pirates got close around us; and I discovered they were about to run my vessel on shore. Begging them to desist from this design I was again knocked down. On rising, a musket was pointed at me, and one of the villains made several passes at me with a dagger, which I avoided by running forward. We were soon in shoal water, when I again entreated them for God's sake not to run the vessel on shore. They ordered us to let go the anchor, which was done. I then went into the cabin, where I found all my trunks, chests, &c. on the floor; and the pirates filling bags, handkerchiefs, &c. with my clothes.

They took my chronometer and every thing I had, even robbing me of the jacket I had on, and leaving me almost naked. They then ordered us to open the hatchets, beating every one of the crew they came across—and declaring they would kill every one on board, beginning with me—saying they were pirates and would not be discovered.—During the night our vessel began to strike very hard—when they compelled us to weigh anchor and the vessel was run on shore. They then commenced loading their craft with the best of our goods—remarking that we should be put to death in the morning to prevent discovery. They struck me down several times, beating the mate, and threatening him with instant death, if he did not shew where the most valuable goods were.—They nearly strangled the boy, bidding him tell where my money was stowed. In the morning they had one of their cruisers loaded with dry goods, and a number of packages in others—when, on the 16th, at 7 A. M. a sail was discovered coming round the Cape. They then consulted on the expediency of murdering me; but one, more humane than the rest, dissuaded them from committing that crime. Perceiving the sail to be a vessel of war, they took their boats, pulled to their vessels, and immediately proceeded along shore. They had stove our yawl to prevent our using her; but we patched her so that she floated, and went on board the vessel that was approaching, which proved to be the United States brig Enterprise, Lieutenant Kearney, Esq. commander. I stated to him my dreadful situation, and pointed out the five piratical vessels in shore. He immediately made all sail in pursuit, but a reef prevented his getting within gun shot.

He armed all his boats, and with the crews of the ship Lucies, and an English brig, which were likewise in the hands of the Pirates, gave them chase and overhauled them last, they ran their vessels on shore inside of the cape, set the loaded one on fire, and took to the woods. Lieutenant McIntosh, who went on the expedition, took four of them—the row boat escaped. The vessel set on fire was entirely destroyed, but few remnants of goods were saved, and those partly burnt. The pirates had a train of powder to blow up the vessel on the approach of the boats. On the 17th at noon Captain K. brought all the vessels at anchor near our wreck, and sent his crew to our assistance, the vessel then having bilged, and having seven feet of water in her, and her rudder smashed. He has loaded three of the piratical vessels out of the cargo of the Aristides, also the American schooner Bold Commander, of Staten Island, with goods, one cable, and some of her masts. The brig has on board some goods, a chain cable, and a hawser, the latter taken from the pirates. Captain K. after having done his utmost, and saved all he could, in loading the four vessels and his brig, set the wreck on fire on the 20th at 7 P. M. & remained by her until she was burnt to the water's edge. She was in ten feet of water when I abandoned her, at 8 A. M. all in flames. This whole dreadful calamity has nearly overpowered me. A Colombian schooner of one long gun and 80 men, likewise anchored near the wreck before she was destroyed—and took a few casks, powder, and a few bales goods, which would otherwise have been burnt with the vessel. This was done with the consent of Captain K. after he had loaded all the other vessel.

I shall ever be grateful to Captain K. for his kind assistance, friendship and hospitality. He offered me his own clothes, as I was destitute of every thing. He will at the Havana, and from thence proceed to Charleston, where he will deliver the vessel and goods to the proper authorities."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

REMINISCENCES.

Dress, &c.—Seventy years ago, cocked hats, wigs and red cloaks, were the usual dress of gentlemen.—Boots were rarely seen except among military men.—Shoe strings were worn only by those who could not buy any sort of buckles. In winter, gaudy caps were used, made stiff with

front. Before the revolution Boys wore wigs and cocked hats—and boys of genteel families wore cocked hats till within about 30 years.

Ball dress for gentlemen was silk coat and breeches of the same, and embroidered waistcoats—sometimes white satin breeches. Buckles were fashionable till within 15 or 20 years, and a man could not have remained in a ball room with shoe strings. It was usual for the bride, bridegroom, and maids and men attending to go to church together, three successive Sundays after the wedding, with a change of dress each day. A gentleman who deceased not long since, appeared the first Sunday in white broad cloth—the second in blue and gold—the third in peach bloom and pearl buttons. It was a custom to hang the escutcheon of a deceased head of a family out of the window over the front door, from the time of his decease, until after the funeral. The last instance which is remembered of this, was in the case of Gov. Hancock's uncle, 1764 Copies of the escutcheon painted on black silk were more antiently distributed among the pall bearers—rings attributed—& until within a few years, gloves. Dr. A. Elliot had a mug full of rings which were presented to him at funerals. Till within about 20 years gentlemen wore powder, and many of them sat from 30 to 40 min. every day under the barber's hands to have their hair craped—suffering no inconsiderable pain most of the time from hair pulling, and sometimes from the hot curling tongs. Crape cushions and hoops were indispensable in full dress till within about 30 years. Sometimes ladies were dressed the day before the party and slept in easy chairs to keep their hair in fit condition for the following night. Most ladies went to parties on foot, if they could not get a seat in a friends carriage or chaise—gentlemen rarely had a chance to ride.

The latest dinner hour was 2 o'clock—some officers of the colonial government dined later occasionally. In genteel families, ladies went to drink tea about 4 o'clock—and rarely staid after candle light in summer. It was the fashion for ladies to propose to visit; not to be sent for.

The drinking of punch in the forenoon in public houses was a common practice with the most respectable men till about five and twenty years, and evening clubs were very common. The latter it is said, were the more common formerly, as they afforded the means of communion on the state of the country. Dinner parties were very rare. Wine was very little in use—Convivial parties drank punch or toddy—Half boots came into fashion about 30 years ago—the first pair that appeared in Boston, were worn by a young gentleman, who came here from New York, and who was more remarkable for his boots than any thing else. Within 20 years gentlemen wore scarlet coats with black velvet collars, and very costly buttons, of mock pearl, cut steel, or painted glass—and neck cloths edged with lace, and laced ruffles over the hands. Before the revolution from 5 to 1800 was the utmost of annual expenditure in these families, where carriages and correspondent domestics were kept. There were only 2 or 3 carriages, that is, chaises or coaches in 1750. Chaises on 4 wheels, not Phaetons, were in use in families of distinction.

The history of Liberty Tree, is said to be this—that a certain Capt. McIntosh illuminated the tree and hung upon it effigies of obnoxious characters—and that these were taken down by the liberty boys and burnt, and the tree thus got its name.

A man used to ride on ass, with immense jack boots, and his face covered with a horrible mask, and was called Joyce, jr. His office was to assemble men and boys in mob style and ride in the middle of them, and in such company to terrify the adherents to royal government, before the revolution. The tumults which resulted in the massacre, 1770, was excited by such means. Joyce, Jr. was said to have a particular whistle which brought together his adherents, &c. whenever they were wanted.

About 1730 to 1740 there was no meat market; there were only 4 shops in which fresh meat was sold; one of them was the corner of State street and Cornhill, where Mr. Hartshorn now keeps. Gentlemen used to go the day before and have their names put down for what they wanted. Outside of this shop was a large hook on which carcasses used to hang. A little man who was a Justice of the Peace, came one day for meat; but came too late. He was disappointed and asked to whom such and such pieces were to go—one of them was to go to a tradesman, (it was not a common thing in those days for tradesmen to eat fresh meat) the Justice went out, saying he would send the tradesman a salad for his lamb. He sent an overdue and unpaid tax-bill. Soon after the tradesman met the Justice near his kitchen, which he did, by hanging the Justice up by the waistband of his breeches to the butcher's hook—and leaving him to get down as he could.

ORIGIN OF NEWSPAPERS.

The following passage, giving an account of the origin of newspapers in England, is from Miss Aikin's 'Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth. A giving a history of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, intended by Philip II for the invasion of England, and the eventual overthrow of Protestantism as well as the English government, she remarks—"the intense interest in public events excited in every class by the threatened invasion of Spain, gave rise to the introduction in this country one of the most important institutions of social life—that of newspapers. Scarcely to this period all articles of

intelligence had been circulated in manuscript; and all political remarks which the government had found itself interested in addressing to the people, had issued from the press in the shape of pamphlets, of which many had been composed during the administration of Burleigh or immediately under his direction.—But the peculiar convenience at such juncture of uniting these two objects in a periodical publication becoming obvious to the ministry, there appeared some time in the month of April, 1588, the first number of *The English Mercury*—a paper resembling the present London Gazette, which must have come out almost daily, since No. 50 the earliest specimen of the work now extant is dated July 23d of the same year. This interesting relic is preserved in the British Museum."

By this statement it seems that it is 233 years since the first newspaper that was ever published in England made its appearance. What a difference in the state of things in this respect between that period and the present!—They have multiplied in that country, on the continent of Europe, and in America, almost beyond enumeration. In a single state in this country, (Ohio) which within thirty years was almost a wilderness, and scarcely inhabited at all except by savages, it is said there are at the present time no less than forty newspapers.—Not only are newspapers scattered in great numbers over the civilized world, but their influence on society is incalculably great. By a steady and uniform circulation through a country every species of information, civil, political, military, and religious, is communicated with great ease and rapidity throughout the whole community—all classes of people become acquainted with what is passing on the great theatre of human action, particularly in political affairs, their attention is constantly excited, their thoughts turned to their social interests, and the cause of freedom, justice, and social security and enjoyment is guarded and defended with extreme care and sensibility.

N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

From the Republican Citizen.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Frederick county court,
October Term, 1821.
MARTIN WOLF, vs.
INDICTMENT FOR THE MURDER OF JOHN KURTZ.

This case came on for trial on Saturday, the 10th instant, Roger Perry, Esq. Attorney for the district, and F. A. Schley, J. Palmer, and C. Bernice, Esq's. Counsel for the prisoner.

The Attorney for the district produced witnesses, who proved that on Saturday, the 14th October last, John Kurtz having been from home, returned, brought in some wood to the Store, and sat down on a bench in the fire place, where the prisoner, who lived in the family, was sitting, and charged him with being a lazy fellow for not cutting wood, at the same time picking up a stick and threatening to knock the prisoner down; upon which the prisoner took up another stick & knocked Kurtz down, where he lay bleeding and speechless, when some of the neighbors came in to his assistance. On examination was found to have a large gash on his head, and his skull much fractured. The prisoner confessed that he had committed the act, and on being pressed with sundry questions, observed that the way Kurtz behaved, what had happened was right enough. The witnesses for the State further testified that Wolf was a good shoemaker—that he dealt with acuteness, and seemed to have a proper knowledge of right and wrong, but that notwithstanding he appeared to be weak in some things, & was evidently very indifferent & unconcerned about the death of Kurtz.

The witnesses for the prisoner testified that the prisoner had always been of weak mind, that about 8 years since he was challenged by an old soldier with being a Tory, accompanied with a threat that he should be hung, which greatly alarmed him, & visibly from that time forward produced derangement—that he avoided company, seemed to be constantly in a state of fear or alarm, would frequently hide himself, and on one occasion fled from the field where he had been at work, declaring that it was full of Devils! Much testimony to this effect produced.

Whereupon the Attorney for the district observed to the Jury, that he regarded the prisoner as proved to have been deranged, and felt it to be his duty to say so, and to add that by the law it was clear that such a person was incapable of crime. But that it was for the Jury to shape the verdict according to their own impressions of the evidence.

The Jury immediately returned a verdict of not guilty.

From the Winchester (Va.) Republican.

INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

It is frequently remarked that the most laudable deeds are achieved in the shades of retirement; and to its truth history testifies in every page. An act of heroism or philanthropy, performed in solitude, where no undue feeling can effect the mind or bias the character, is worth to the eye of impartial observer whole volumes of exploits displayed before the gaze of the stupid and admiring multitude. It is not long since a gentleman was travelling in one of the counties of this state, and about the close of the day stopped at a public house to obtain refreshment and spend the night. He had been there but a short time, before an old man alighted from his gig, with the apparent intention of becoming a fellow guest with him at the same house. As the old man drove up, he observed that both the shafts of his gig were broken, and that they were held together by withes formed from the bark of

a hickory sapling. Our traveller observed further that he was plainly clad, that his knee buckles were loosened, and that something like negligence pervaded his dress. Conceiving him to be one of the honest yeomanry of our land, the parties of strangers passed between them, they entered the tavern. It was about the same time that an addition of three or four young gentlemen was made to their number; most, if not all of them of the legal profession.

As soon as they became conveniently accommodated, the conversation was turned by one of the latter, upon an eloquent harangue which had that day been displayed at the bar. It was replied by the other, that he had witnessed the same day, a degree of eloquence no doubt equal, but that it was from the pulpit. Something like a sarcastic rejoinder was made to the eloquence of the pulpit; and a warm able altercation ensued, in which the merits of the christian religion became the subject of discussion. From 6 o'clock until 11, the young champions wielded the sword of argument, adding, with ingenuity and ability, every thing that could be said, pro and con. During this protracted period, the old gentleman listened with all the meekness and modesty of a child, as if he was adding new information to the stores of his own mind; or perhaps, he was observing, with philosophic eyes, the faculties of the youthful mind, and how new energies are evolved by repeated action; or, perhaps, with patriotic emotion, he was reflecting upon the future destinies of his country, & on the rising generation upon whom those destinies must devolve; or, most probably, with a sentiment of moral and religious feeling, he was collecting an argument, which, characteristic of himself, no art would be able to elude, and no force to resist.—Our traveller remained a spectator, and took no part in what was said.

At last one of the young men remarked, that it was impossible to combat with long and established prejudices, wheeled a round, and with some familiarity exclaimed, 'Well, my old gentleman, what think you of those things?' If, said the traveller, a streak of vivid lightning had at that moment crossed the room, their amazement could not have been greater than it was with what followed. The most eloquent & unanswerable appeal was made for nearly an hour by the old gentleman, that he had ever heard or read; so perfect was his recollection that every argument urged against the christian religion, was met in the order in which it was advanced.—Hume's sophistry on the subject of miracles was, if possible, more perfectly answered than it had already been by Campbell. And in the whole lecture there was so much simplicity and energy, pathos & sublimity, that not another word was uttered—an attempt to describe it, said the traveller, would be an attempt to paint the sunbeams. It was immediately a matter of curiosity and inquiry who the old gentleman was: the traveller concluded it was the preacher, from whom the pulpit eloquence had been heard; but no, it was the Chief Justice of the United States.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By an arrival at New York, we have London accounts to the 7th October, and Liverpool to 9th.

The average price of grain, for the week ending the 29th Sept.

Wheat	Rye	Barley
70s 7d	34s 6d	35s 1d.
Prices to admit them	53s	40s.

The wheat is stated to be too soft for grinding alone, and that from Scotland still worse.

Accounts from Stockholm of the 18th September, mention that the harvest proves very bad in the northern provinces of that kingdom, and the St. Petersburg Gazette, of September 7 states that, in consequence of the wet weather, great injury is done to the crops in that country. Advertis from Copenhagen also mention a stir in the corn market, but it is stated as the opinion of many merchants that the prices will not hold. In Liverpool, the prices of Cotton had declined.

The King of England left London, for the Continent, on the 24th September and arrived at Calais the next day.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The appearance of a war between Russia and the Porte have subsided. The accounts from Frankfort mentions, that an amicable understanding exists between those powers. The London papers contain the correspondence between the Porte and the Russian minister, Baron Strongoff. In introducing these documents the Editor of the London Courier remarks, 'We think there has been a little of that conciliation, on the part of Strongoff, which would be inspired by a sincere anxiety for the maintenance of pacific relations.' We shall publish the documents hereafter.

The following is copied from a Liverpool paper of October 6:—

Letters have been received by commercial houses in London, which appears to confirm the intelligence of a victory gained by the Greeks and Thessalonians over the troops commanded by the Pacha of Calonica. The engagement, which seems to have been very bloody, took place in the environs of Casandria. All the monks of Mount Athos took part in it: they carried crosses, and animated the insurgents with their voices and gestures. The Turks were completely defeated.

There are reports through Frankfort, that the Turkish fleet has sustained a new defeat. It is also said that the Greek Bishop of Saloniche, and many merchants have been massacred by the Turks.

A pastoral letter from the Patriarch of the Greek communion was, on the 1st August, read in all the Greek churches of Constantinople, assuring the faithful of the peaceable conduct.

Letters from London mentioning a second squadron of observation is going to sail for the coasts of Greece, the trident slipped from the hands of Spain into those of France?

SOUTH AMERICA.

Sir George McGregor has been published at Edinburgh, a vindication of his conduct at the re-taking of Portago by the Spaniards. He asserts, that the place was surprised by the enemy, the treachery of an officer, who had command of the out posts, who had fled to the Duke of San Carlos in La Plata to seize the earliest opportunity of giving him into the hands of the Spaniards. The general adds, that after having been on board his ship, he was preparing an attack upon the town by his squadron, which was frustrated only by the premature surrender of the forts commanded by Colonel Rafter.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10.

Funeral Honors to Bonaparte.

The contemplated celebration of the funeral of the Emperor Napoleon at Orleans, is an occurrence new in our country—but as the spot where the parade to take place is denationalized by being incorporated into the American confederation, we ought not to be surprised if the old French feelings and attachments still exist, particularly to a personage who, from the variety of his character and doctrines under which he appeared, professed, was so well calculated to charm Frenchmen.

We see that Edward Livingston, formerly a flaming democratic member of Congress from N. York, who signalled himself in the days of wrath against old President Adams, is to be one of the managers of this pompous tribute to the memory of the once famed Bonaparte; and we suppose that a great many other of our worthy native American Democrats of pure and variable attachments to their own Republic Country, will unite with the Gallo-Americans of the state of Louisiana in doing honor to the memory of their admiral Friend. This is as it should be—although we find that it is thought fit to justify it by those who may have perhaps doubted its expediency, as a return for a courteous tribute paid to Washington by some distinguished Frenchman in France.—We ask for no justification, it is unnecessary—to yield to nature is enough.—If America has been blessed with a native Son who made the best and greatest man that ever lived, and some men of sentiment and discernment in France thought proper to do Honor to his memory.—It is not necessary, when one of the worst men that ever lived in France, dies, that we should celebrate funeral honors to commemorate him. There can be no fair comparison between the characters—as little also can there be between those who admire the one or the other; we do not pretend to blame those who admire Bonaparte & wish to pay him funeral honors, for of all honors that could be paid him, these are the sort we should prefer to see them pay—we do not mean to censure them—the time has gone by for that—there is as little danger to us now in paying tribute to Napoleon as there is to Nero or Caligula—they all lie harmless in death—and we mark with philosophic coolness the evidences as they arise, at unguarded and supposed unnoticed moments, of opinions formerly believed to have been entertained.

As for ourselves, we have felt no interest for the insatiable executioner of mankind since he was chained to the Rock—nor did we ever care whether the real or the metaphorical Vulture fed upon him—we felt no more at his death than at the death of the Emperor of Morocco or at that of an Indian Chief—we could not rejoice at it, for he had long been fangless, and bore a mountain of sin upon his head—we could not be sorrowful, for on earth, whilst at liberty, he was a sanguinary, ruthless destroyer. Let those who were devoted to him in life, pay honors to him after death—we neither emulate the act nor envy the sentiment that directs it.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Miscellaneous Selections and Original Pieces, in Prose and Verse, &c.

By ELIZABETH CHASE.

A small octavo volume, bearing the above title, has just issued from the press, and independent of the taste and judgment of

played in its selections, the fair editor is eminently entitled to public patronage. A lady, in the decline of life, destitute of fortune and bereft of friends, relying on the resources of her own mind, is a spectacle equally novel and interesting. So few are they, who, by improving their understandings, and storing their minds with useful knowledge, when young, are prepared to meet the vicissitudes of fortune, and are enabled to relieve themselves from dependence, that an attempt like the present, should receive not only the just meed of applause, but the more substantial benefit of public liberality. In the preface, remarkable for the neatness and feeling with which it is written, the editor has candidly stated the cause and intention of her work; to relieve herself from distressing embarrassment, and to lighten the pressure of misfortune and want. And is there a heart so cold, so insensible, so unfeeling and so chilled by avarice, as not to glow with sympathy for her distresses and be prompt to aid so laudable an effort?

How many schemes of fictitious benevolence, are every day patronized and encouraged! How many worthless books are liberally subscribed for, and how many societies are formed and supported by a credulous public, which if properly examined, would be found to be mere instruments of imposture? And shall unprotected female merit be disregarded? It is confidently hoped not!

The volume of selections by Miss Chase, possesses more merit, than compilations and extracts usually do, and beside the circumstances which have induced its publication, it is entitled to an extensive circulation from its own intrinsic excellence. The pieces, particularly the prose, are chosen with great taste and discrimination. They are distinguished for chasteness of sentiment, and purity and elegance of style. The selections of poetry are judicious, most of them are new, and some are effusions of genuine taste, feeling and originality.

The volume should certainly have a place in every young lady's library. To the fair sex, the editor's claim for encouragement ought to be irresistible. To urge the propriety of their assisting one of their own sex, struggling with misfortune is entirely superfluous. On all occasions of public or private benevolence.

"Their fair hands are open as day, to melting charity." In the present instance, with them the editor will need no advocate.

E. E. W.

Cambridge, Nov. 19, 1821.

THE MAIL.

A desperate but abortive attempt to rob the mail has been made near Fredericksburg, Va. We copy the following extract detailing the information from the National Intelligencer of the 14th inst.

Extract of a letter to the Post Master General, Fredericksburg, Va. 12th Nov. 1821.

"I am sorry to inform you that a most daring attempt was made this morning on the life of the mail driver from Stafford County-house to this place, with a view, no doubt of robbing the mail. The person engaged in this villainous transaction made a blind with bushes, at a narrow part of the road, which the driver was compelled to pass. He fired at the driver, and there are evident signs of three bullets being discharged at him, but Providence has protected the driver and the mail. This occurrence took place about five or six miles from this place, a short distance on this side Potomac River. Mr. Thomas Seddon, a very respectable gentleman from Falmouth, was good enough to ride with me to the place, where we found the blind as described by the driver. We found the fellow's track, and evident signs of his having waited behind the blind for some time for the arrival of the driver with the mail.

Two men have been taken up to-day on suspicion, but have been discharged. We shall do all in our power to detect the villain or villains."

"One of the bullets was found by the Post Master among the contents of the mail bag."

Ed.

New Constitution of New York.

After a session of seventy five days, the Convention of New York have reported an amended Constitution for the adoption of the people, comprising the following principal alterations.

1. The Councils of appointment and revision are abolished. The Governor is to nominate, and with the consent of the Senate appoint Major Generals, Brigade Inspectors and Chiefs of the staff, except the Adjutant and Commissary Generals. The Adjutant General is to be appointed by the Governor—Captains, subalterns and commissioned officers are to be chosen by the written votes of their respective companies—Field officers by the commissioned officers; and Brigadier Generals by the field officers. The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, Surveyor General, and Commissary General, are to be chosen by the Senate and Assembly.

2. The right of suffrage is extended to all citizens twenty years of age, residing in the state one year, and in the town or county where they vote six months, and having paid a tax to the state and county, or performed militia duty, or been assessed and labored on the high ways, and people of color who own freehold estates to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, free of incumbrance, and pay a tax on it. The distinction between voters for Governor, Senate and Assembly men is abolished.

3. A Circuit judiciary system is adopted, and the number of judges of the Supreme Court changed from five to three.

4. The number of Assemblymen is reduced from 140 or 150 to 123.

5. The Senatorial districts are increased from 4 to 8.

6. The people choose their own Sheriffs, Coroners and Clerks; and Justices are to be nominated in the first place by the supervisors in each county, and the Judges of the County Courts respectively, and in case of disagreement the governor is to select from the nominations the requisite number, who hold their offices for four years.

7. No member of the Legislature can hold any office, while he retains his seat—and the pay of the members is never to exceed \$3 per diem.

8. Raising money by lotteries is abolished—and no bank for private purposes is to be granted except with the assent of two thirds of both branches.

9. The Canal fund and School fund are to remain inviolate, and the Salt Springs to remain the unalienable property of the state.

10. The Constitution may be amended, by a majority of one Legislature, two thirds of the subsequent one, and ratification by the people; and the proposed Constitution if ratified, to be in force after the last day of December, 1822.

The famous vessel, called CLONPATRA's BARGE, formerly the pleasure yacht of the late Mr. Crownshield, has been sold to the King of the Sandwich Islands.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.

Some idea may be formed of the quantity of Gold sent out of the United States, to pay for Foreign Manufactured Goods, when it is known that a single house in Philadelphia, has within nine months, sold a MILLION OF DOLLARS in gold to be shipped for England are still 10 per cent above par.

The Duke of Wellington's recent embassy to Paris is said, among other things to have had in view the obtaining the hand of the Duchess of Berri for George IV.

FRESH SALMON.

A gentleman belonging to Rye, Westchester, brought three fine Salmon to this city, weighing 16 or 17 lbs. each, which were caught at the inlet of Cayuga lake on Tuesday evening, and arrived here on Friday morning. One of which was served up at Tammany Hall on Monday.

N. Y. Nat. Adv. Nov. 14.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.

Three Seamen were taken into custody this morning by the Marshal from on board the ship Orleans, captain Snell, from New Orleans. They are charged with being a part of the crew of the ship William, of New York, which they plundered of a variety of articles in the port of Mobile, stole the ship's boat and sailed for New Orleans, whence they shipped as seamen on board the Orleans. A part of the plunder has been found in their possession.—Gazette.

PIRATES.

It is stated on the Commercial Reading Room's books, Norfolk, that the United States schooner Porpoise, Lieutenant Commandant Ramage, sailed from St. Thomas on the 25th October, in pursuit of a piratical vessel, which had been committing extensive depredations upon the American commerce, and that the Porpoise had succeeded in capturing her, after an action of two hours. The Porpoise, had two men killed—the loss of the pirate was not ascertained as neither vessel had arrived in port at the latest advice.

At the Agricultural Hall at the anniversary at Buffalo last month, the ladies were requested to appear in domestic fabrics. I guess this made some of the fine muslin, poplin, ruffle and Canton crape admirers "wish old homespun far enough," before they were obliged to dance in it. But they need no longer be ashamed of the workmanship of their own hands, since the lady of the chief magistracy of the state does not scruple to appear in a bonnet made by the fingers of a farmer's daughter, from grass which grew in her native field, and was plucked and prepared by her for the noble use to which it is now appropriated. The productions of our soil are not to be despised.—We should "consider the lilies of the field, and that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of them."

N. York Journal.

GENERAL JACKSON.

Letters of the 22d ult. from Pensacola, which we have seen last evening, confirm the supposition that General Jackson will not resume the government of the Floridas. One of the letters says that Col. William King, late of the army, is talked of as the new governor; and it is added that "a petition was handing about, praying the President to appoint him, which will be signed by all the Spaniards."

[American.]

The Legislature of Rhode Island have adjourned. Among the other business of the session, the Resolution of the state of Maryland, upon the subject of the appropriation of the lands of the U. States to the purpose of education, were fully approved, and their Senators and Representatives in Congress instructed accordingly. They also resolved that the appointment aforesaid ought to be made among such of the States of this Union as have not heretofore received the benefit of an appropriation, with a reference to the exertions and sacrifices of the individual States in the Revolutionary War.

Com. Adv.

TO THE MEMORY OF NAPOLEON.

A part of the citizens of New Orleans are about publicly to testify their sentiments

on the occasion of the death of that extraordinary man—the late Emperor of the French, as appears by the following extract from a paper printed in the French language, of which a hasty translation is subjoined.

From "L'Ami Des Lois" printed at New Orleans, October 15.

Translated for the National Intelligencer.

FUNERAL SERVICE OF NAPOLEON.

Whilst ungenerous enemies insult the manes of Napoleon in his ancient capital, and in view of the monuments of Ansterlitz and Jena they dare endeavor to dim the lustre of his glory, a great number of respectable citizens of this city propose to celebrate, by a solemn service, the memory of the greatest of men. When Franklin died, he was praised by Mirabeau, in an eloquent discourse, and the National Assembly put on mourning for 3 days. The death of Washington was also honoured by the regrets of France, then governed by Napoleon, and his funeral oration was pronounced by one of her greatest orators. It is then natural that the fellow citizens of Franklin and Washington, should, in their turn, render to the heroes of France, the honors which France paid to their illustrious compatriots.

All persons disposed to honor unfortunate courage, and to render homage to genius, French or American, are therefore requested to-morrow at five o'clock in the afternoon, in the Hall of Orleans, to consult on the means of giving to this funeral ceremony all the solemnity which the greatness of the subject requires.

HALIFAX, Oct. 27.

POTATOES.

We have never seen at this season of the year, so very abundant a supply of potatoes. Vessels from all parts of the provinces, and from Prince Edward Island are crowding to the wharves with full cargoes. The price, before this week, was 1s 6d per bushel; but they fell first to 1s 3d, and have been since offered at 1s. Should more arrivals take place, they will sink still lower, and thus afford to the inhabitants an opportunity of laying in their winter stock of this useful root, much cheaper than at any former period. This is a great advantage to Halifax, arising out of the extension of our agriculture.—Turnips and vegetables of all kinds are equally cheap. At Halifax the shilling is 20 cents. Letters from the settlements above Frederickton, state that the harvest has been exceedingly good, and there is reason to believe that much more grain will be housed than will be necessary for the consumption of those settlements.

GAMBLERS.

The Western Spy states, that at a late sitting of the Grand Jury of the City Court of Cincinnati, upwards of fourscore persons embracing Lawyers, Sheriffs, Merchants, Brokers, Bankers, Dandies, and Gentlemen, were indicted for gambling, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the state of Ohio.—A mischievous wit in Cincinnati, has thus made himself merry at the expense of the parties:

Your boundless powers to test,
And prove yourself impartial,
You nab, among the rest,
The Sheriff and the Marshal.
Nay, what is baser still,
(A deed for which we score ye)
You even found a bill!
Against the State's Attorney.

MARRIED.

On Tue. evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Hugh S. Hambleton, to Miss Mary Sherwood, both of this County.

On Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Stull, Mr. John H. Loveday to Miss Ann Pearson, both of this town.

On Thursday the 22d inst. at Friends Meeting House, Joseph K. Neall to Eliza Jenkinson both of this county.

DIED.

On Sunday the 18th inst. at her late residence in this county, after a short illness, at Chancellor's Point Mrs. Mary Ross, consort of Mr. William Ross.

In the 57th year of his age, on Friday the 2d inst. the Rev. John Weems, Rector of Port Tobacco Parish, Md. in which he was an officiating Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church more than thirty years.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Died at his residence in Cambridge, Dorchester county, on Thursday the 22d inst. BENJAMIN W. LECOMPT, Esq. in the 35th year of his age.—It would be an outrage on public feeling and justice to the memory of a man who was permitted to pass unnoticed, without a public tribute to his memory, and a brief record of his private merit and public services. Although the period of his existence was short, and his years were few, they had been well employed, for by a vigorous exertion of rare genius, combined with prudence, integrity and a mild and affable demeanor, he attained to great and unusual distinction among his fellow-citizens.—A brief sketch then of his life, will be neither uninteresting, nor to the younger portion of the community, useless and unimpressive.

At an early age, after receiving the rudiments of an English education, he was placed in the counting house of a respectable merchant in Baltimore, where by assiduity and attention to business, united to great mildness of disposition and amenity of manners, which distinguished him through life, he won the esteem of all who knew him.—He discovered at this time a great fondness for books and an insatiable desire of knowledge.—His strong and inquisitive mind, was too lofty and capacious to rest satisfied with the dull and methodical occupations of mercantile life, and soon

er by the advice of his friends, who discovered his talents & his strong propensity to literary pursuits he abandoned it altogether.

In 1804, being then eighteen years of age, to complete his education, he went to Washington Academy in Somerset county, which at that time, under the presidency of the Rev. Mr. Laird, was an institution of considerable reputation. There in the very short space of two years, he acquired a knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages.—Those who know that ten and twelve years are usually devoted to the acquisition of classical learning, will be enabled to estimate the vigor of his mind, and the intenceness of his application.—The learned and venerable principal of the Seminary, judging from his experience as a teacher, and conceiving that at the age of eighteen years, it was too late to acquire a classical education, was disposed to dissuade him from the attempt.—He soon however discovered that the mind of the deceased was one of no ordinary powers, he encouraged him in his laudable ambition and ever after entertained for him the warmest friendship and esteem.

Having surmounted by intense and indefatigable application, the defects of a neglected and irregular education, he returned to his native county and commenced the study of law with J. Bayly, Esq. In the space of twelve months he read all the elementary authors usually placed in the hands of students and acquired a sufficient fund of legal knowledge, to entitle him to be enrolled among the members of the bar, thus exhibiting a still more decisive evidence of what genius can accomplish when its efforts are regular, uniform and unremitting.—After his admission to the bar, he was elected a delegate to the assembly, and such was the confidence reposed by his fellow citizens, in his abilities, integrity and devotion to the public welfare, that the important trust was continued from year to year successively until his health, enfeebled and impaired by an alarming pulmonary complaint, (which terminated his existence) compelled him to retire from public life.

Such was the short but brilliant career of the deceased, who at an age, when most men are just emerging into public life, without the adventitious aid of fortune, or the common advantages of a regular and liberal education, attained to no inconsiderable distinction, as a most useful citizen, an eminent lawyer, and an able, experienced and enlightened politician.

As a lawyer, he was remarkable for quickness of perception and great clearness and logical force of reasoning.—Altho' his utterance was often hesitating, and his elocution ungraceful, his speeches at the bar, when the occasion required it, were animated and impressive. His charities as a professional man were extended beyond the bounds of ordinary prudence.—The expanded benevolence of his heart and the extreme sensitiveness of his feelings for the poor and the unfortunate, formed a distinguishing trait in his character.

As a politician, his character must be already known to his fellow citizens.—For many years he maintained an elevated rank in the legislature of the state, and was one of its most prominent and enlightened members.—His parliamentary knowledge, his skill in finance, his thorough acquaintance with the laws, the resources and the political and civil history of the state, all conspired to give him a decided weight & a just and merited influence in the house of which he was a member.—He was always heard with attention, and his opinions were received with profound respect.

A mind stored with the treasures of polite learning, embellished by a taste just and refined, and heightened by a vein of delicate humour, rendered him an agreeable and instructive companion.—Notwithstanding the multiplicity and perplexing variety of his pursuits, his professional avocations and the cares of public life, he devoted much time to Belles Lettres reading, and was well acquainted not only with English classical literature, but with the best and most popular writers of the present day.—He possessed considerable merit as a writer.—His style was plain and nervous, argumentative and better calculated to convey instruction than to afford amusement.

His private character was of the highest grade of moral excellence.—Too often great talents are united to great vices, and the lustre of the mind is tarnished by the depravity of the heart.—The lamented subject of this sketch is an illustrious monument of the rare combination of intellectual and moral worth.—His private character was unassailed by a stain, and exhibited an even and uninterrupted tenor of mildness, benevolence and integrity.—His memory will long be cherished by his fellow citizens and embalmed in the tears of his friends and immediate relatives.—His excessive fondness, tenderness and affection as a husband, father and master, to his bereaved family, will render his loss a source of deep affliction and most poignant anguish.

At the close of his life, he became seriously impressed with the importance of Religion and was convinced of the redeeming merits of a Saviour.—In the last stage of his illness he manifested a pious tranquility and resignation of mind.—He always acknowledged his belief in the great leading truths of the gospel and rejected with disdain the tinsel sophistries of sceptical philosophy.—After a long protracted and most distressing illness he died under the influence of fervent piety and christian fortitude and resignation.

"He taught us how to live, but abt too high, A price for learning, taught us how to die."

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

6 Cents Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 10th of May last, a boy of about 18 years of age, named

Richard Harper.

An apprentice to the Farming business.—He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—light complexion, slow to answer when spoken to. This is to forwarn all masters of vessels and others from harbouring said boy at their peril.

NOAH ROSS.

Talbot county, near Easton, 2

Maryland, Nov. 24—3w.

Public Sale.

The subscriber wishing to leave Cambridge, will offer at public sale, at Mr. Flint's Tavern, on Monday the 17th of December, if not previously disposed of, the following property, viz: The House and Lot where he now lives, in the town of Cambridge.—A valuable wood lot containing twenty two and a third acres, and within one mile and a quarter of town.—Also one hundred acres of land, one half cleared, situate on Chickamacon river; the cleared land is remarkably fertile and well adapted to the culture of tobacco. A further description of the property, is deemed unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The terms of sale will be one half cash on the day of sale, and the balance in judgments or good paper with approved security.—Attendance given by

HENRY C. ELBERT.

Cambridge, Nov. 24—3w.

A Blacksmith.

One who understands Country Work, and can come well recommended for Workmanship in all its various branches, and for honesty, integrity, sobriety, &c. will hear of a good situation by applying at this Office.

November 24—3w.

Sale Postponed. Notice.

By virtue of a decree of the Honorable the county court of Worcester, sitting as a court of Chancery, will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, all the real estate of Joshua Sturgess situate in Worcester county.

This estate consists of a House and Lot containing about 6 acres of land, more or less, lying near Sandy Hill in said county.

The sale will take place at the house of Killam Lankford at Sandy Hill on the 24th day of November next, at 3 o'clock P. M. The terms will be a credit of 12 months, upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

The creditors are hereby requested to take notice that they must exhibit their claims with the proper vouchers, within six months from the day of sale to the clerk of said court.

JOHN T. TAYLOR, Trustee.

October 20

The Sale of the above property is postponed until Saturday the 15th day of December next.

November 24—3w.

Notice.

The subscriber wishes to employ for the next year a good country Blacksmith, who can come well recommended as a good workman, a man of industry and steady habits—a married or single man will be taken—none need apply who can not come recommended as above.

MATT. DRIVER.

Denton, Nov. 24—3w.

ALTERATION OF THE HOUR OF STARTING.



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,

Captain Vickars,

Will on Thursday the first day of November next, for the remainder of the season, start from Easton and Baltimore at 7 o'clock in the morning, instead of 8 o'clock as heretofore leave Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock on his passage up, and at half past 11 o'clock on his passage down.

Breakfast will be provided on board.

Oct 16—

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

20th day of November, A. D. 1821.

On application of James Houston, Executor of the last will & testament of Daniel Wright (of James) late of Caroline County deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In Testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Caroline County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office this 28th day of November Anno Domini

1821.

Test, JOHN YOUNG, Reg. of Wills for Caroline County.

In Compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, that 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 24th day of May next 1822, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 24th day of Nov. 1821.

JAMES HOUSTON, Exr. of Daniel Wright, (of James) deceased.

Nov. 24—3w.

POETRY.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.
Our readers will readily recognize in the following jeu d'esprit a pen that has often lent its relief to our columns.

THE BLUE STOCKING.

A SKETCH.
Her highborn hat was of the warm, gold tint
That setting sunbeams give to summer clouds.
The ribbon that encircled it as blue
As spots of sky upon a moonless night.
When stars are keeping revelry in heaven.
There was one little ringlet of her hair
That fell beneath her hat—it was as smooth
And dark as down upon the raven's wing.
The kerchief that was o'er her shoulders
Hung,
And veiled her bosom's purity, was woven
Of every colour the first rainbow wore.
When it came, smiling in its hues of beauty,
A promise from on high to a wet world.
Her robe seemed of the snow just fallen to
earth,
Pure from its home in the far winter clouds.
As white, as spotless,—and around her waist
You might have spanned it with your thumb
and finger)
A girdle of the hue of Indian pearls
Was twined, resembling the faint hue of water
That follows the swift bark o'er quiet seas.
Her face I saw not—but her shape, her form,
Was one of those with which creating hands
People a world of their own fashioning;
Forms for the heart to love and worship ever.
The visiting angels of our twilight dreams,
Her foot was loveliest of created things,
Small as a fairy's on a moonlit leaf,
Listening the wind-harp's music—small as
her's
Who left her wedded Oberon, to love
Nick Bottom, weaver—(who can blame her
for it?)
Love him too, good-natured, honest soul!
But 'twas that foot which broke the spell, alas!
Its stocking had a deep, deep tinge of blue.
I turned away in sadness, and passed on.

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 44 & 7-8 Irish Linen
Linen and qualities Steam loom shirtings
Double & single milled Long Lawns
Cassimeres Bon. Plaids & Stripes
Ginets Do Shirtings Brown
Cords & Velvets Do Bleached
Mocking Balises Nankeen and Canton
White, Red & Yellow Crapes
Plaids Senchews & Sarsnets
Point & Duffel Blankets
Kets Levanteens, Florentines
Black and coloured Steeped Silks for Ladies
Bombazettes Cotton and Silk Hosiery
Worsted Bombazettes Worsted ditto
Silk Tartan Plaid for Gentlemen's Cloaks
Tartan Plaid for Gentlemen's Cloaks
Mantinettes Mor. Brunell and Coat
Circassian Plaids for Ladies Dresses
Vestings of various kinds White Cotton Velve
Cambric, Book, Mull & Jaconet Muslins
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,

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 Saddlery 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 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.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE



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 Eastern Gazette, will insert the above once a week for seven weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

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, 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 3 o'clock at Doctor William W. Moore's Druggist Shop, for the reception of orders.

Easton Point, Feb. 17

Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffield, 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.

NOTICE,

That the subscribers of Snow Hill, Worcester County, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William S. White, late of said county deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated to the subscribers at or before the 1st day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 1st day of November, 1821.

JOHN P. DUFFIELD, } Executors
LITTLETON S. WHITE, }

Snow Hill, Oct. 20th 1821.

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

Public Notice

Is hereby given to all persons concerned that application will be made to the General Assembly of Maryland, at their ensuing Session for an Act to appoint and authorize some disinterested person as Trustee to sell all the real estate of Mark Benton, late of Queen Anne's County deceased, for the use and benefit of his heirs and those who are interested in the division of the said estate.

ALEXANDER MAXWELL,
SOPHIA SENEY,
FREDERICK PENNINGTON.

Oct. 27—ov

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

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

Stop the Thieves!

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Were stolen from the subscriber, living in Christians Hundred, New Castle county, Del. on the night of the 15th ult. two horses, the one a dark brown ball mare, about 13 years old, 15 hands high, very much of the English ball breed, blind of the near eye, four white feet and legs, bald nose, a white streak up her face and white under lip. She is a natural trotter; a pleasant good hackney, works well in the plough, was shod all round and was in good order. The other is a blood bay, with black mane, tail and legs, five years old, about 15 1-2 hands high, short neck, no white re-collected about him, except some bridle marks, and a streak across his left ham joint, about one inch in length. He was in good order, shod all round, paces principally, is a clumsy hackney, and very strong and good to work in almost any way. He is a little bulky about his ham joints which is perhaps an indication of strength, but may be taken by strangers for a fault.

The thieves are supposed to have belonged to a company with two men who had purchased of the subscriber a few days before, a grey horse, for which they paid fifty two dollars, but of which forty one on examination proved to be counterfeit. They appeared to be turned of thirty years of age, one of them had on a snuff coloured coat, jean pantalets, calf skin shoes, fashionable fur hat about half worn, was about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, with apparently sandy hair and whiskers, and passed in the neighbourhood by the name of John Thompson. The complexion and hair of the other is dark, he is about 6 feet high, was as well dressed as the other, his hat had a rim rather broader than what is termed fashionable. He passed in the neighborhood by the name of Thomas Domore. They both appeared to have tender hands.

It is supposed the horses have been taken to the forest, as it is thought they were seen taken through Smyrna the day after they were stolen.

The above reward will be given for the detection of the thieves and the return of the horses, or twenty dollars for the thieves, and ten dollars for each of the horses, and all reasonable charges paid on the horses being brought home.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

October 20th—1f

A Teacher.

A gentleman well qualified to teach the various branches of an English Education, with employment in some respectable Country School for the ensuing year.

References as to his character and abilities may be had by applying at the Gazette Office.

Oct. 25—6w

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 RINE, 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. TOWNSEND, 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—lam6m

To be Rented,

The Houses and Store Rooms and Cellars, on Washington Street, opposite the Court House, now in the occupation of the Rev. Mr. Warfield, Mr. Macklin and Mr. Barrott. For terms apply to the Subscriber—Possession given the first of January next. For persons in Business these are among the best situations in Easton.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

October 20 1821

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law and the order of the honourable Orphan's Court, of Dorchester county, This is to give notice that the subscriber of Dorchester county, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Starkey, late of Dorchester county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber on or before the third Monday in June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. As witness my hand this first day of November 1821.

WILLIAM G. STARKEY,

Administrator of William Starkey.

November 6—1w

Easton Mail Line.

THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

This line will commence the Winter Establishment on the 1st of Oct.—Leaving the Easton Hotel every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 o'clock in the morning & arriving at Wilmington the next evening. Returning leaves Mr. Robert Keddy's, sign of the Ship, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Friday mornings at 8 o'clock, and arrives at Easton the next 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, Chester town, 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 Love, Easton or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.

SOLOMON LOVE, Easton,
JOHN KEMP, Chester town,
CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Sassafras,
ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington.

Proprietors.

Nov. 10, 1821.—1f.

'Stray Horse.

On the night of the 24th October, came to the farm of Robert H. Goldsborough, called Cottingham, a blood bay Horse, about fifteen hands high, with black mane & tail, & two white hind feet with a star in the forehead and rump. The owner may have him by proving property, and paying charges, and for this advertisement.

RIDSEN BARNICOE, Overseer.

Nov. 10—

Notice.

All persons indebted to Thomas B. Pinkind on Book Account are requested to make immediate payment to CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, agent for the Assignees of the said Pinkind, otherwise their respective accounts will be put into an Officers hands for prompt Collection.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH,

Agent for the Assignees of

Thomas B. Pinkind

Nov. 17—6w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

2nd day of November, A. D. 1821.

On application of Thomas P. Bennett, Executor of Rebecca Perry, late of the County at said deceased; it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of Talbot county aforesaid; I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 3d day of November, A. D. 1821.

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

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

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Rebecca Perry late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 3d day of December 1821; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 17th day of November 1821.

THOMAS P. BENNETT, Executor of Rebecca Perry, dec'd.

November 17—3w

Public Vendue.

The subscriber will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 29th November, at the late residence of Athel Stewart, deceased. All the personal estate of said deceased, (Negroes excepted) consisting of a quantity of new Corn and Provender of various kinds, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a Gig and Harness, &c.—Also the termination of a lease for the year 1822, of the Farm on which the said deceased lived, wherein has been sowed, twenty five bushels, part Lawler, the balance red wheat, all put in, in good order by the 20th of October, and looks well.—A credit of 9 months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.—All sums of and under five dollars the cash must be paid before the removal of the property.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

WM. H. TILGHMAN Esq., of Athel Stewart, dec'd.

November 17—3w

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF

FALL GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Clark & Green,

Have just received and are now opening an

Elegant and Extensive Assortment of

CHOICE FRESH SEASONABLE

GOODS.

Selected in Philadelphia & Baltimore, from the latest importations, which in addition to their former stock renders their Assortment very general and complete.

Their friends and the public generally will find it much to their interest by giving us a call before they purchase such articles as they may want.

The highest prices allowed for Country Kersey, Feathers and Wool.

Easton, November 17—1f

A Miller.

The subscribers are desirous of employing at Wye Mill, in Talbot County, a Miller for the ensuing year, a miller who can bring good recommendations for honesty, industry, and sobriety of character, with a thorough knowledge of his business, will receive liberal wages on application to us—One with a small family and who understands saving will be preferred.

HOPKINS & FOREMAN.

Nov. 10—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 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. LIGANT FEVERS, will under the blessing of Providence, prove an infallible preventive, and further that in the present stage of these 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 good effects, being now able to attend to her domestic concerns. In my opinion this medicine is unequalled in stomach or bowel complaints—not being attended with that griping pain common to other medicines.

JOHN SCOTT.

Dulaney 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 her flesh, no particular cause could be given for 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 a dose of Lee's Lozenges which brought away, incredible as it may appear, two worms, the 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 vast quantity of very small worms. The proprietor is now in possession of the large worms—those inclined to see them can be gratified by calling at his Dispensary.

LEE'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for obstinate coughs, colds, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats and ap-
proaching consumptions.

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 voice 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 I accordingly did and to those persons unacquainted with the merits 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 utmost 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 approbation 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 Mr. James Hawking:

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 NERVOUS CORDIAL.

A most valuable medicine for great and general debility, nervous disorders, loss of appetite, &c.

LEE'S ESSENCE & EXTRACT

of Mustard, an infallible remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, numbness, chilblains &c. &c.

LEE'S GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.

Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth—and improving the complexion.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, a certain and effectual cure for the venereal gonorrhoea.

LEE'S TOOTHACHE 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 AN